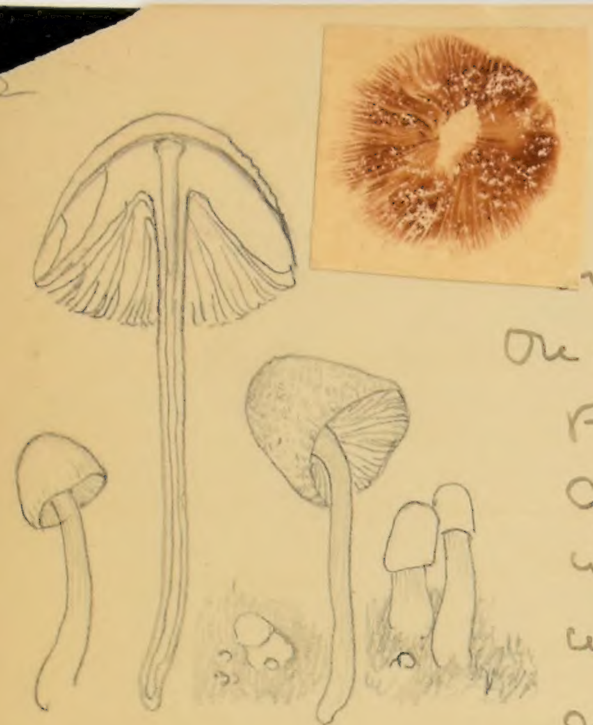
Vol. II.

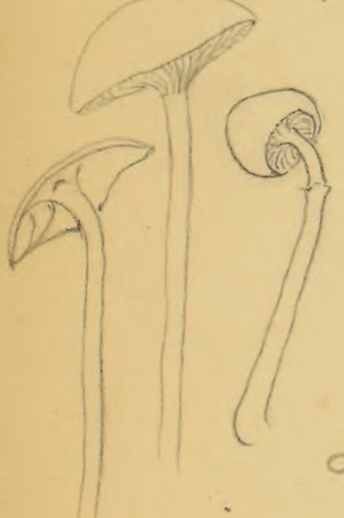
Outlines of classification & special morph

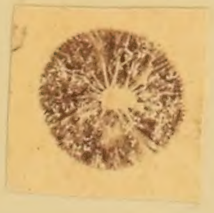
by Goebel - Goebel

Pholiota marginella. Alstead July 2 1902 -
Panaelus papilionatus? " " " "



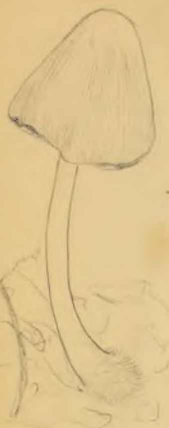
n Gibson woods July 1st 1902 –
On dung – old and well rotted in rainy weather
Plants as described in drawings –
Caps tawny but very pale almost whitish with darker umbo – Surface floccose under lens tearing with expansion to make an areolate appearance, the cuticle showing tawny upon white flesh beneath — Flesh white but having a darker hygrophanous layer next the gills – this layer or plate being homogeneous with the stem – Gills at first tawny-white – but becoming pale brownish with maturity – three lengths of gills, the longest attached with a slight decurrent tooth. Stem nearly concolorous pruinose, striate even in the tiniest ones – hollow and occasionally twisted.





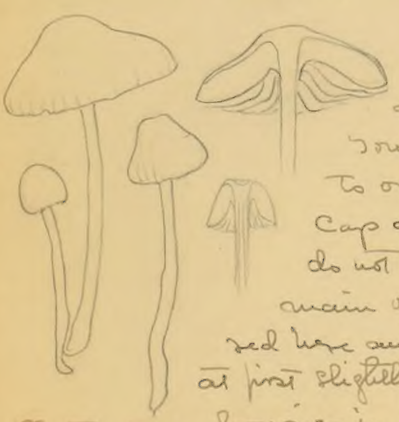
Gibson woods. July 1st 1902 –
On dung – Caps as in drawings –
Cap pale straw color, viscid, smooth when dry – margin sometimes appendiculate from the frail veil – Stem somewhat floccose under lens, some specimens bearing traces of a ring – and inclining to be more heavily floccose below the ring, Gills looking whitish at first and looking under the lens as if clothed thickly with cystidia of crystalline character presently darkened by the spores – Had not time to use the microscope upon the frosty look which suggested cystidia.

July 8th 1903 -

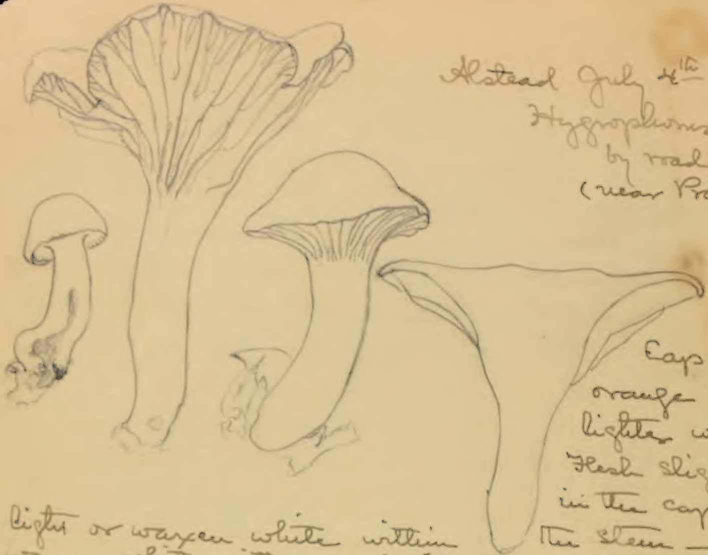


Alstead July 2nd 1902 - On hillside at base of tree on dead leaves - Coprinus Plant as in drawing Whitish Tawny, or rather a delicate yellowish white - Cap membranous, deeply striate to the disk, covered with a delicate floccose covering or veil, of cream color - Gills at first white or whitish becoming soon dark, free or nearly so, very narrow - Stem rather fibrous looking under lens, slightly pruinose, thickened at the base, covered at base with delicate hairs almost ¼ inch long Stem hollow, to apex; Young plant. gave few spores and did not deliquesce - Spores smooth, long elliptical. 6-7 sp. 8.4 - 9.8 μ × 4.2 -

lo
3 sp wi

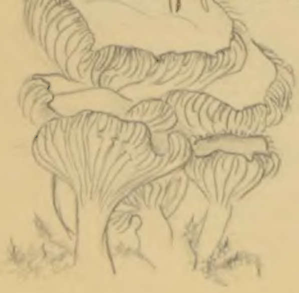


Alstead - July 2nd 1902 A Hygrophorus growing in a grassy road on a hillside - Young plants red orange, fading to orange and in age whitey - Cap and stem viscid, the gills do not fade with the cap but remain orange with suggestions of red here and there on margins - Stem at first slightly stuffed - then hollow - Plants per drawings in size and shape - Spores not perceptibly apiculate, rather small -



Alstead July 4th 1902
Hygrophorus
by road near School –
(near Pratensis –

Cap brownish-orange becoming lighter when dry – Flesh slightly orange in the cap becoming lighter or waxen white within the stem – Stem waxen white within and without – growing palest yellowish (cream white) Gills pale buff – connected by veins – occasionally slightly forked – Young plants give the effect of darkish caps – (color of young B. versipellis –) on cream white stems. the whole plant growing pale until it is in pale buff yellow tones –



Hygrophorus pratensis
in mossy grass near house
July 4th 1902
Pale buff – very pale indeed in gills and stem – deeper tints on cap –

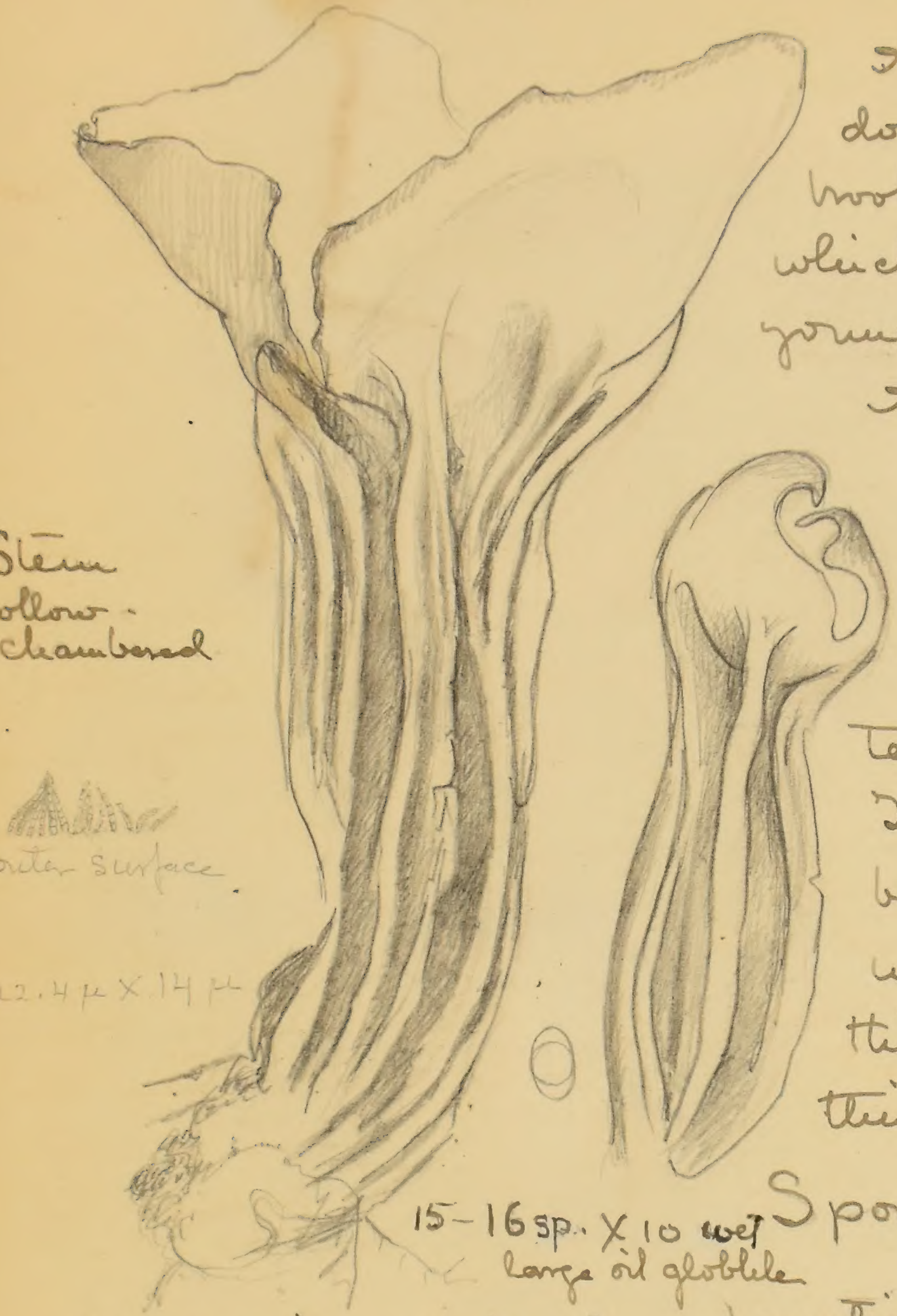
Alstead July 4th 1902

A stalked Peziza?
down by the small near-by
brooklet - five specimens of
which the oldest and the
youngest are here indicated -
Ascophore a pretty dead
leaf brown, velvety looking
outer portion and stem
creamy white
Whole plant of very thin
texture, dry and light
The ribbings of the stem
being so deep and so
under cut as to leave no
thickness thicker than the
thin ascophore - pruinose

Stem
hollow -
chambered

outer surface

22.4 µ × 14 µ



15-16 sp. × 10 wet
large oil globlile

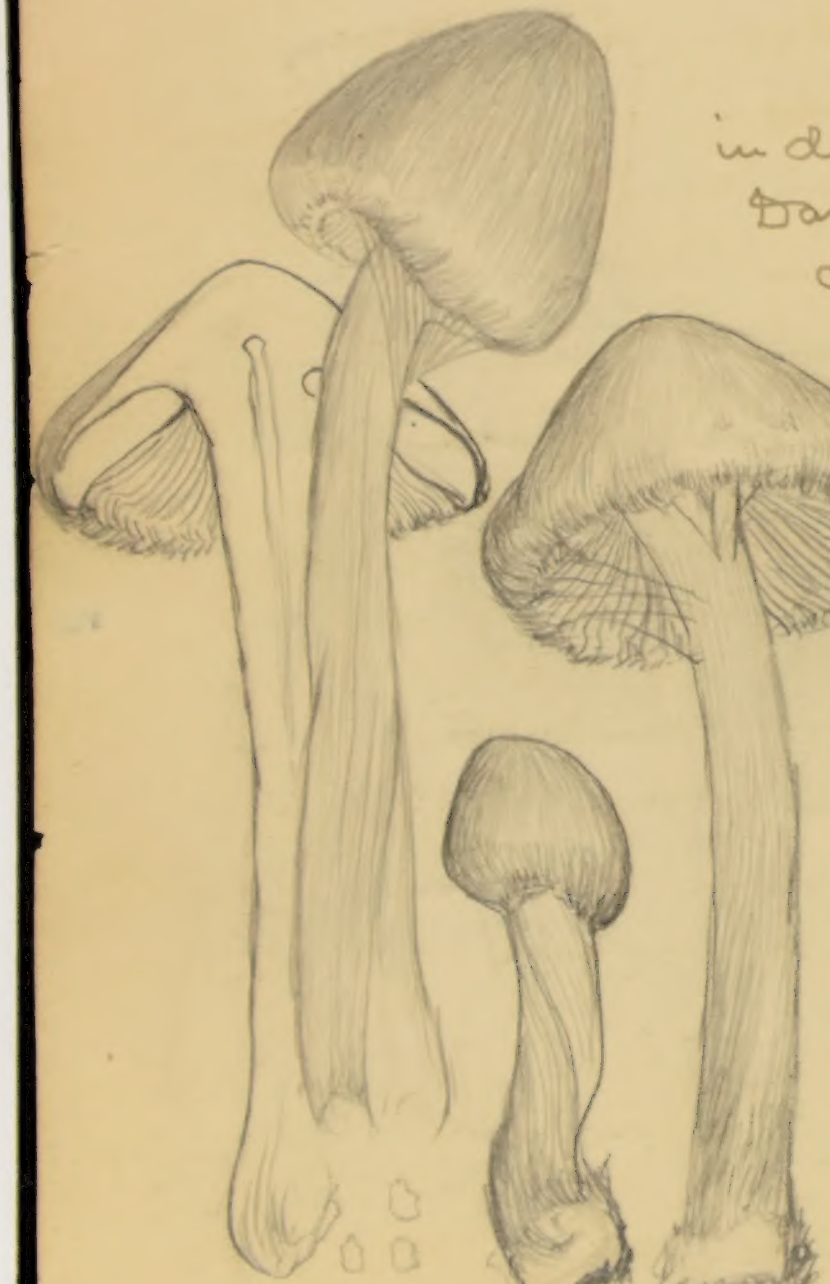
Spores smooth elliptical 16 sp. long -

Other specimens similar in conformation but about half the stature, from another locality in Alstead July 7th 1902, gave spores 17-18 µ × 12 µ - ? sp?
The color of the smaller specimens varied - The outside of the ascophore being dark like the interior, the tint somewhat more gray -

July 5. 1903 - A large specimen in the same region, with a very beautiful cup - outer portion when dried looks granular, and seen with lens shows dense tomentose regularly tufted to give the granular look like fine shagreen - asci cylindrical, apex rounded 8 spored, paraphyses slender, nearly straight, somewhat enlarged at tips. interior composed of slender hyphae which extend (many celled) to form outer hairs - {Spores internal hyphae not many celled
coloring matter scattered brown bodies about size ~~of oil globules in spores~~

July 2 - 1902   In woods near house

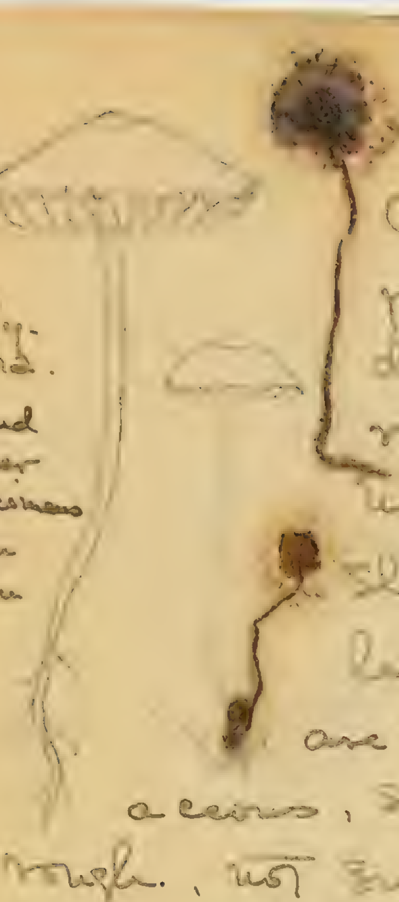
Two hygrophorus plants, Caps 1' broad - Stem 3' long. 2" thick. Cap and stem invested at first with a glutinous covering, which remains a long time if the weather is not dry - Caps dingy greenish hues showing dull orange tints beneath - a grain-y surface under the lens - Gills and stem a full yellow hue of a somewhat old gold hue - Cap somewhat conical - gills not very close - Hygrophorus psittacinus Schaeff?



Alstead. July 6th Road to Prentiss Ledge in deep green moss about Spruce Trees — Dark brown fibrous caps, the dark cuticle covering pretty thoroughly the white flesh within, Flesh in cap and stem very firm indeed, fibrous in the stem, all the flesh white - Stem concolorous with cap but lighter in tint at the top, and white at the foot with mycelium on those parts in contact with the moss. Veil fibrillose as in drawings not visible in the adult form - Gills pallid becoming somewhat spore stained waxen looking. Margin incurved -

7 µ X 4.2 µ

Inocybe.

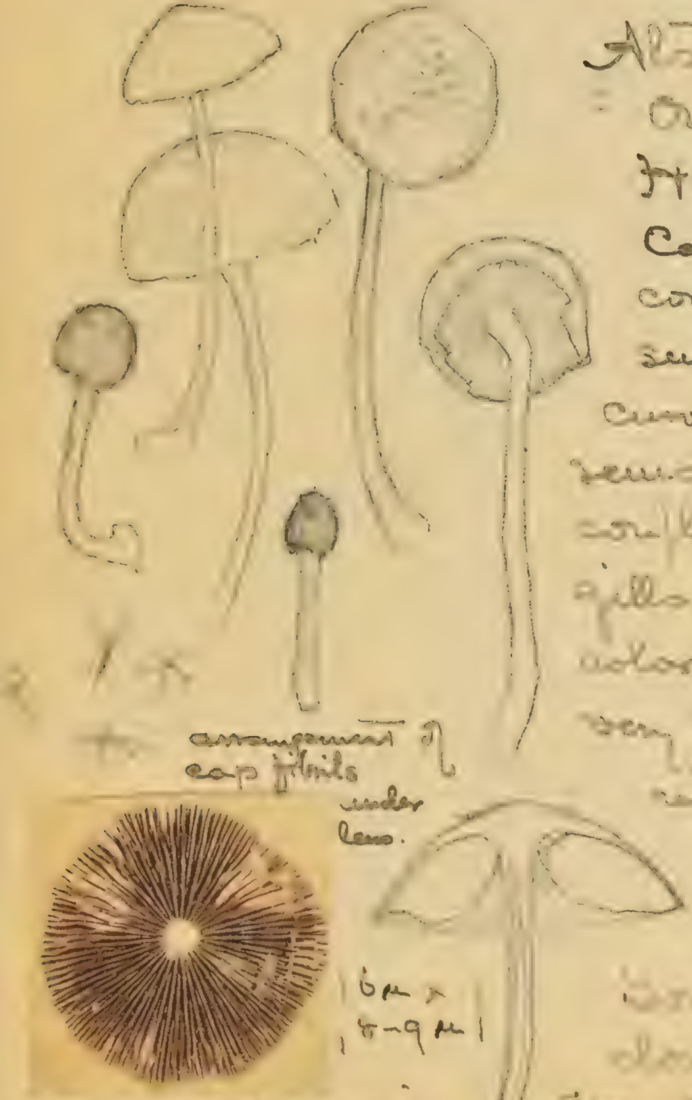


Mycena.
Found longer specimens Stem 4½ in

Alstead – by brookside July 7th 1902.

Cap brown, hair brown, darker on the umbo, pruinose under lens – Gills marked with a dark line on margin, but white, rather broad rugulose, or connected by veins, rounded behind with small tooth on stem, (Stem slender, long, "rooting") slightly pruinose under lens, distant, of three lengths though the short are very slight prominences – Cap membranaceous, somewhat sulcate. Margins of gills rough, not smooth – the brown edge pruinose –

Margin of cap uneven –



arrangement of cap fibrils under lens.

6µ × 8–9µ

Spores like grains of corn in shape with one large nucleus

Alstead. July 7th 1902 –

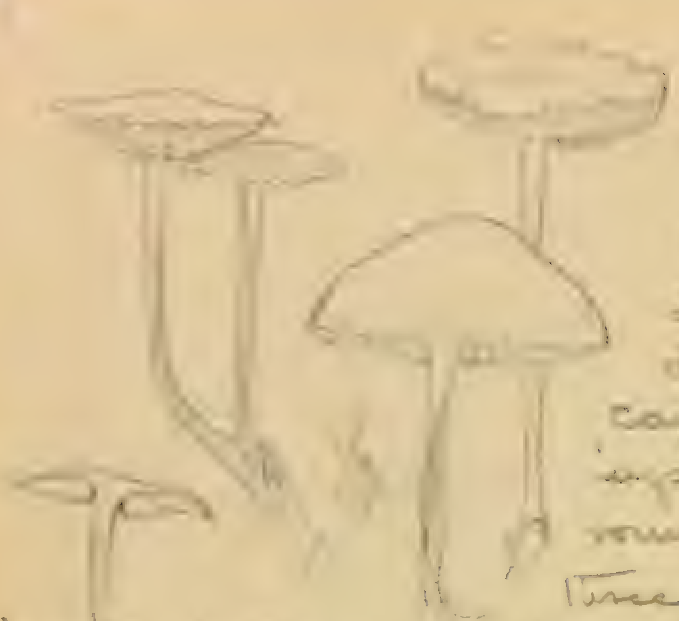
On large dead trunk of sugar maple –

Hypholoma hirtosquamulosum Pk. n. sp.

Cap light colored, brownish; covering with concentric rows of very dark hairy squamules, sulcate in adult specimens: margin incurved at first, later slightly adorned with the remains of the cobweb veil: flesh thin, white, confluent with flesh of stem + concolorous – gills light colored at first, brownish, just the color of adult cap, becoming darker with spores, very slightly attached or free, rather broad, not reaching to the margin of cap –

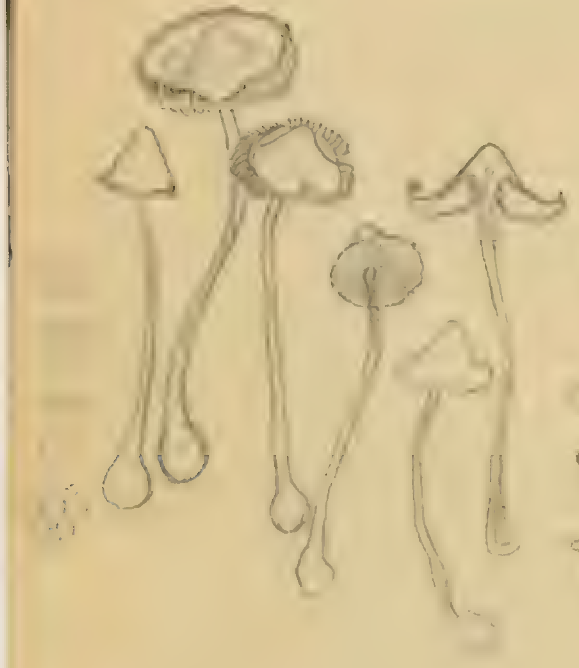
Stem slender, hollow, concolorous with cap – light with dark fibrils. Youngest plants dark because of the closely packed fibrils.

Stem + cap in some specimens [illegible] very [illegible] with the [illegible].



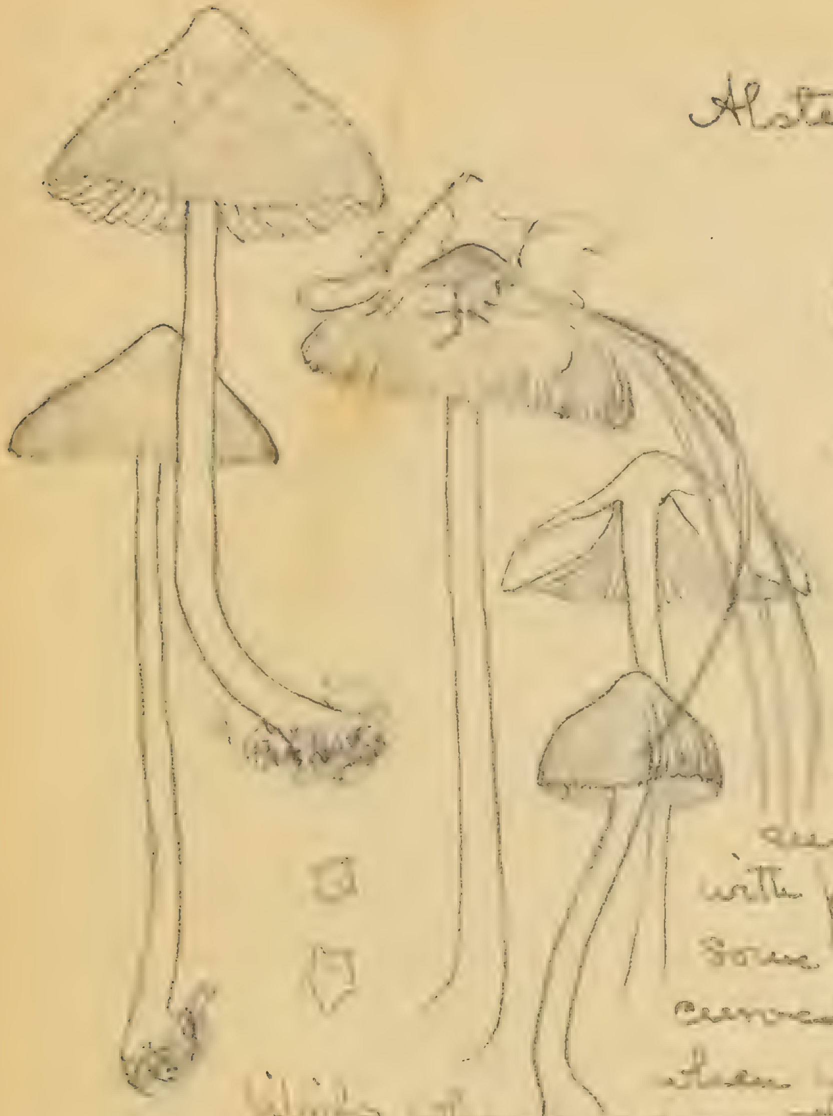
Alstead July 8th 1902.
On stump in woods near School.

Plants gathered after rain looked very dark purplish brown, cap and stem — dark brown gills.
cap tomentose, form and size as in drawings, at length revolute: gills attached, rounded behind, occasionally branched, of two or three lengths. Stem tough, fibrous, tough, twisted, hardly hollow, dark. Spores brown. knobbed. 7 × 5 sp. (9.8 µ × 7 µ)
Caps dry dead leaf brown with red brown umbo – Stems & gills remain dark.



Alstead July 8th 1902 Old Stump -
Plants all over gray brown. Description per drawings. Adult gills rugulose —
Stem smooth and twisted looking as in some collybias. gills quite free – brown. (8-9 × 6-6.5 sp.
Spores brownish, large single nucleus or oil globule, rough. 12½ µ × 9 µ.

Alstead July 8th 1902.
Found O. campanella on very rotten log after rain — showing no umbilicate depression, gills rather distant – Stem for all or part of its length a shining metallic deep purplish hue like the metal ones in sea worn anthracite coal –



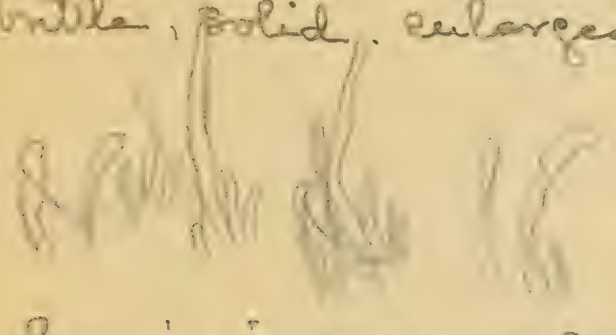
Alstead July 8th 1902 –

Spores 11.2 – 12.6 μ × 9.8 – 8.4 μ —

Plants as in drawings –

Habitat on ground.

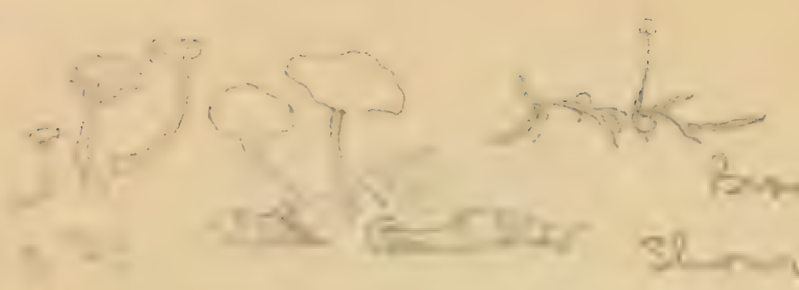
Caps dry when found (after rain) but having leaves earth etc on some of the caps pretty firmly adherent. – Caps yellow ochre beneath – of rather a lighter shade streaked with darker fibrils to give a quite marked effect. Some caps striped with fibrils from apex to margin — Some broken below the umbo into recurved squamules – Gills free, pallid when young, nearly concolorous with fibrils when grown to adult size. Stems look smooth shining even; pale but showing under the lens fibrils a little colored like the pileus – apex pruinose under lens – Stem brittle, solid, enlarged at base. Spores rough, brown, 8-9 × 6-7 sp



Clavaria rosea. Alstead, July 9th /02

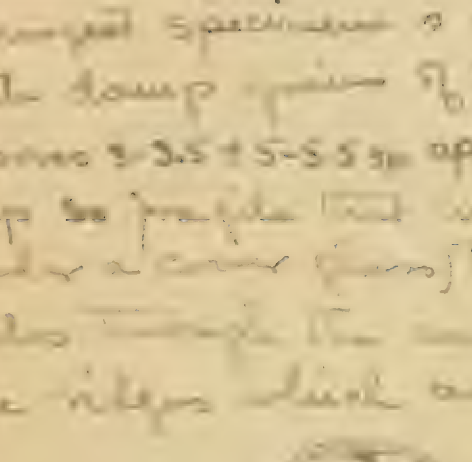
Grassy Lane

Growing in mossy places. Rose color. Slightly rugulose slightly tapering towards spathulate forms – pruinose under lens – white furfuraceous at base – Spores globular colorless, 3 μ.



Alstead July 9th 1902

Growing on tiniest dead rootlets as shown in drawing of smallest specimens. Membranaceous, merely a pellicle with a very few distant decurrent folds, villose at base, also hairy, strigose at swollen base - youngest specimens 0 on root, magnified 55 diameters look as if covered with lump grains of sugar translucent angled particles. Spores 3-3.5 x 5-5.5 μ apiculate containing one or possibly more nuclei. Cap so fragile that with a lens magnifying 45 diameters - [illegible] not under a cover glass, the lens without light showed the external angled particles through the substance of the cap whereas unobstructed with the ridges which answer to gill structure in sustaining the pileus.

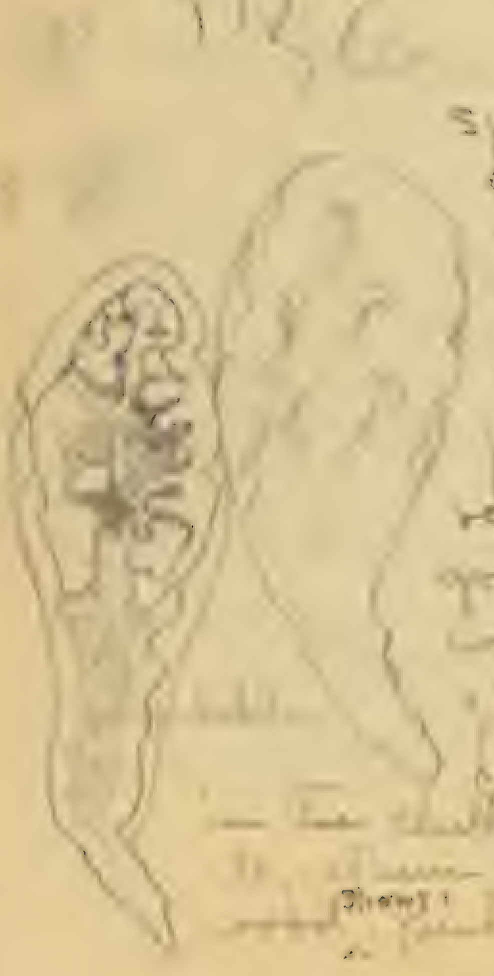


Phallogaster saccatus. Morg.

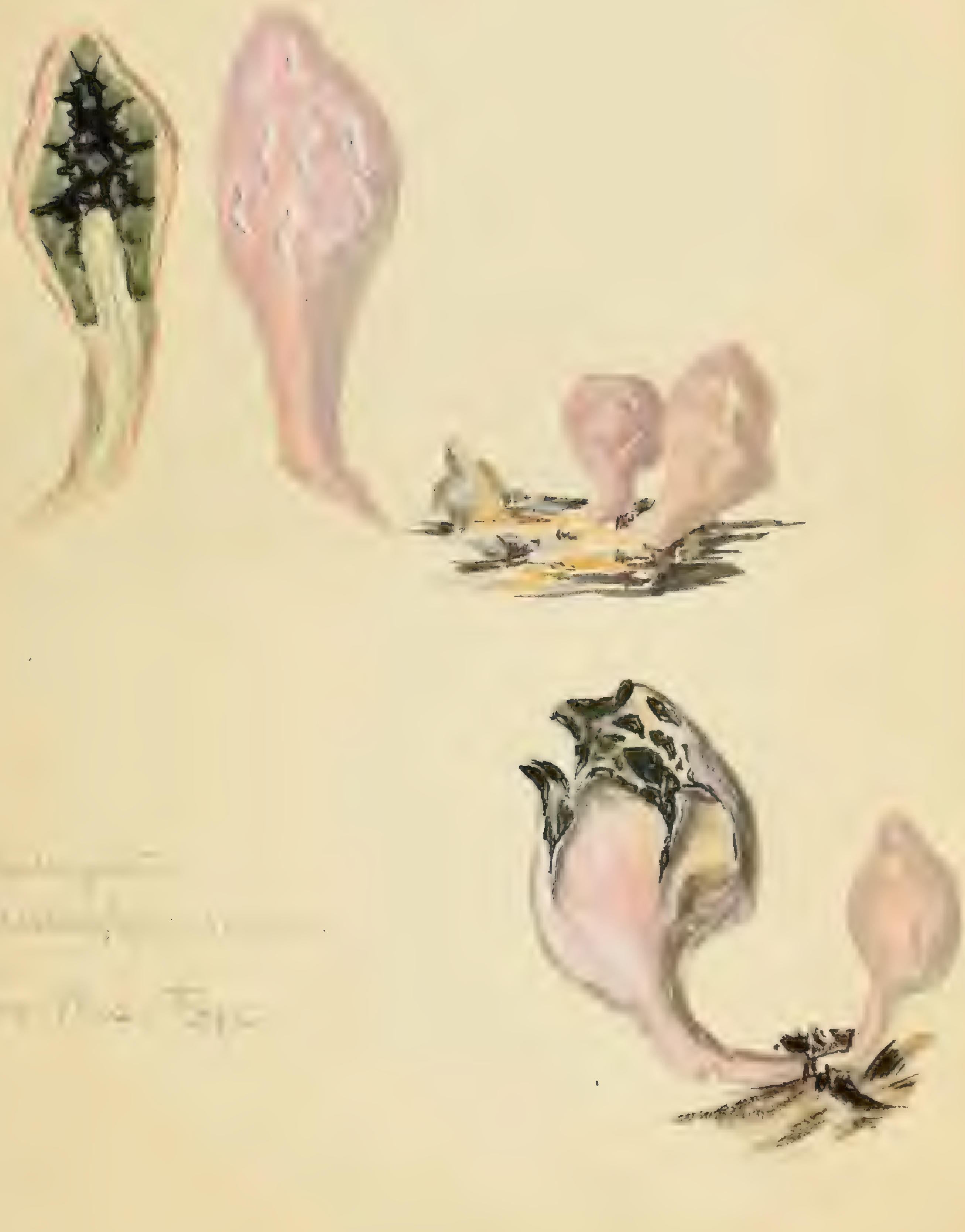
Alstead July 10th 1902

From the mycelium seems stalked on the under surface. Spores cylindric 4.2 μ X 1.4 μ.

Club shaped pinkish bodies growing on wood. Smooth firm bodies yet the larger specimens feel elastic in the hand - ~~so~~ the outer surface is pruinose under lens, densely so, so that the surface looks like very fine felt. On the surface of the clubs are scattered shallow irregular depressions indicating possibly the future openings for dispersion of spores - Cutting reveals in brain-like masses or convolutions the greenish cheese-like gleba adhering to the ribs walls - the interstices of the lower half of the cavity filled with a semi-transparent jelly - The green gleba occupies the upper two thirds of the space in the club.

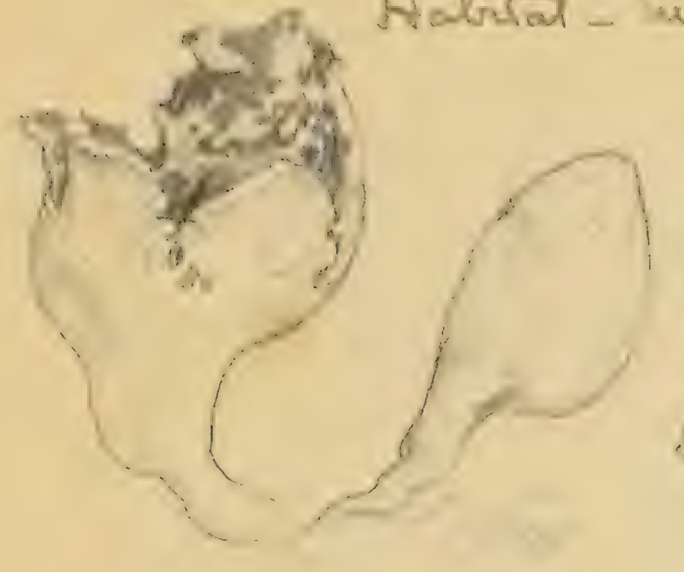


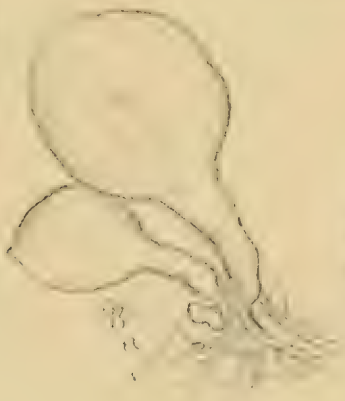
In others white and pink branching from the surface of the wood pinkish prominences with disk like tops suggest fruiting.

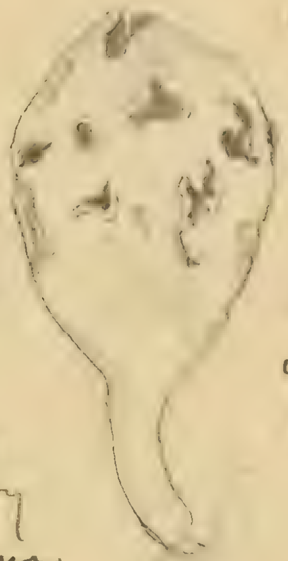


Details — Phallogaster Saccatus.

Odor nauseous even before the rupture of epidermis
Habitat — much decayed linden wood, also maple
fallen sticks and logs among
last years leaves —

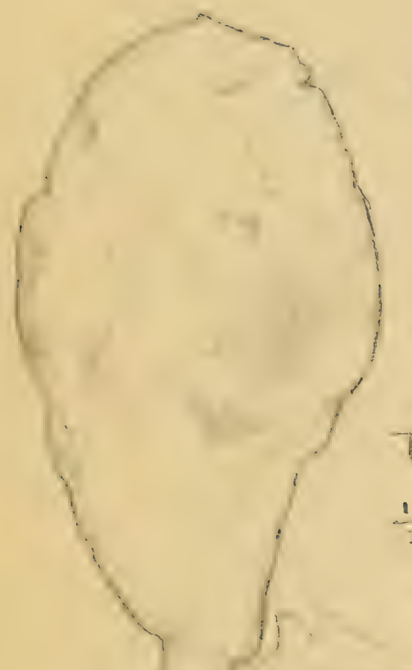






spores small
cylindrical .00
slightly greenish
4 μ long 1–1½ μ
wide

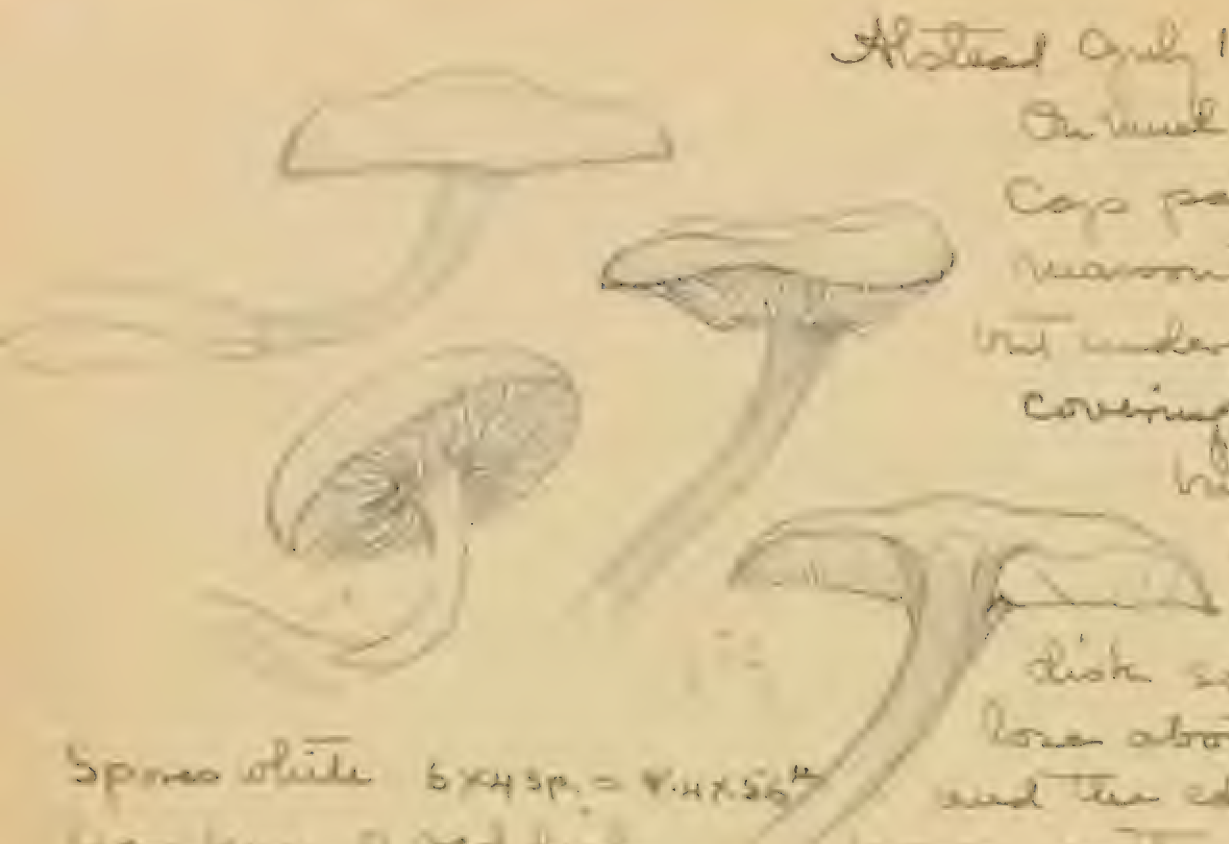
Found on dead
decayed birch
wood in damp
place —



The plants are not very abundantly produced by any individual mycelium (the mycelium white, cord-like) — various knots or tiny straightish processes appear at some point perhaps in a crack of the stick infested, one or two fruits appear, swell to a diameter of perhaps ½ inch then commonly remain nearly stationary some days; at length again swelling, maturing and opening to the attentions of a host of tiny flies.

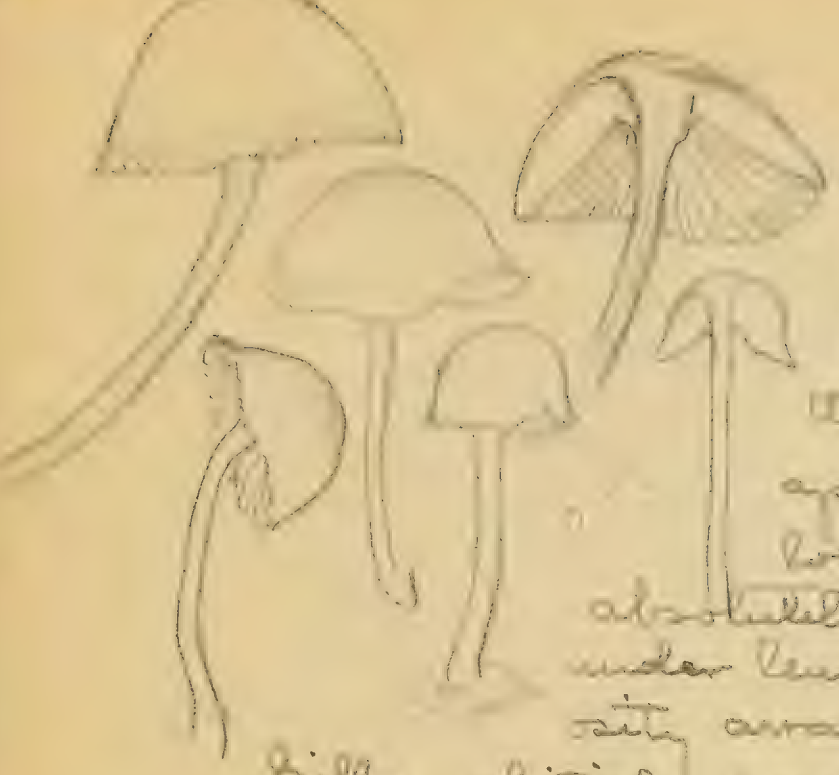
Probably the weather, heat or moisture causes this interruption of growth; as the small pink bulb has seemed to halt a curious length of time. After a fruit or two have matured the small processes shrink, becoming less apparent —

Alstead July 10th Barefoot Brook



On much decayed prostrate timber. Cap pale brownish with a maroon tinge, looks shining but under lens shows a slight covering of minute darker fibrils — Margin slightly notched and delicately striate — Young disk sometimes faintly rugulose about the umbo — Margin and the edges of the gills a peculiar hue of reddish brown, rather dark. Gills and stem quite dark of the same peculiar purplish reddish brown, though the separate gill and the flesh of the interior of the stem are of a hygrophanous dead leaf brown - studded with the darker reddish spores. Stem like the gills in color lighter brownish, twisted, darkened by dark fibres of the peculiar tint of purplish reddish brown. The gills and stem therefore appearing concolorous and much darker than the cap which is lighter except on the umbo - Gills of three lengths, vary in outline, sinuate for the most part, with slight decurrent tooth. Substance of stem appears hygrophanous and the dark color runs up into the whole flesh of the cap as shown in the section drawing. The foot of the stem is enveloped in a white mycelium when one is fortunate in getting the [illegible] substance uninjured whole — The unusually hollow stem gives the plant a flaccid feeling in handling - In sound young plants the stem shows slight pithiness stuffing -

Spores white 5x4 sp. = 7.4x5.6μ

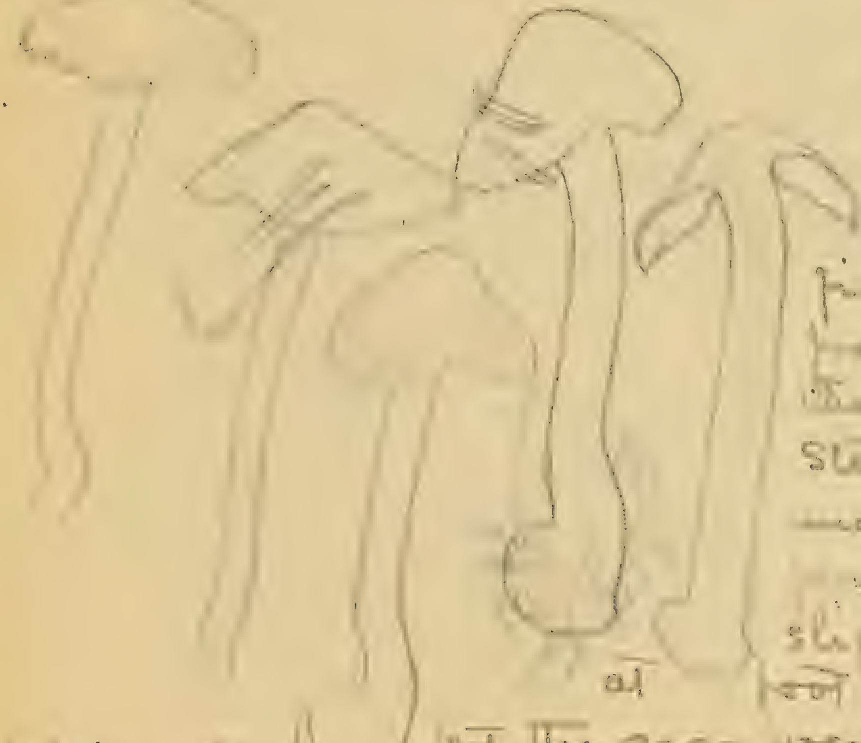


Alstead, July 10th 1902

Barefoot brook, on ground — Caps light ochre color, slightly fibrillose, margin shows slightly the ending of the gills, sometimes appearing toothed, in fact the edge looks a little uneven though it is not absolutely toothed. Young caps pruinose under lens, the older caps show the pruinosity arranged on the fibrillose strands.

Gills, whitish – pallid, ascending with a decurrent tooth – rather distant – See drawings of two sections – Stem fibrous, rather tough, concolorous with caps – pruinose in stripes – nearly solid, the older ~~caps~~ Stems showing just a line of separation – Young caps brownish, a slightly darker tone than mature specimens. Spores white, transparent showing a heavy dark line on circumference when under microscope.

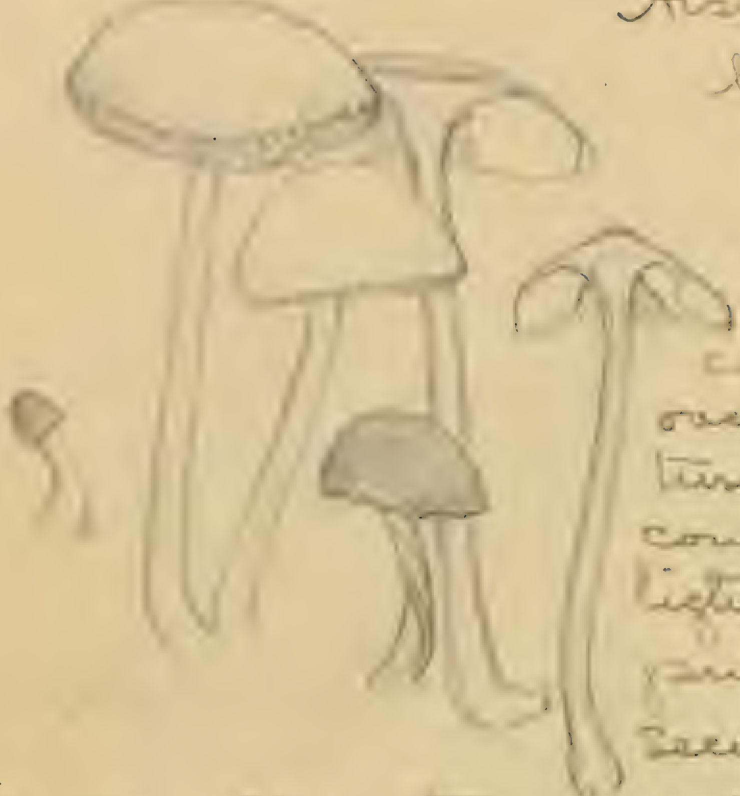
5–4 × 3–3.5
7–5.6 × 4.2 + µ



Alstead July 10th 1902.

under Osmunda on Barefoot brook. Caps pale brownish or pale brownish yellow, delicately longitudinally fibrous streaked; gills nearly or quite free, whitish at first, then a pinkish then pale yellowish brown like caps; Stem white, shining but pruinose under lens, stuffed in centre but solid as shown in drawings, [illegible] slightly sinuate in form and swollen at foot. Cap dry when gathered but the caps were more or less covered with [illegible] tore off the cuticle when removed. Flesh all white

[illegible]



Alstead July 13th 1905 — Barford Brk

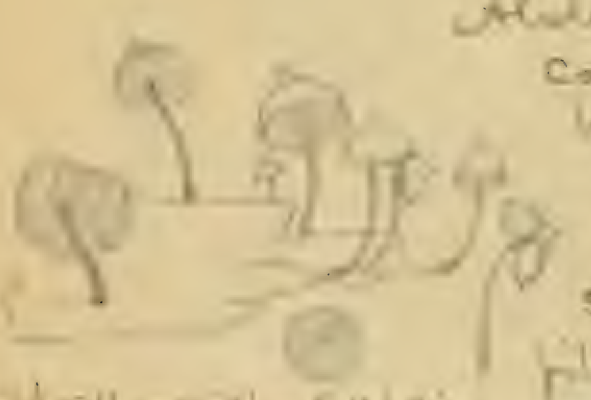
Mycena pura —

Size as in drawings —

Pale purplish hues through the whole plant — all parts concolorous — Young plants all over a darkish purple — when mature the caps and stems are still concolorous but the tints have grown lighter and the gills are very pale purplish. The edges of the gills seen in mass are whitish.

On the older stems are some whitish fibrils which display a slight twist in the stem. The section of the stem shows the same purple hues within being concolorous with the exterior but the flesh beneath the umbo and extending for a quarter of an inch downwards is white.

White pruinose and striate at top of adult stem —

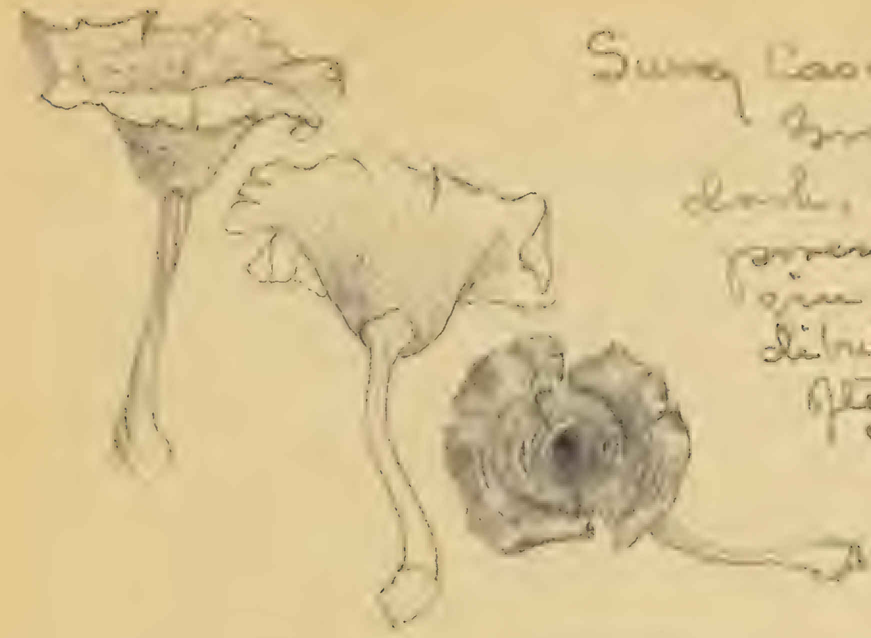


Alstead July 14th 1905 — On rotten log in woods —

Cap with a very pointed umbo, medium yellow brown, gills darker shade of same color, or concolorous, stems shining dark, a purplish brown. Margin of cap darker than cap and striate, surface of cap under lens looks finely fibrous, velvety, the dark margin densely velvety.

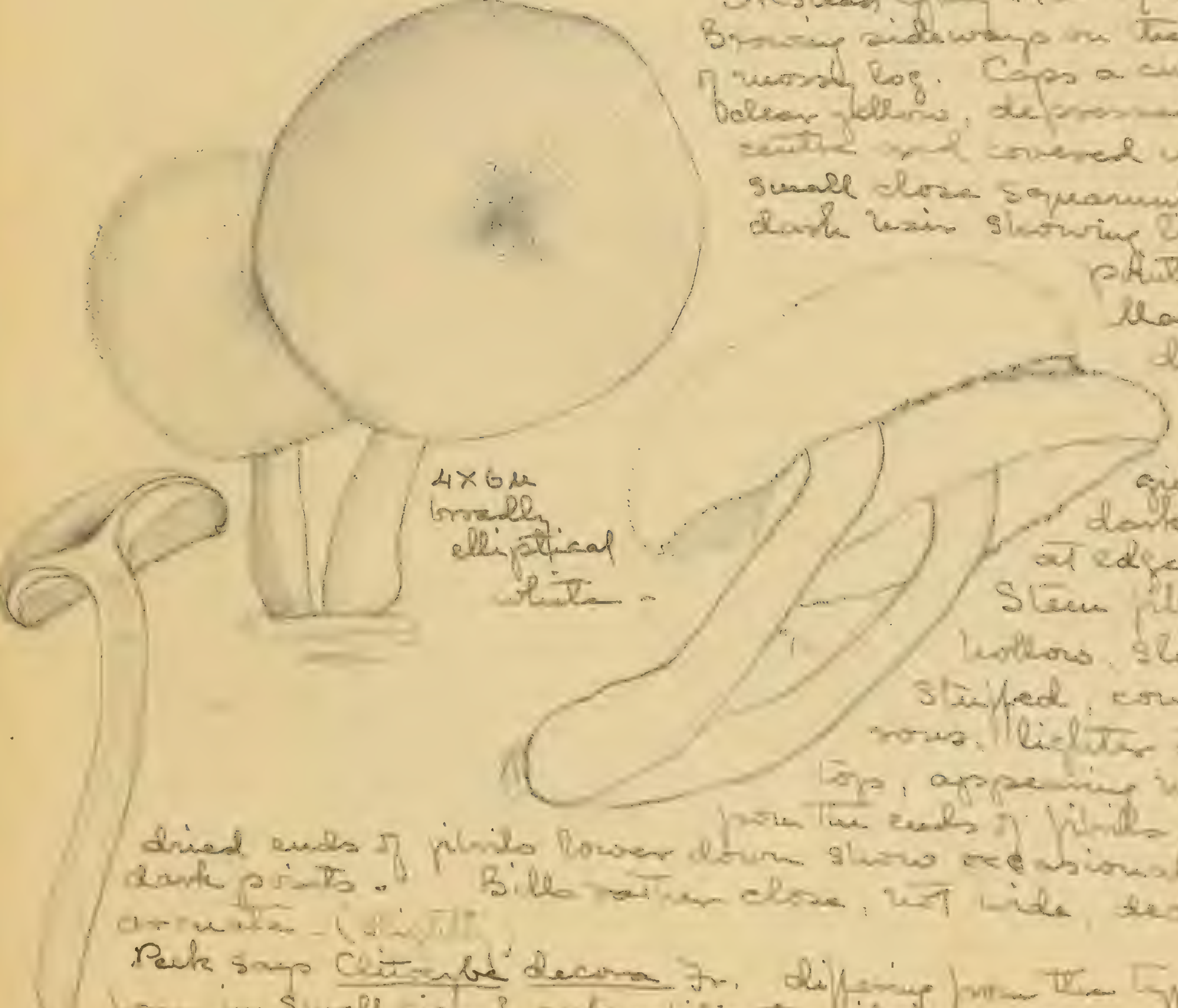
2½–4 cm x 7½–9 cm | Gills medium brown concolorous, of three lengths, the long ones rather distant from each other, broad, attached, rounded behind, in adult specimens showing in the profile slightly below the margin; Stem flexuous, hollow, shining, pruinose at top, and striate at top, slightly swollen at base and pruinose. The gills are so abruptly rounded behind that ones first impression is of free gills. Spores brown, irregularly elliptical. Plants forced for drawing —

Seen last [illegible].



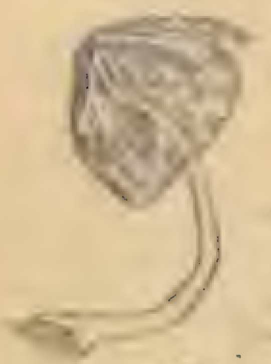
Sunny Cascades.—
Growing in moss. Small very dark, very thin polypore — the pores not extending to the thin margin. Concentrically ringed, infundibuliform. Pores medium size often running into one another — Surface shining silky looking — Stem twisted concolorous.

Alstead July 14th 1902 —
Growing sideways on the side of mossy log. Caps a charming lemon yellow, depressed in centre and covered with small close squamules of dark hairs showing like fine points. Margin denser and darker giving a dark line at edge. Stem fibrillose hollow, slightly stuffed, concolorous, lighter at the top, appearing mealy from the ends of fibrils. The dried ends of fibrils lower down show occasionally as dark points. Gills rather close, not wide, decurrent — arcuate (slightly)



4 X 6 μ broadly elliptical spores —

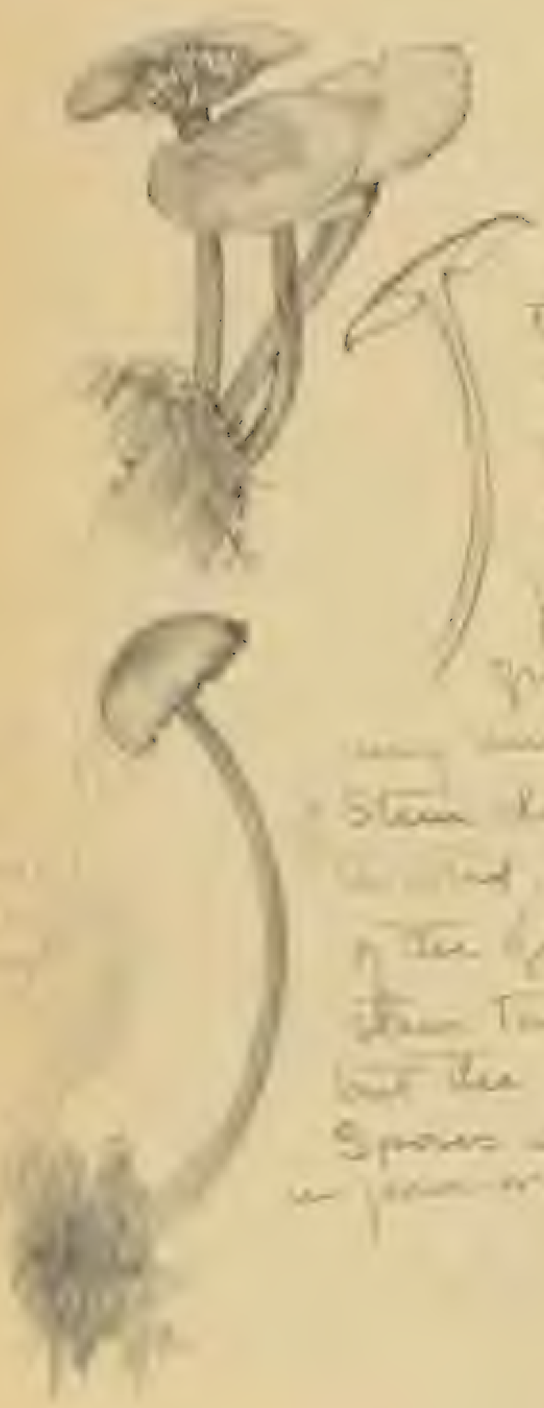
Peck says Clitocybe decora Fr. differing from the typical form in small size? subumbilicate pileus and consequently subdecurrent gills.



Ashland, July 14th, 19[illegible]

[illegible] on log.

Cap dark brown, exquisitely velvety, irregularly veined. The edges of the veins giving a white reflection. Stem lighter in color. Gills light, white. Rather solitary & usually few found. Stem very striate, slightly white pruinose, very delicate and hygrophanous looking.

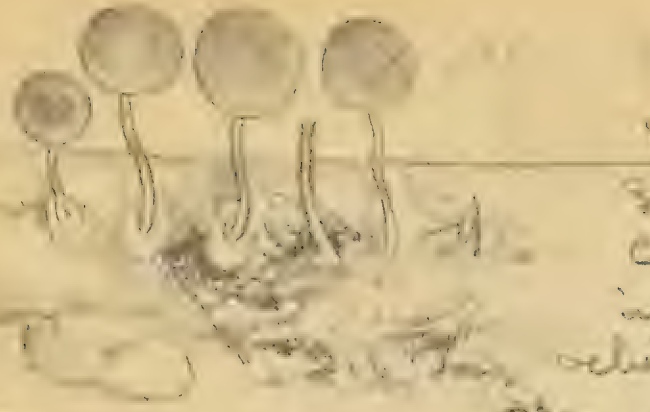


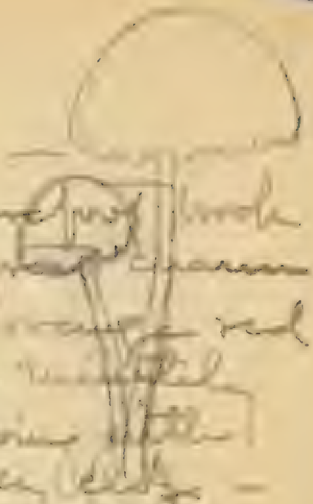
After rain.

Ashland, July [illegible] on stump [illegible]

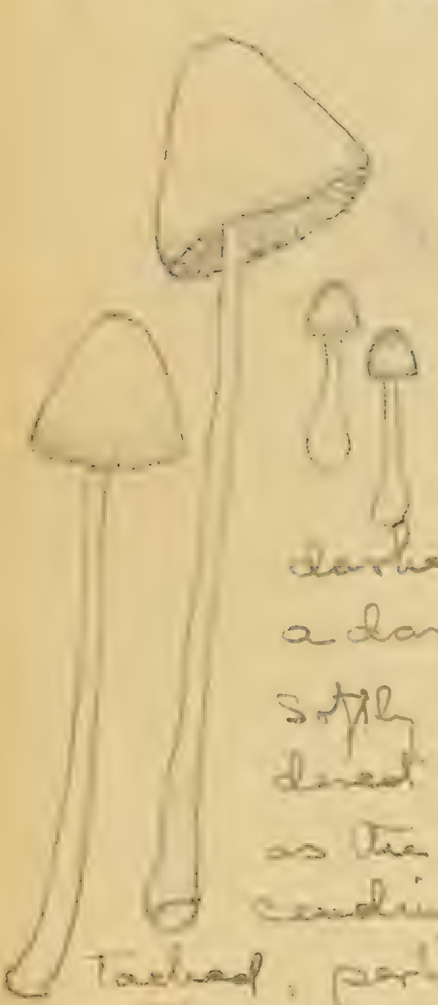
Caps ruddy brown, when moist, drying paler, umbo darker and redder. Very finely and densely furfuraceous under lens except on the margin which dark and bare. Slightly striate. Flesh quite light but brownish, the light color extending somewhat into stem. Stem slender, tough, scarcely hollow, finely furfuraceous under lens, some extra long stems growing from crevices were enlarged at base, very much so, the enlarged part densely hairy. Stem dark, even purplish brown, striate, sometimes twisted, gills dark. When dry the red brown of the gills becomes grayish, sordid and paler. The flesh of stem taken grayish [illegible] instead of the purplish brown but the ruddy [illegible] of the cap remain.

Spores white. 3.8μ x 2 = 4.2 x 2.8 μ. not quite regular in form or size



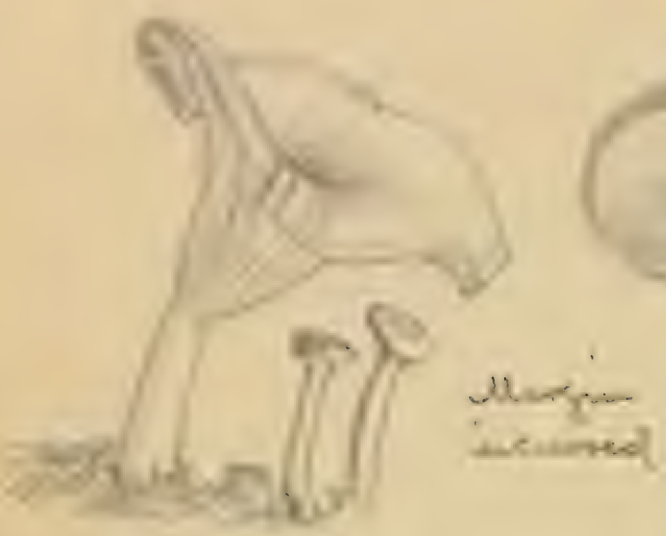


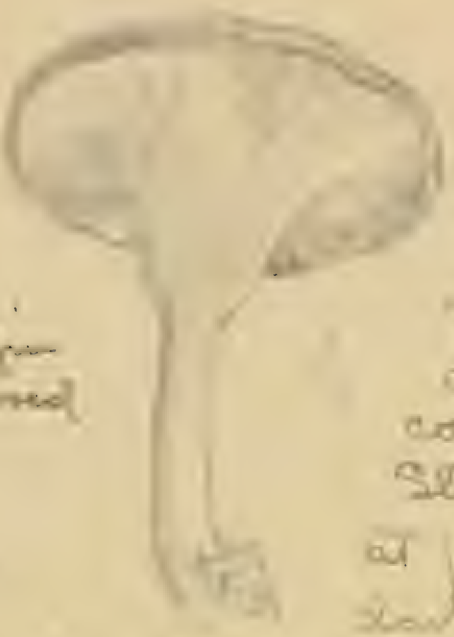
Alstead. July 14th 1902 —
Down by Linden Brook on Bancroft brook
Small plants on wood — of great charm
Caps rich orange on margin orange red
in centre, cuticle appearing minutely
[illegible] velvety — Gills distinct, yellowish with
age, nearly or quite free — not very close —
Stem concolorous with gills suffused with brownish rust in places
when full grown, ~~solid~~, with white hairy envelope at foot —
Stem very slightly white pruinose under lens — Spores]
Stem solid at top, hollow below — white at apex, darker below
Spores white, look like slippers — other view like cigar — 5 x–2 sp— cigar
[2.8 x–7 μ form]



Galera — among chips & litter — [illegible]
Contours and size as in drawings —
Plants darker in hue than the usual form —
especially the young caps which when picked
from among the chips are so ruddy as
to look orange red — The young plants are
darker as well as lighter and at first have quite
a dark umbo — over the ruddy color. Cap looks
softly fibrous under lens; margin striate, often bordered
with a darker, ruddier band nearly as deep
as the striae, edge of cap dark; Gills narrow, ascending, rounding off both extremities, scarcely attached, perhaps free. Flesh very thin lighter than exterior
in both cap and stem, not homogeneous with stem nor confluent,
Gills cap and stem concolorous in maturing excepting for the outer
dark margin — Stem slender, hollow, enlarged at
striate for the whole length —
[1–5 sp. = 9.8 x 7 μ.

(Spores brown, color
if the mass is [illegible]
[illegible]

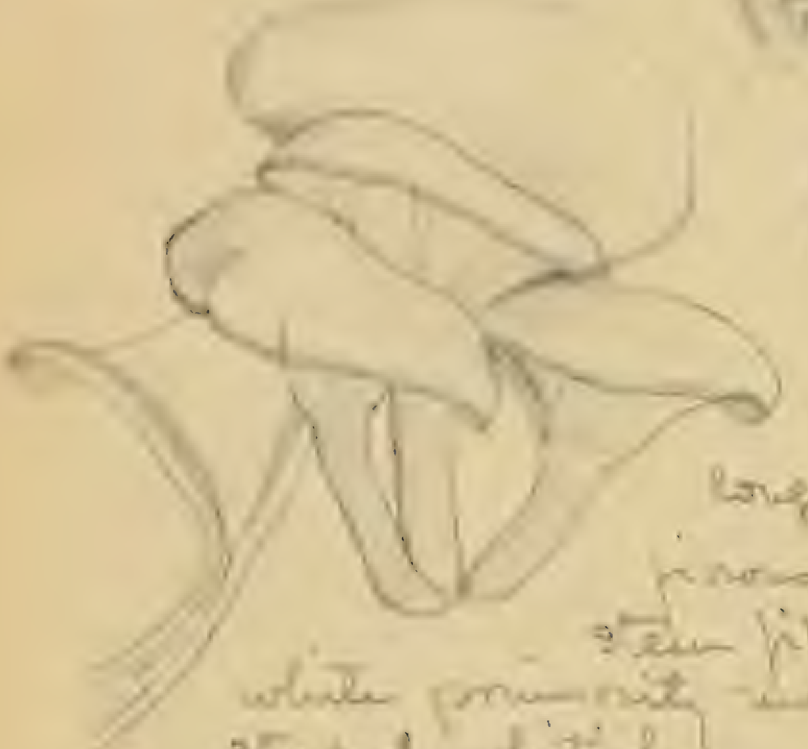


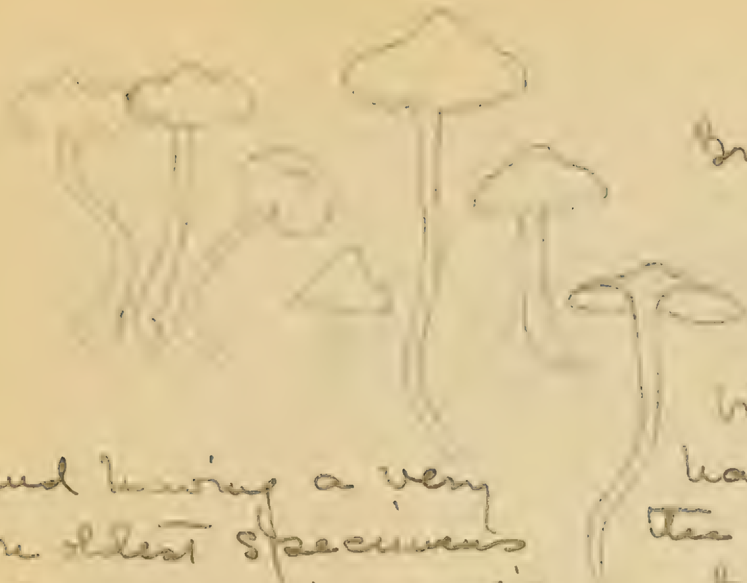


July 12th 1902

Langdon - Mossy earth.

Caps yellowish tinged with ashes of roses - fading to yellow-white or very pale ochre; gills whitish be-coming cream color — Stem concolorous with cap at first, seeming somewhat darker in age than cap ~~[illegible]~~ because it is somewhat hygrophanous and retains moisture longer. Therefore at first cap and stem are rather darkish, but at length the cap is light like the gills the margin of cap remaining dark longer than any other part — Cap fibrous looking under lens, not polished — Stem fibrous looking but showing a slight white pruinosity more marked at foot and apex — striped whitish) — Flesh of cap and stem somewhat hygrophanous. Spores - white 2 x 3+μ. — 2.8 x 4.2+ — Gills very narrow crowded — Grows also on rotten wood —



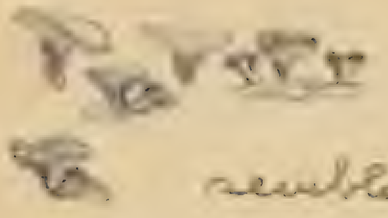


Alstead July 17th 1902 -

Growing in moist place among sticks and leaves - a small plant suggesting Cortinarius. Cap brown, looking shining - but looking fibrous under lens and having a very hairy broken looking margin - the gills show below the margin in oldest specimens when seen in profile - Gills brown, light brown like cap - rounded behind, adnate with a slight decurrent tooth - Stem shining - flexuous from its habitat, looking fibrous under lens and bearing a median trace which suggests the presence of a fibrous veil, white or brownish according to the light and purplish at apex, enlarged at base -
Spores brown, nearly elliptical. 4 × 6 sp-

Alstead, July 20th 1902.

Found Cantharellus cibarius on the wood-road to Beatie's Hill, growing in two troops, the troops scarcely more than a foot apart and both groups composed of twenty individuals of all stages of development. One troop was of the usual egg yellow variety - the other wholly white as mentioned by Fries. The white was cream white, stains or marks showing slightly yellowish - but the contrast was very marked indeed. The one group appearing pure white in contrast to the dead leaves and very green surroundings, the other the full deep yellow. The white plants were concolorous, all over the same tint.

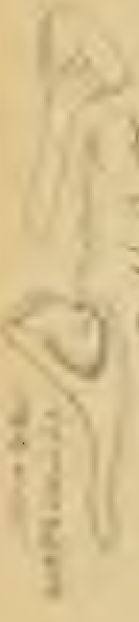


Alstead - July 19th 1902 —

Small objects on logs — bearing some resemblance to peziza but more firm - almost woody, the plants at first showing margins incurved and in slight cup-like depression — at maturity they may be quite flat with a small depression in the centre or the margins may be curved downwards, caps may have no depression at all, but ⌒ curves over to the edge. Caps dark when young or moist, drying, or maturing to a very pretty rose - most pinky velvety looking perhaps with greenish reflection, beneath darker, brownish almost blackish at the point of insertion —

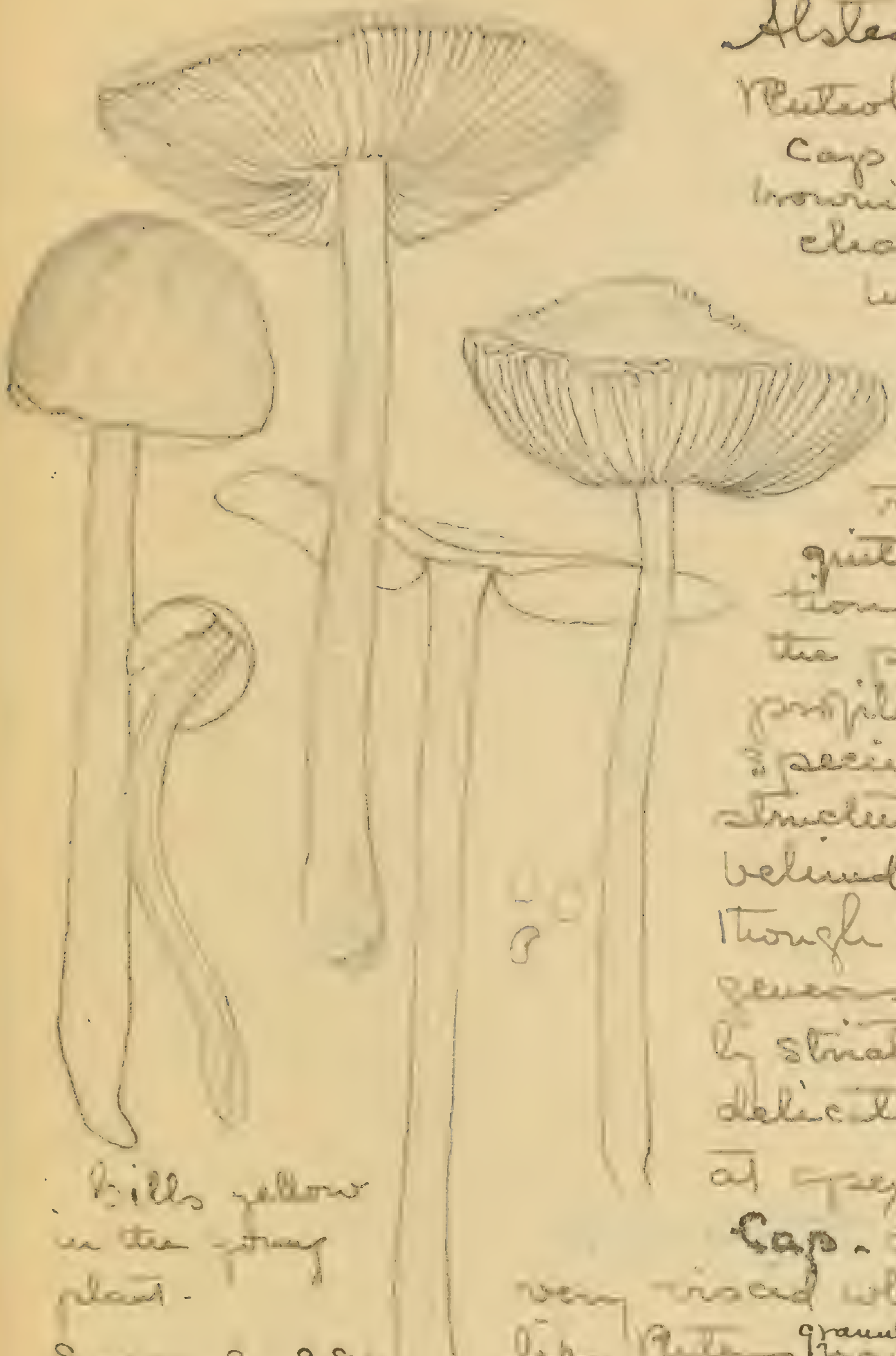
Alstead July 19th 1902

Tiny fungus on end of buried stick in woods. Plants light ochre yellow, the very shallow depressions, cup like depressions deeper in tone than the stems. The margins inrolled and scurfy under the lens — Cups at length infundibuliform —



Alstead. July 21st 1902 — Grass.
Pluteolus

Caps on plants gathered after rain brownish grayish yellowish – a clear and charming color, similar to some in fluorescent hues – drying to grayish yellow, margin very striate, flesh thin thin enough in center to show translucent by transmitted light quite absent except in central portion the gills looking attached to the pellicle and showing an arched profile on the margin of revolute specimen, the pellicle outlining the structure of the gills – gills rounded behind and very slightly attached though looking free. Stem not homogeneous, hollow even at first, slightly striate, pruinose coated with very delicate fibrils. slightly enlarged at apex, slightly swollen at base.



Cap. delicately fibrillose when dry — very viscid when moist – gills yellowish like Pluteus granularis – growing pale brownish with age. Spores brown light brown.

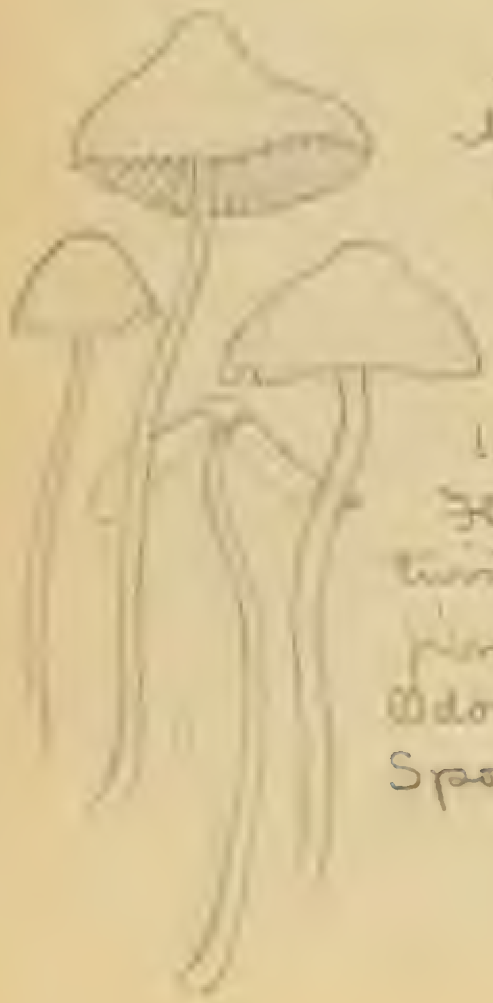
Mr Webster found the whole plant pruinose when dry, rather than fibrillose. Gills in the dry plant cinnamon color. Cap drys grayish.

Stem of the young fresh plant is entirely pruinose, the pruinosity densely studded with clear transparent globules of [illegible]

Gills yellow in the young plant.

Spores 9–9.8μ broad by 12–12.6μ long. The spores were cast on slide and not covered by cover glass, giving a curved seed like side view. Elliptical flattened at point of attachment.

Alstead July 21st 1902. In corn field found a Coprinus, less ovate than C. comatus but near to it — smaller, more delicate, the young plant white, less shaggy than comatus, the gills turning a lovely rose pink before darkening, darkening through lilac purplish tones at a remarkable early stage — Old specimen black, dripping back and revolute, torn at edges and very thin. In cutting the caps of these inky specimens from the stem the stem split into four parts possibly so that the sections went an inch apart showing a shining hollow interior filled with the finest cobweb, very pale gray fibrillose — Stem of the adult very beautiful dark gray, (purplish tinted) fading into gray — gray into white at the bulbous foot — Bulb the last to blacken —



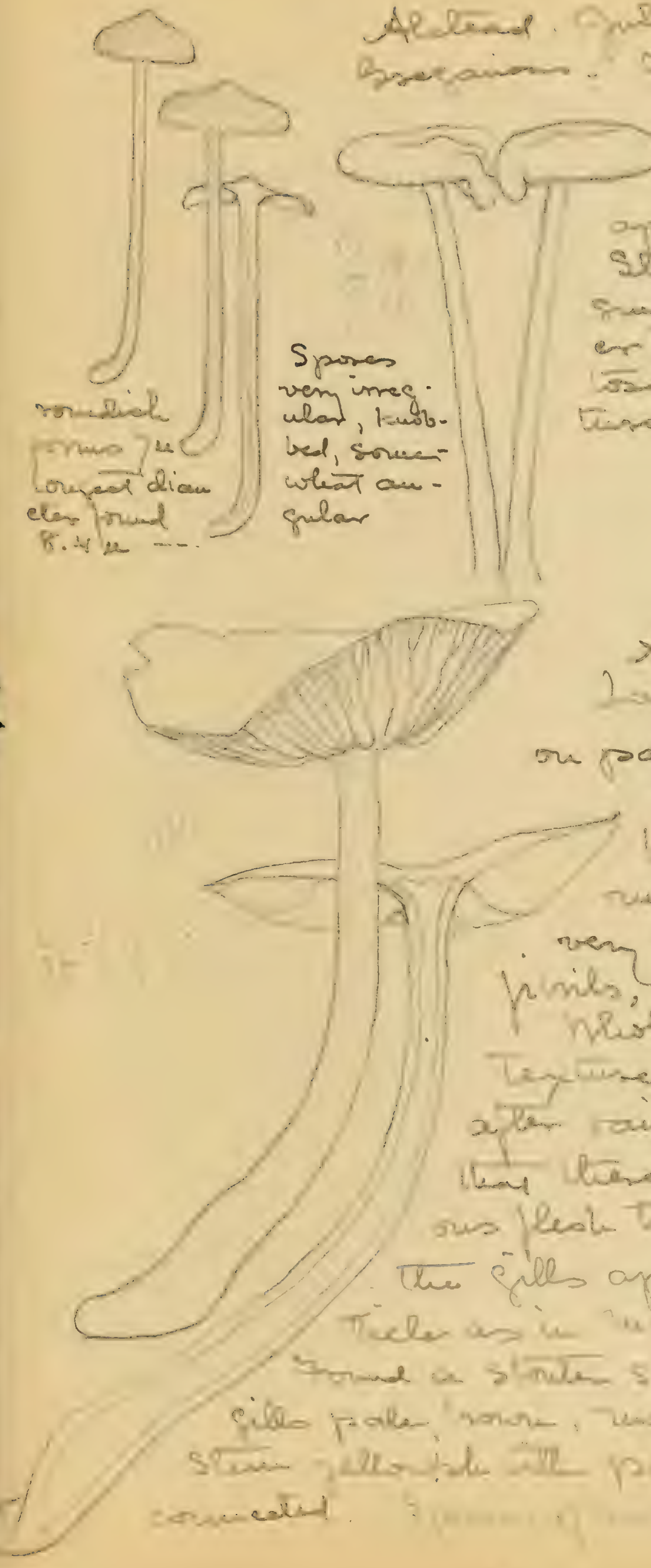
Alstead July 21st 1902 — In woods, on ground Mycena. Dark gray growing paler gray with age. membranous — striate nearly to the apex. Cap conical at first becoming — with age. Gills palest gray pure white. ascending attached with a very decurrent tooth, distant, venose connected growing palest gray. Flesh only in umbo, palest gray. Stem flexuous twisted, concolorous with cap, brittle but faintly pruinose looking, hollow. Cap pruinose under lens? Odor faintly alkaline

Spore white, 6–7 µ × 9–9.8 µ

Alstead. July 21st 1902

Specimens. On wood.

Caps light yellowish gray, innately fibrillose; margin incurved. Gills attached, often appearing free by tearing away. Stem fibrillose [illegible] under lens smooth to naked eye — rather darker than the cap — whitish tomentose at foot. Gills pink in mature specimens. Salmon pinkish



Spores very irregular, knobbed, somewhat angular

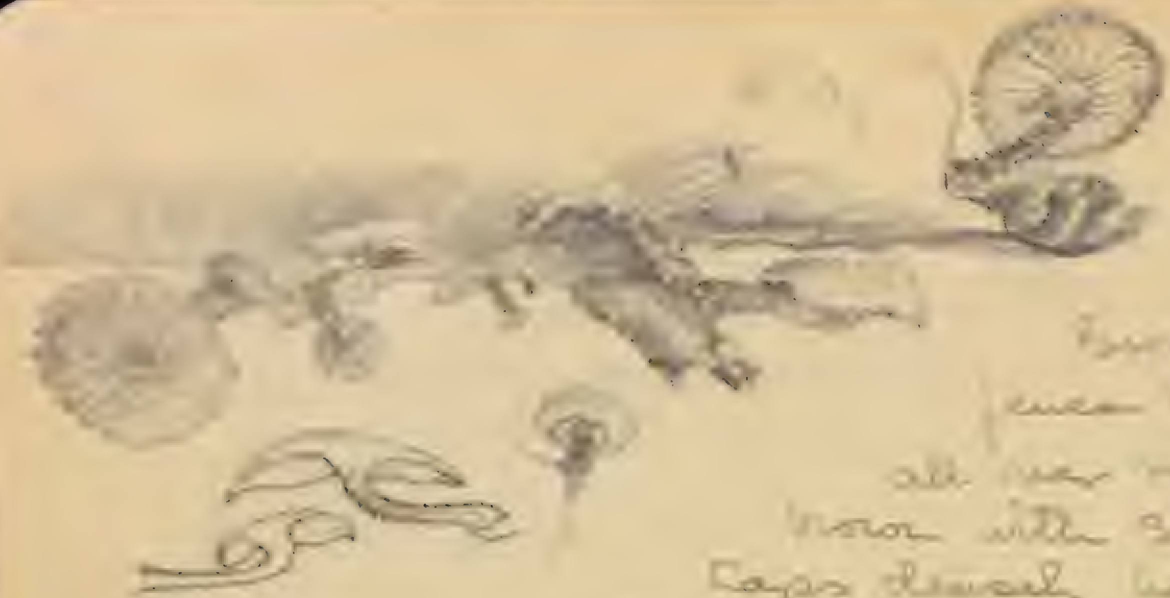
roundish forms 7μ longest diameter found 8.4μ

Alstead July 22nd 1902

Large specimen of plant figured on page 11. Cap and gills of the same dull purplish hue — but the stem of this large specimen is rather a clear yellow very slightly decorated with purplish pinks, [illegible]

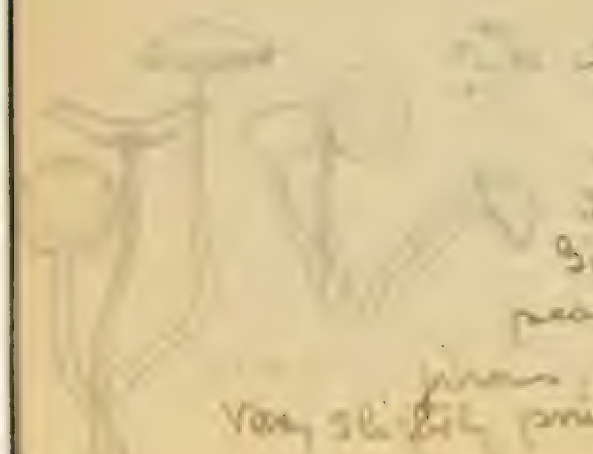
Whole plant hygrophanous in texture and color. So much so that after rain one gets the impression that there is no flesh, the hygrophanous flesh transmits the light so fully that the gills appear as if attached to the cuticle as in membranaceous caps.

Found a stouter specimen, quite revolute. Young gills pale rose, margined with the purplish line. Stem yellowish with purplish pink. — The gills venose connected. [illegible]

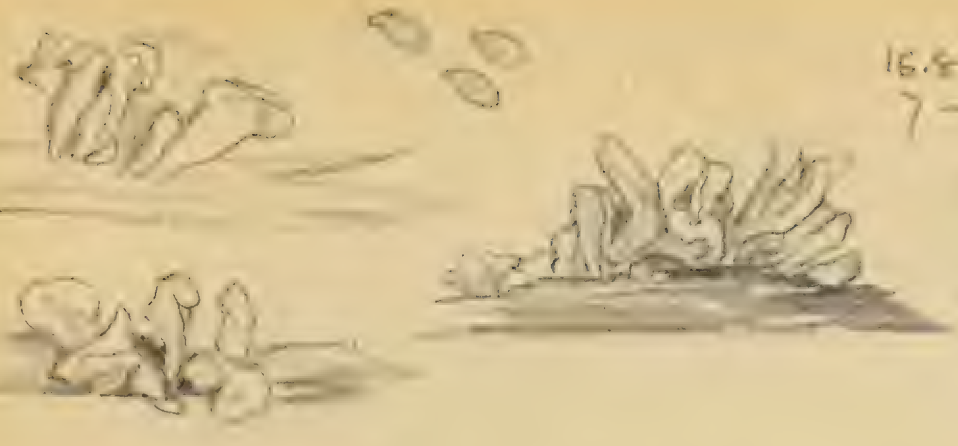


Alstead July 22
Naucoria erinacea ?.

Growing on sticks in the
fence wall corner, plants
all very rough looking and rusty
brown with somewhat darker stems
Caps densely hairy, the pile fibrils arranged
to give a very squamulose appearance;
margins densely hairy in tufts projecting
beyond the gills — at first incurved and pressed against
the stem; flesh whitish — firm — continuous with the stem
pithy; flesh in stem dark in the lower half — Stem
appears solid at first but becomes fistulose with age;
Densely hairy squamulose, dark brown, slenderest in the
middle and enlarging towards the extremities; gills ap-
pear when young whitish — but it is the effect of contrast
as the separate gills are brown tinged becoming concolorous
with cap; whole plant when old a decidedly dark brown —
A rough plant, On the young plant the squamules of cap
appear dark against the lighter surface beneath, brownish
squamules against brownish yellow — Plants growing upon the
wood and emerging from crevices in the decayed bark —
Largest plants about 8' broad in cap — Stem light at apex
Gills attached and not quite even on margin.



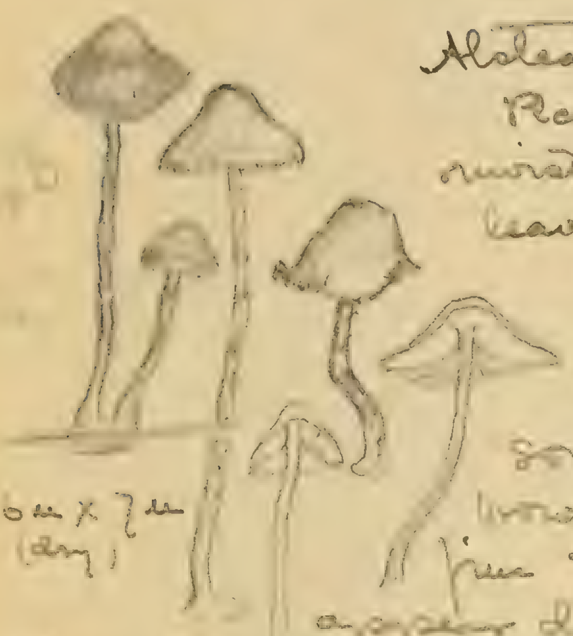
Alstead, July 23 — In grass after rain, past pasture
Plant dark brown hygrophanous when wet and very
viscid on caps, dry cap is yellowish. The striae on
the margin drying last and forming a darker band —
Gills pinkish gray, attached, breaking away soon and ap-
pearing free, not close, Stem flexuous, soon fistulose
pruinose, concolorous but a little darker perhaps from moisture.
Very slightly pruinose on caps seen by under lens —



15.8 – 18.2 long μ
7 – 8.4 broad   Yellow spores –

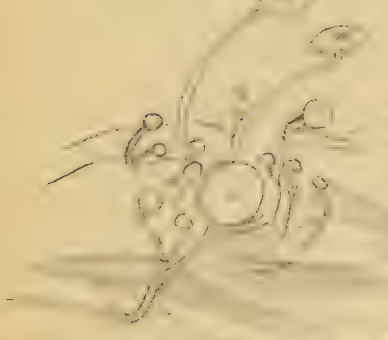
Guepinia

Plant orange – grows slowly

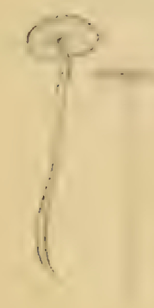


5.6 μ x 7 μ
(dry)

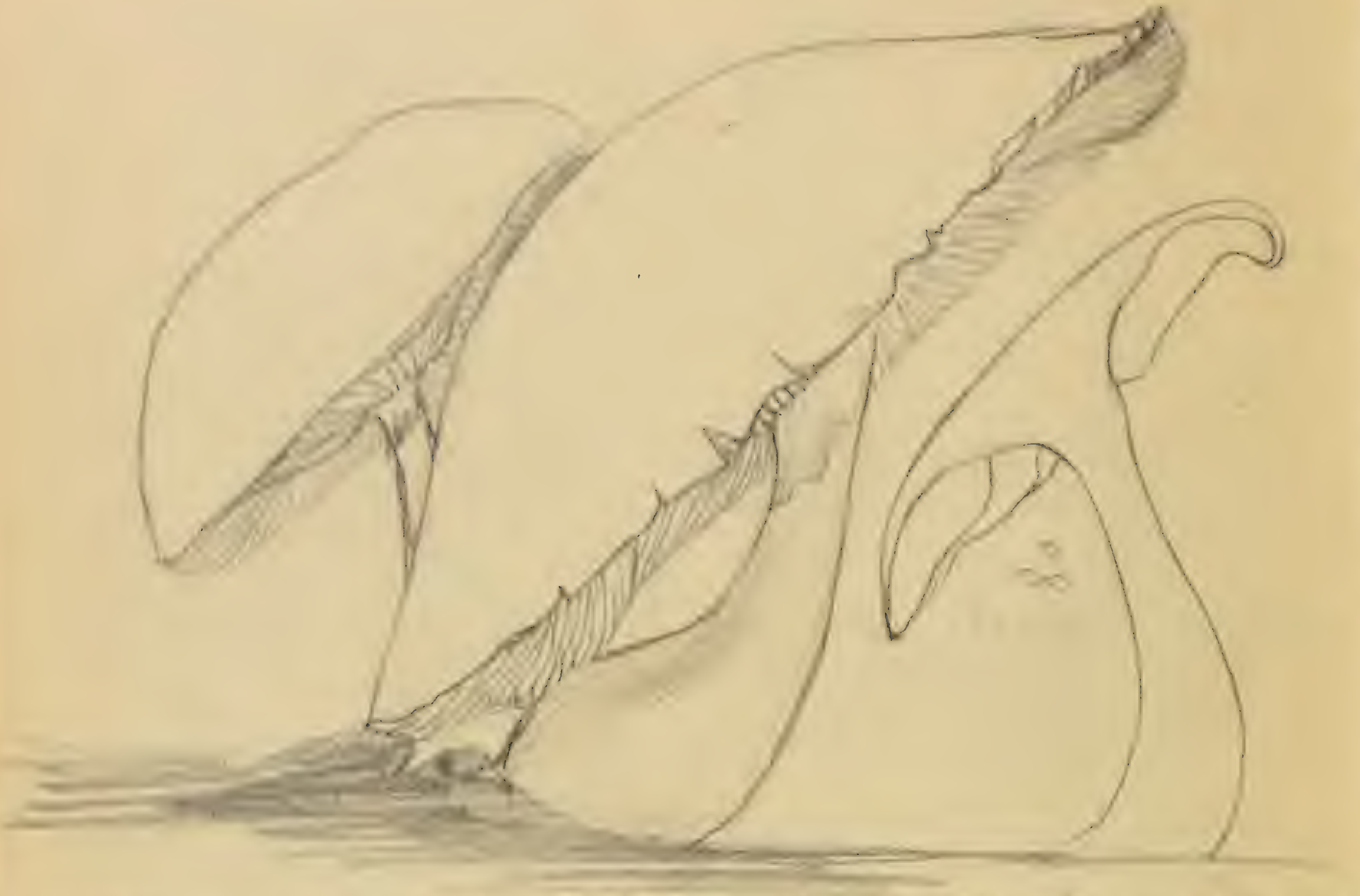
Alstead. July 25, 1902. On rotten wood –
Plant somewhat hygrophanous – brown when moist, rather dark – dries paler, color of dead leaves – Stem remains dark –
Cap campanulate at first then expanding with a blunt umbo, scarcely pruinose under lens, margin striate; gills brown, attached somewhat broadened, rounded behind; stem brownish, covered in part by an exceedingly fine reddish brown pruinosity which makes it appear dark, stem slightly hollow, especially at base. Stem fibrous, tough, roughish looking, flexuous – base enlarged –
Spores brownish – or brown.



Tiny plant growing apparently on grass blade dead grass.
Caps white, slightly brownish in depressed centres; pruinose under lens, older plants usually striate to centre, margin incurved; gills attached, white; stem flexuous, hollow, densely hairy clad, white brown tinged, the hairs sometimes white –
Gills close. Plant gregarious –



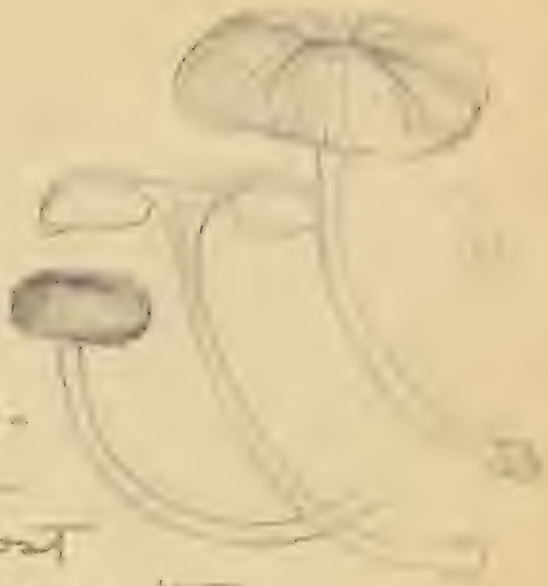
Alstead, July 25th 1902 –
Spores not easy to manage; think they are white, perhaps entirely spherical, 2.8 μ in diam.

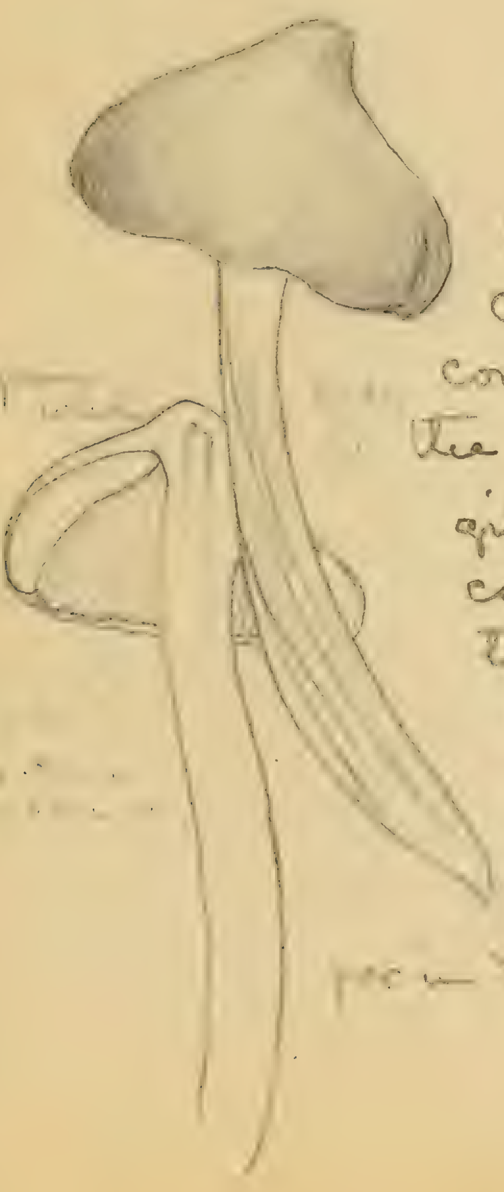


Ashland July 22nd Pholiota – Beaufort Brook in alders of –
When wet after rain caps bright ruby brown, growing golden
yellow by drying out; flesh yellow   gills bright lemon, from
color of wet caps – but may be colored by the copious bright
brown spores; Slight inflamed ring; stem unequal –
swollen at base; jaunty looking –   Plants gregarious
Plants have a strong smell drug like but not disagreeable – like rhubarb.

Alstead. July 24th 1902 —

Road side in grassy gutters under overhanging edges — Leptonia — Brownish, fibrous, adults having a striate appearance, young plants quite even fibrous and darker brown cap with margin incurved and umbilicate, gills pale brownish with a suggestion of pink tinge, attached but almost at once separating from stem so that even the youngest appeared free; rounded behind; Stem slender — curved, concolorous, somewhat hollow —



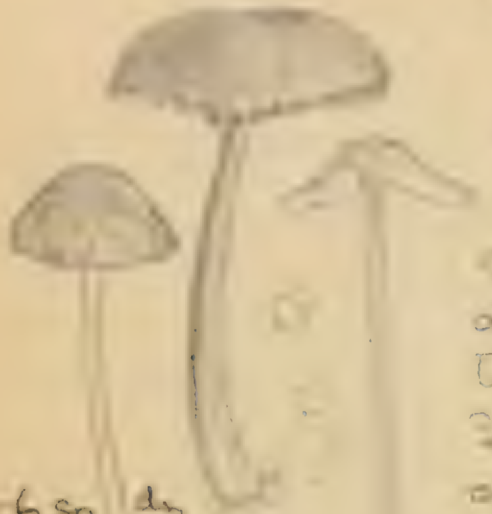


Alstead July 23rd 1902 —

In copse beyond Gibson wood

On ground — Solitary Specimen —

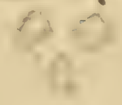
Cap dark brown fibrillose bluntly conical, fibrils in drying parting to show the yellow flesh beneath; flesh thin gills not very close, canary yellow as is also the somewhat twisted fibrillose, hollow, frail looking stem; the fibrils on stem showing tints of brownish after handling. This differs from H. spadiceus in having the gills attenuated behind instead of rounded as called for in Fries description.



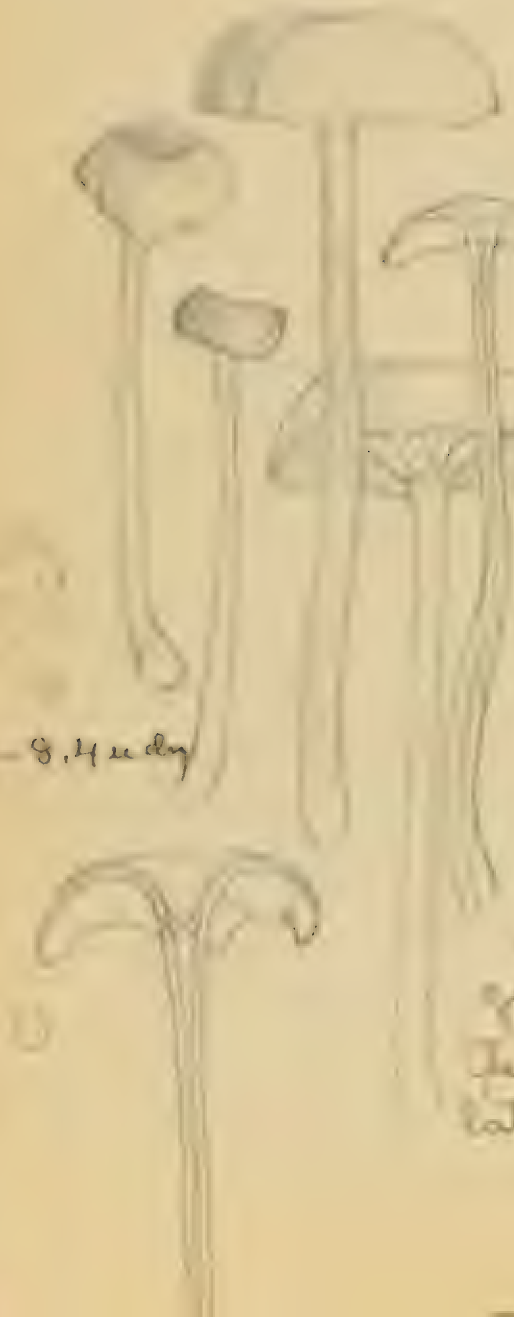
Leptonia lampropus Alstead July 24th 1902
Rather dark gray cap, fibrous looking, suggesting striae, sometimes breaking up into squamules and showing the lighter flesh beneath, - gills looking white at first, then growing pinkish attached, rounded behind with a small decurrent tooth, margin shows a dark line below the gills. Stem smooth, slightly fibrous looking but shining. a pretty gray blue in adult — hollow —

5-6 sp dry
5.7 wet

Find a variety having dark bordered gills at length decurrent the spore measures slightly larger but is different in form. (pink

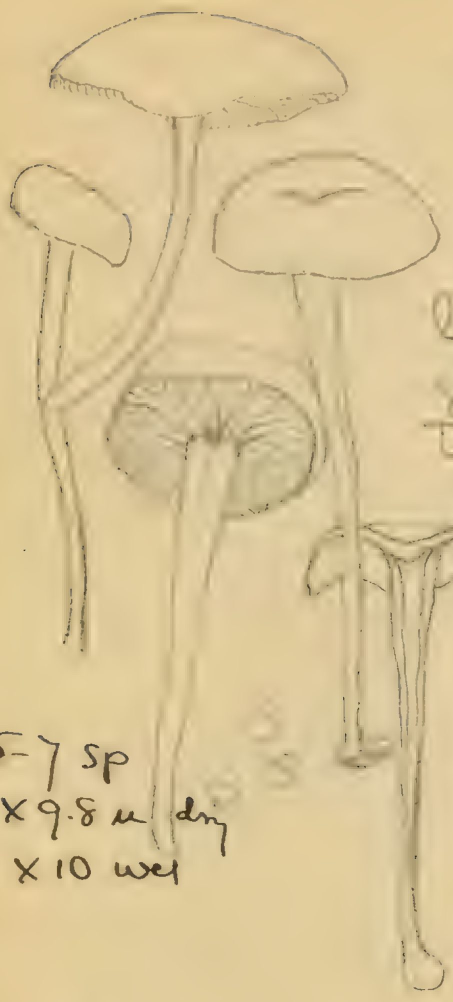


a somewhat pronounced apiculus changing the outline
See page 32 -



Alstead July 24th 1902 —
Leptonia in grass on hilltop —
Cap pale brownish grayish tinged fibrous, brownish fibrils showing the white flesh beneath umbilicate, occasionally very deep indeed, but not infundibuliform — gills attached, rounded behind and with a small decurrent tooth, in the adult specimen the rounding of the cap and arrangement of the gills gives an arcuate effect — gills and margin edged with a narrow line of black, giving to the naked eye a blue bordered effect. gills pale flesh color; Stem delicately fibrous, slightly twisted, hollow, with white mycelium at foot, concolorous but growing grayish and slightly darker towards the foot. Spores pinkish, irregular, apiculate

7-8, 4 u dry

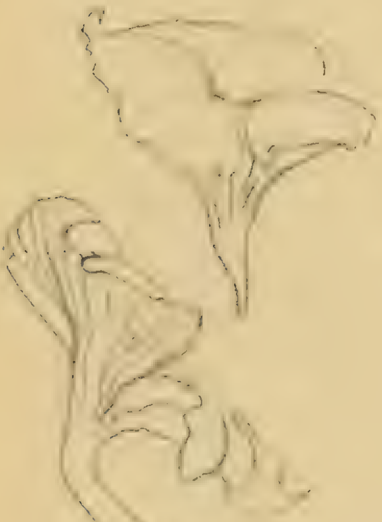


Alstead – July 24, 1902.

Leptonia among grass, on hill –

Cap white, slightly umbilicate, fibrous, cap rounded at first becoming flattened at length, margin drys to look yellowish – gills attached, rounded behind with a tiny decurrent tooth, white becoming faintly pinkish = flesh white throughout – stem fibrous, attenuated towards foot, frequently quite broad and flattened at top and in that case grooved as if two stems were joined, hollow, bulbous at foot –

5–7 sp
7 × 9.8 μ dry
7 × 10 wet



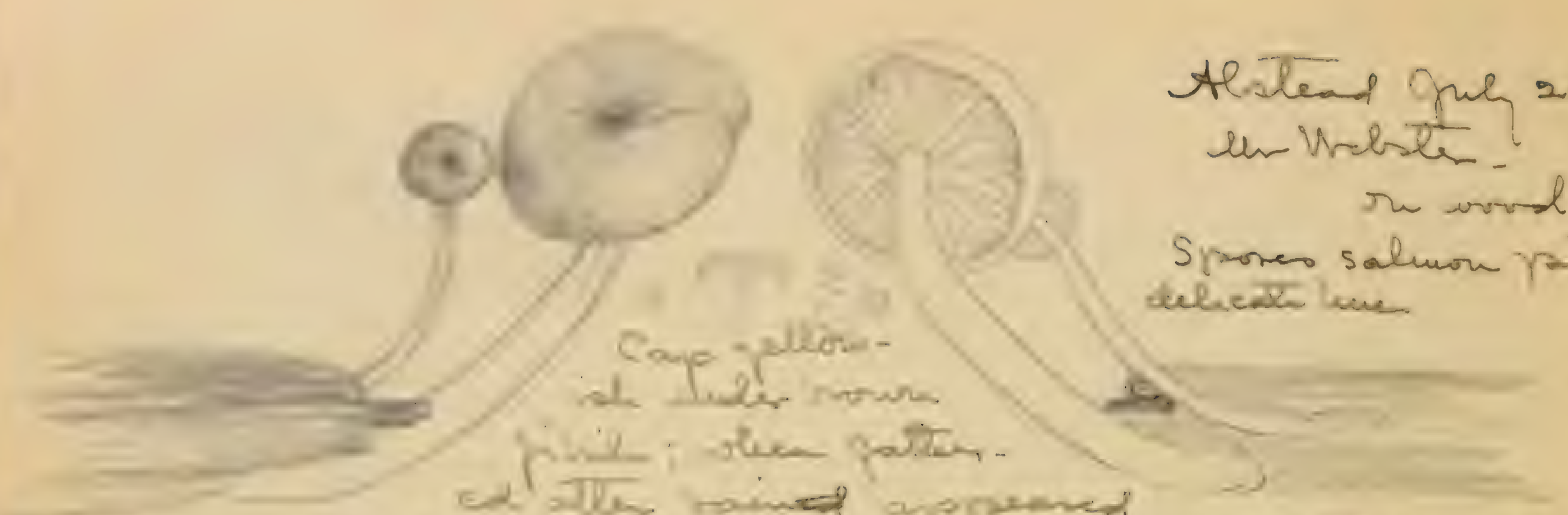
Cantharellus minor – Alstead July 24th 1902

Plant all over egg yellow – gills delicate and distant.

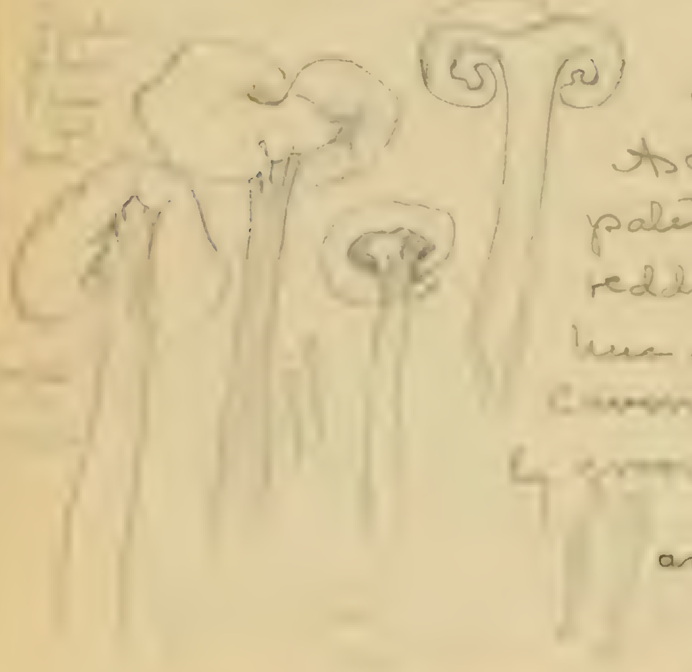
Alstead July 28th 1902 – Found in grassy road [illegible]
laccata with a very short, tapering downwards stem, roughly fibrous, hollow stuffed slightly with white, becomes lilac tinged – gills are umbiliform even from the very first, base of stem covered with pale lilac mycelium – cap fibrous, margin at first incurved

Alstead July 24 1902
Mr Webster —
on wood —
Spores salmon pink —
delicate hue

H.
W.



Cap yellow-
ish under brown
pink; when gotten
ed after ~~rained~~ appeared
as yellow as p. [illegible] of C. decora but grew brownish in drying — Stem concolorous. The larger stem flattened, grooved a little. Cap expanded when mature and moist. Cap with ~~edge~~ rounded, squamulose, from ~~expanding~~ cracking of [illegible] cuticle, darker in the umbilicate centre and on the edge. The pinks suggest striae but the cap is not striate. Gills yellowish at first becoming pale pink-tinted brownish — Stem yellow assuming brownish hues. White mycelium visible in wood and on foot, surface delicately pilose under lens, Stem hollow, flesh pale yellowish nearly white. Gills not even on margin.

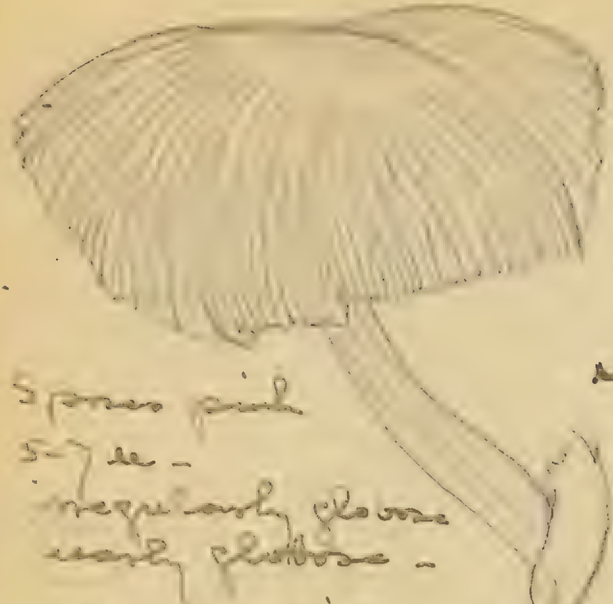


Alstead July 25th 1902 — Keene road H. W.
Ascophore waxen in color and substance, palest yellow, convoluted, stem darker, reddish brown, also waxen looking, stains of dark hue perhaps in handling, solid becoming cavernous below, expanding at apex and strongly grooved. Spores white, hyaline — long,

Vibrissea ? [illegible]

Think that spores are septate

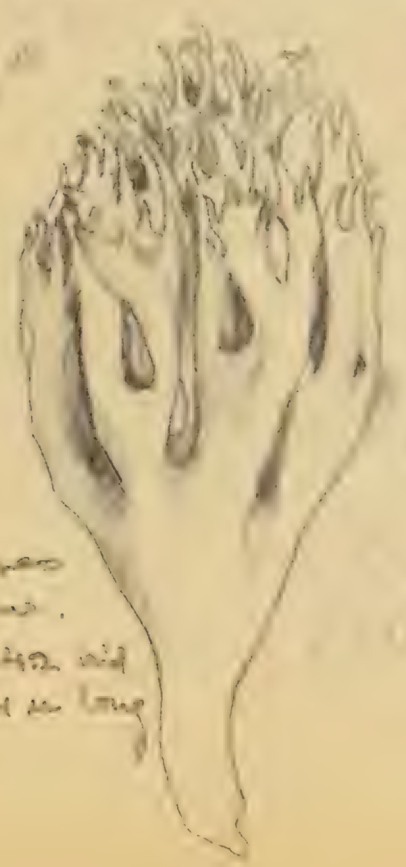
(Compare with Cudonia circinans, Pers. Plate #4 in Führer für Pilzfreunde III)



Spores pink
5–7 μ –
irregularly globose
nearly globose –

Alstead July 25th 1902
Stump, near house
Pluteus –

Cap very frail, a mere pellicle to which are attached the rather distant, free unbranched gills – cap and gills pale pinkish hygrophanous, the surface of the cap slightly rougher in [illegible] the gills – slightly fibrillose under lens – Stem white shining, slightly brownish at foot, grooved – (fluted –) rather than the ordinary form of striae – The striae of cap are peculiar – as the striae ~~and~~ appear regularly branched while the gills are not, yet the striae are caused by the gill attachment; the branches are caused by the attachment of the shorter gills which the pellicle makes appear branched striae. The grooves represent the attachment. The striae therefore are not forked – the ridges between them are.



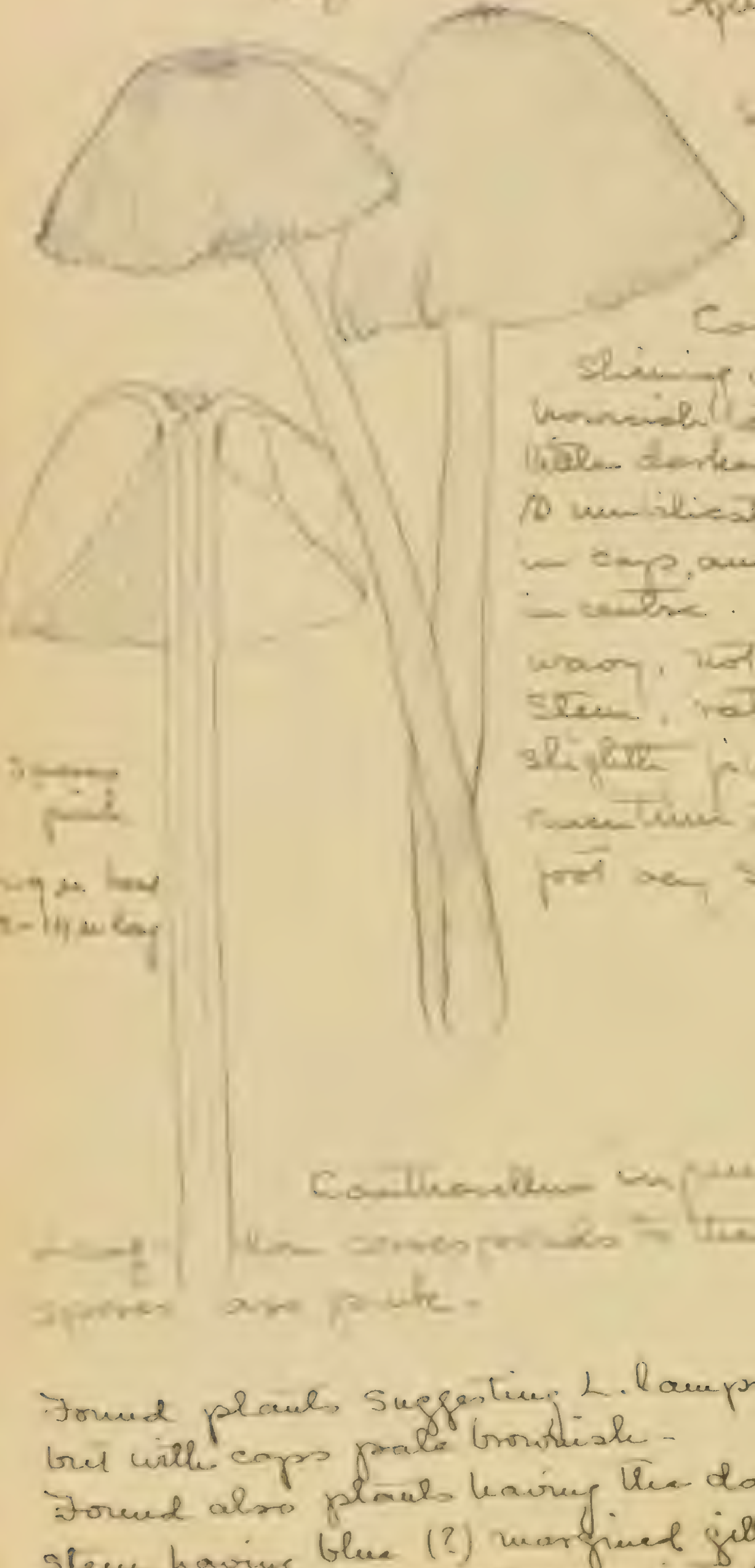
Alstead, ditches by roadside July 22nd 1902
Dull, deep ochre yellow, greenish near about the base. – flesh white – apices sharp pointed, many branched — apparently not attached to any wood — apices paler but concolorous, young plant lighter brighter yellow, plant brittle [illegible]

Spores
yellow.
2.8–4.2 μ wid
7–8.4 μ long

Brilliant Spores (Day) July 24th Atland. In grass near house 190

After rain.

Plants size and proportions shown in drawings. Section drawing shows how the fibrous cuticle sometimes makes a small tuft in the umbilicus — Caps looking slightly fibrous, slightly shining, densely tomentose on margin (brownish tomentose, hence the edge is a little darker). Caps pale brownish gray — umbilicate — campanulate — Flesh white in caps, and stem, very thin in caps except in centre. Gills slightly attached, or free, wavy, not close, pinky when adult — Stem, rather fragile not fibrous, looking slightly fibrillose down to the white tomentum at foot, tomentum thin, pruinose. foot very slightly enlarged. Stem hollow —

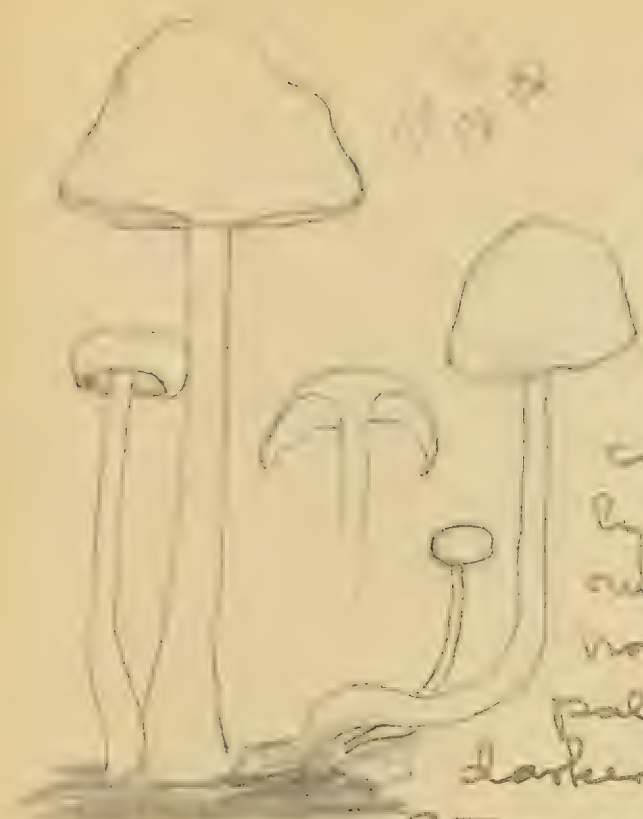


Spores pink

[illegible] in head
12–14 in long

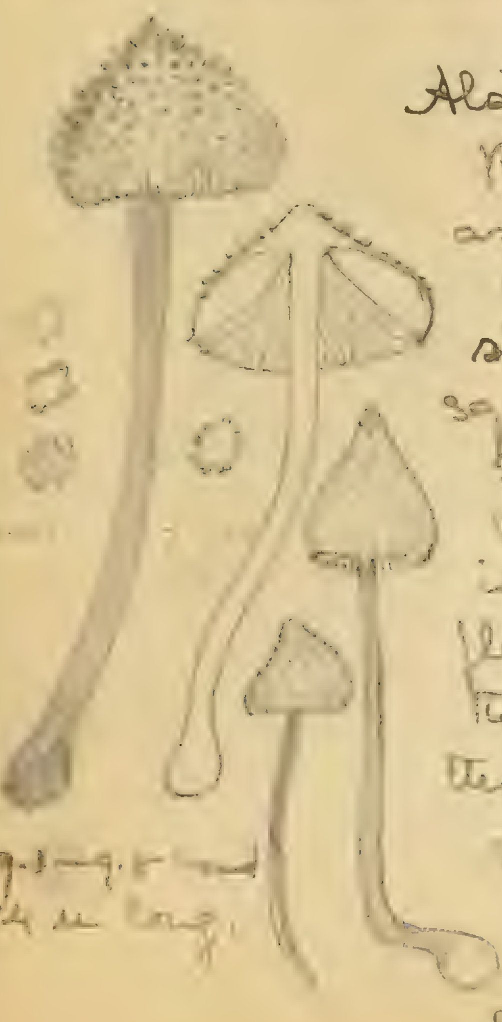
Cantharellus infundibuliformis as found here mostly then corresponds to the description except that the spores are pink.

Found plants suggesting L. lampropus, having a bluish gray stem, but with caps pale brownish —
Found also plants having the dark gray caps and dark bluish stem having blue (?) margined gills — (did not use lens; "blue margins" describes the effect to the unassisted eye)



No 17

Alstead July 25th Keene road
Woods. on decaying wood, on ground -
Most delicately charming plant -
Almost white, the faintest gray cap
and stem. Caps slightly irregular
conical as in drawing, closely and fine-
ly tomentose under lens, not shining, the
margin more densely tomentose. Turns
brownish when handled; gills attached
pale pinky-brownish, growing slightly
darker: margin slightly incurved at first
Stem enlarged at foot, caespitose, solid
a little twisted, fibrous, tough, tomentose (delicately so)
concolorous with caps — Spores pink. 7-8.4 x 9.8 µ —



9.1–9.8 wide
14 µ long.

Alstead, July 25th 1902 — Woods, (ground) Cady's road.
Plant when gathered after rain very dark showing
as brown points the recurved points —
Caps when dry dead leaf brown, pilose, the
sharply recurved points of which make darkish
squamules, gills brown, free, ascending —
Stem solid but slight trace of hollowing — red
brown, darker than the cap, faintly white pru-
inose, enlarged at foot. Size as in drawings —
flexuose, Spores brown, roughly elliptical —
the spores covered with conical projections
though there seemed a tendency towards a
sort of double headed projection instead
of a simple one
Margins of gills not quite entire, somewhat crenulate,
whitish.

Alstead July 23rd 1902 –

Ground on borders of stream in edge of woods.

Cap has from young to old a pale creamy colored umbo – the cap up to the umbo being a dead leaf brown, fibrillose, hygrophanous, some-what conical at first, then revolute always retaining the blunt conical umbo

Gills pale brown, rather lighter than cap

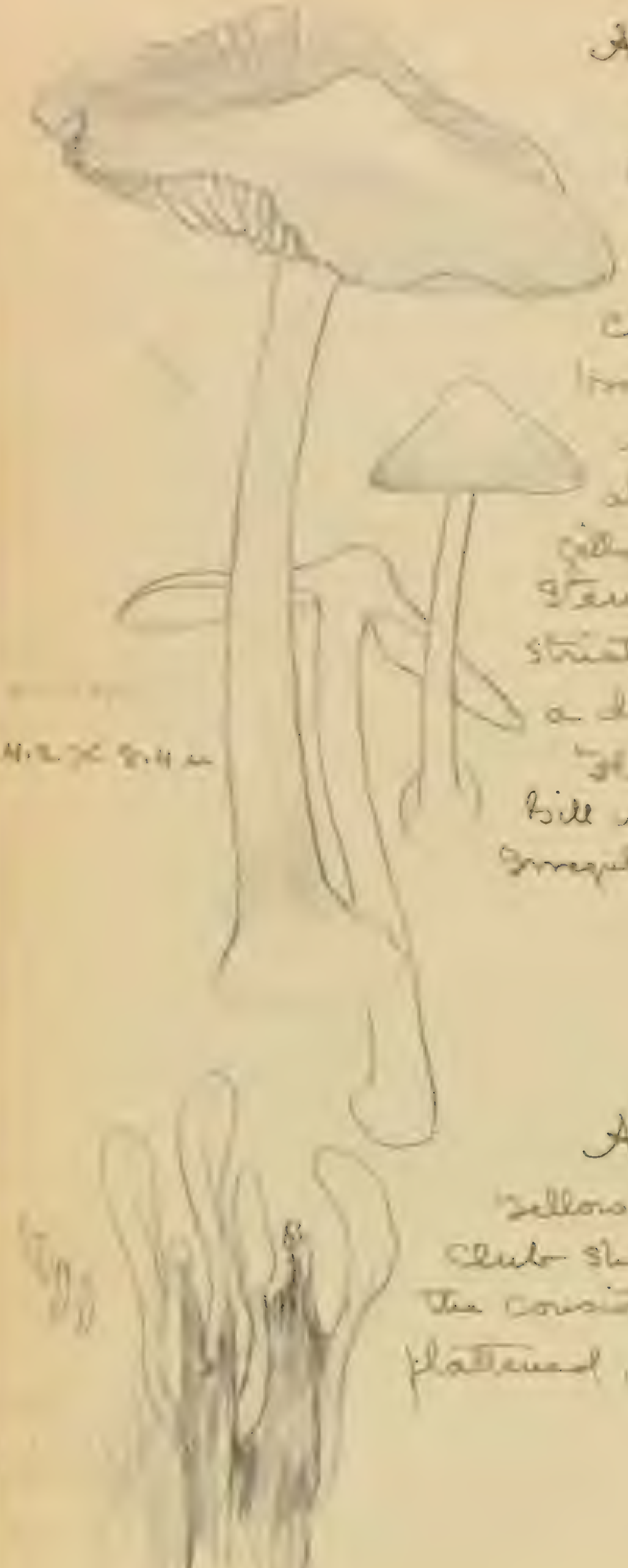
Stem nearly white, fibrous, somewhat striate, pruinose, enlarged at foot into a disk like form. Solid;

Flesh of cap and stem white –

Gill with small decurrent tooth.

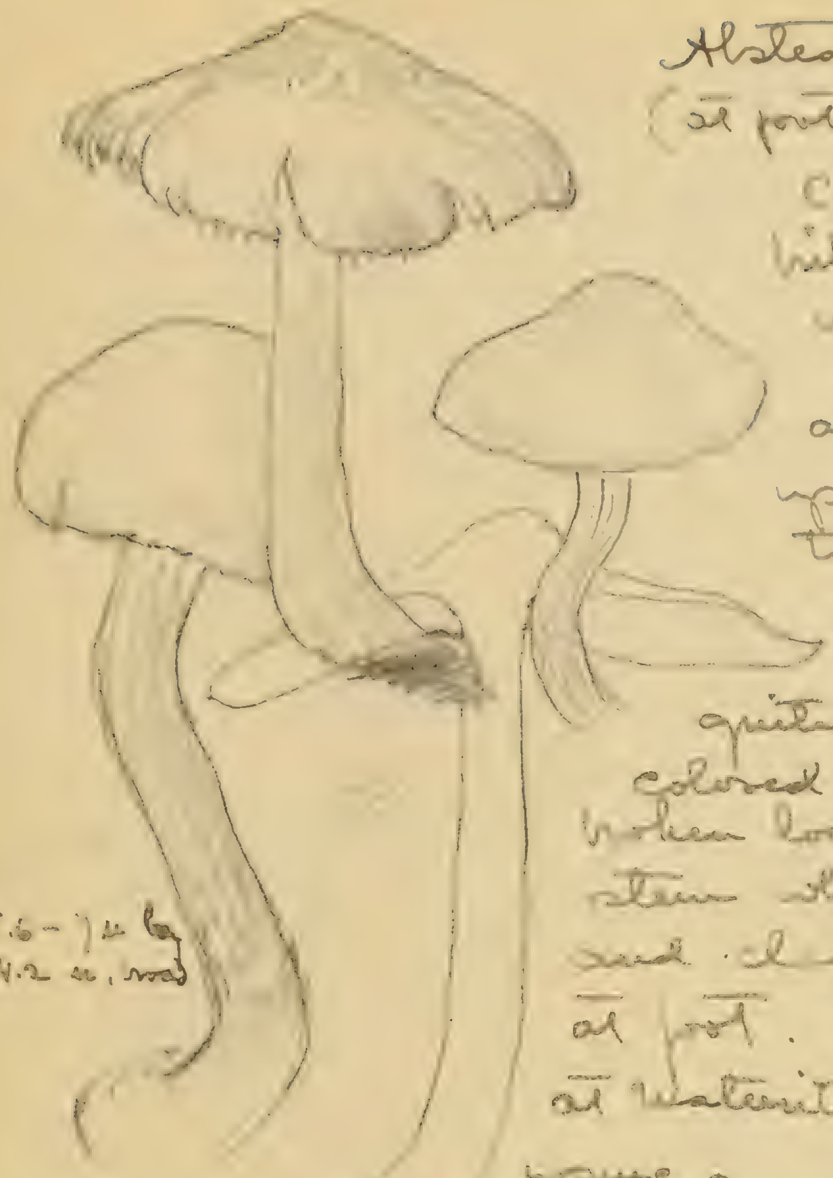
Irregular spore, roughly spherical — brownish.

4.2 X 8.4 μ



Alstead, July 25th 1902

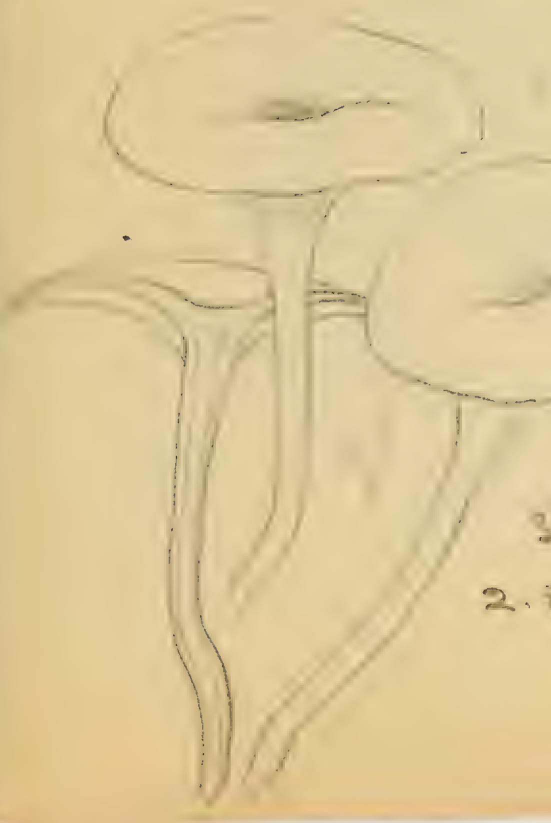
Yellow, egg yellow plant on rotten stump – Club shaped somewhat like Mitrula but having the consistence of Clavaria, club grooved and flattened, stem scurfy – flexuous



5.6 – 7 μ long
4.2 μ, broad

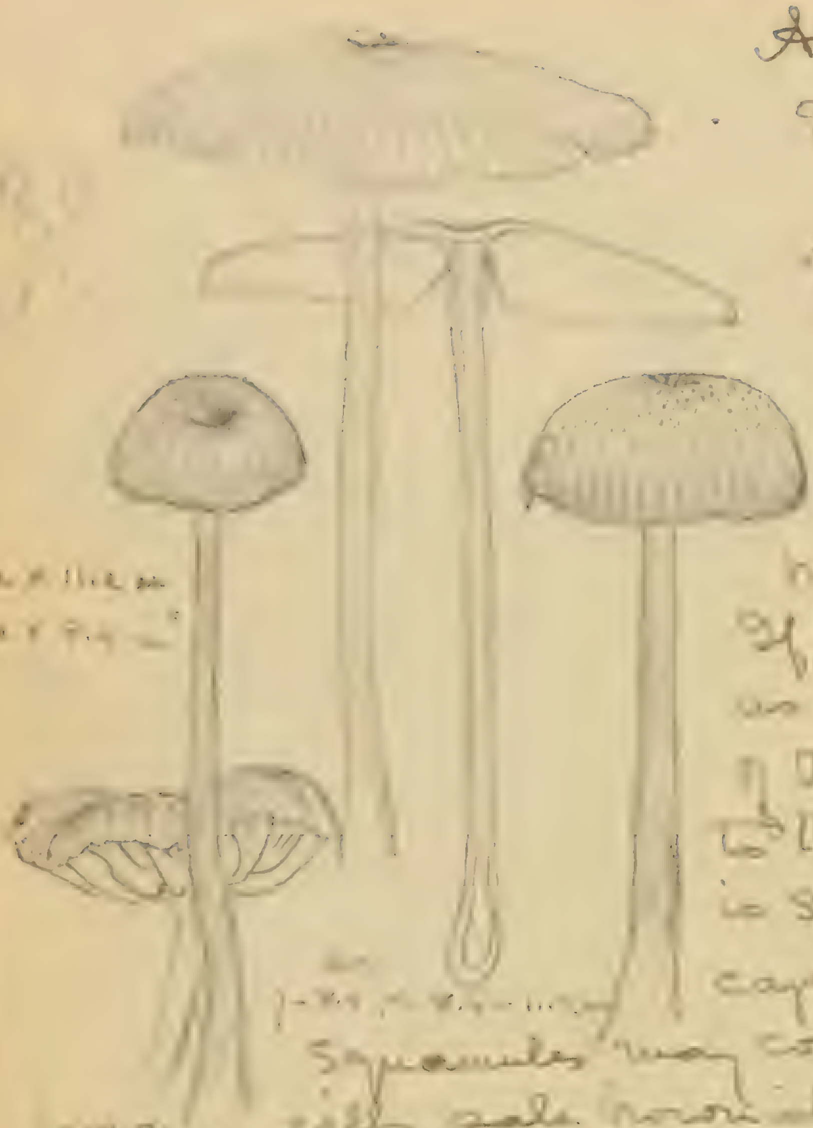
Alstead. Woods, around dead trunk (at foot of stump) July 25th 1902

Caps yellowish, umbo and fibrils egg yellow. Stem concolorous with caps —
Caps bluntly conical, clad with appressed fibrils, which break up into areas on the umbo and towards the margin give a roughish streaked fibrous look — leaving portions of the caps quite bare and therefore lighter colored. Margin split, rough and broken looking. Flesh of caps and stem white!. Stem fibrous, solid and clad with yellow fibrils — enlarged at foot. Gills adnate, light brown at maturity, very pale brownish when young — Spores brown — ovate elliptical – [illegible]



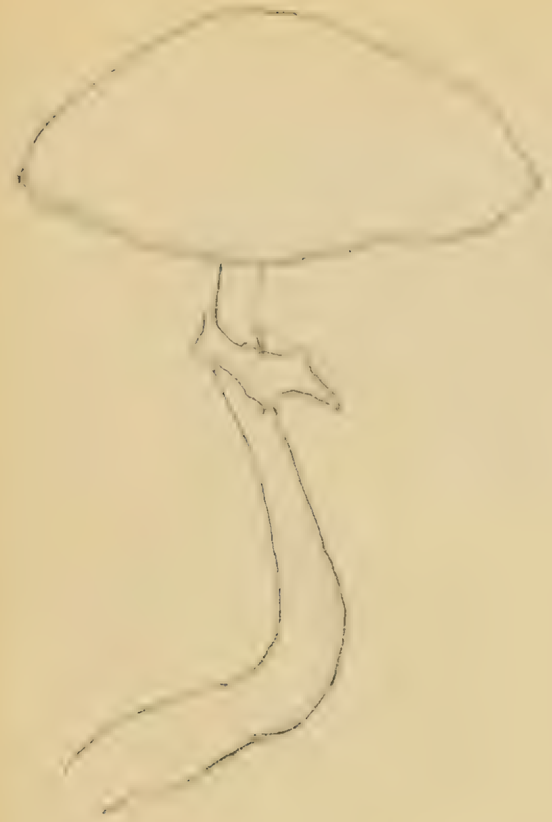
Alstead – July 25th 1902 On leaves
Clitocybe – brownish white caps – a little darker in umbilicus – smooth though slightly rough under lens – – gills crowded, very narrow, equal in width to flesh, whitish, decurrent. Stem flexuous, slender, hollow, fibrous – very slight tendency to attenuate. Spores white 2.8 μ broad by 4.2 long.

Alstead, July 26th 1902

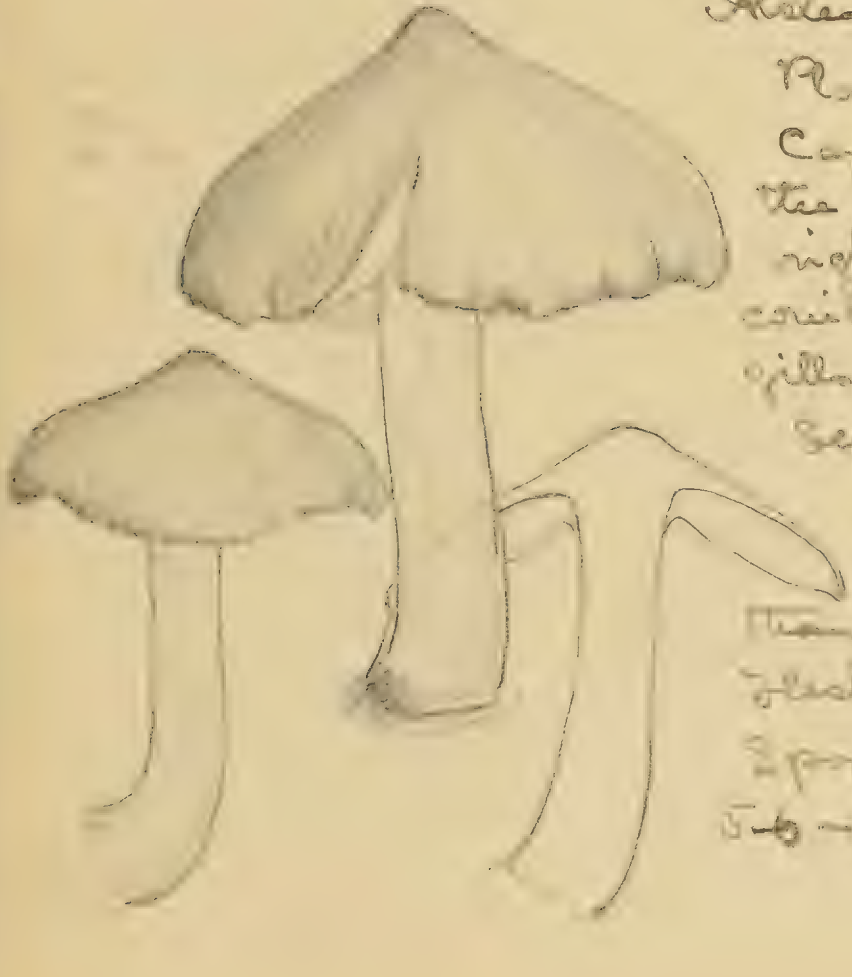


In grass –

A charming delicate bright golden brown plant – Cap rounded at first, then expanded, slightly umbilicate, sometimes very markedly so. The cuticle breaks up into squamules decorating the yellowish brownish surface with dark points. If the cuticle does not happen to break as sometimes happens over a portion of the pileus the plant shows striae to the umbilicus, usually the margin is striate and the remainder of the cap is covered with squamules. The squamules may cover the whole cap – flesh pale brown, gills pale brownish, attached, rounded behind; the long gills quite distant, and in occasional specimen in which the umbilicus is deepened as the cap expands the gills appear as one looks at the profile, showing mainly the long gills. Stem rather long and slender, though frequently flattened and grooved at the foot, base covered with white mycelium, stem tapering toward apex, finely fibrillose concolorous. Spores salmon pink.



Alstead July 26th 902 —
Among sticks and leaves in woodland
and [illegible]
[illegible]

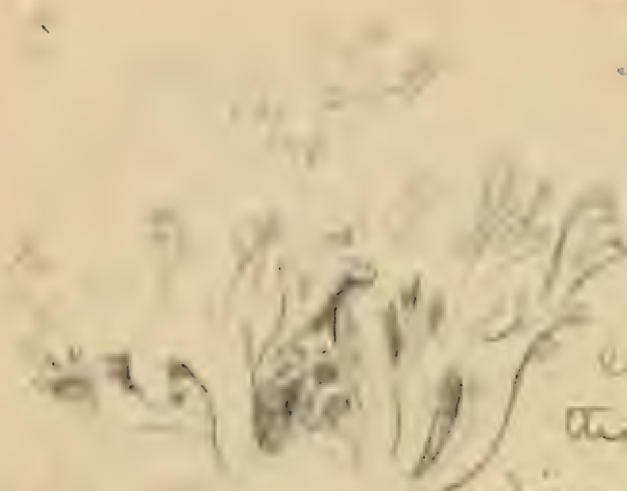


Alstead July 25th 1902. Pasture —
Plant dry —
Cap closely brown fibrillose showing
the white flesh faintly through
richer brown, almost shining. Slightly
conical, margin a little incurved —
gills attached, lighter brown, sometimes
separating, rounded behind with a
decurrent tooth; stem fibrillose,
solid, not quite equal, lighter
than cap, sometimes very light, —
flesh of cap and stem white —
spores pale brown, smooth — slightly
5-6 — 7 μ broad, 8.4 — 9.8 μ long —

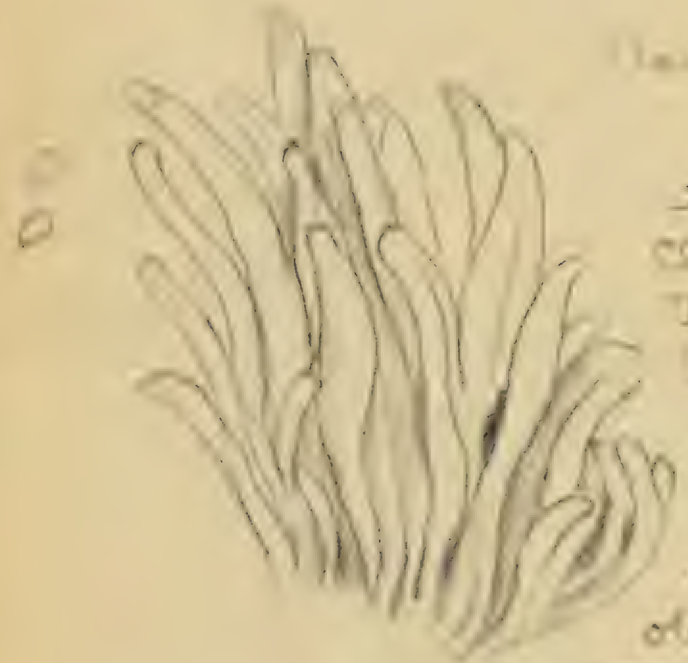
Clavaria cinerea Spores white nearly globose

Alstead July 26, woods, on ground

Gray Clavaria the much branched branches tipped with several very acute apices, almost bristly; these apices whitish; whole plant pruinose looking possibly with the white spores – the apices frequently seem clad with fine bristles.



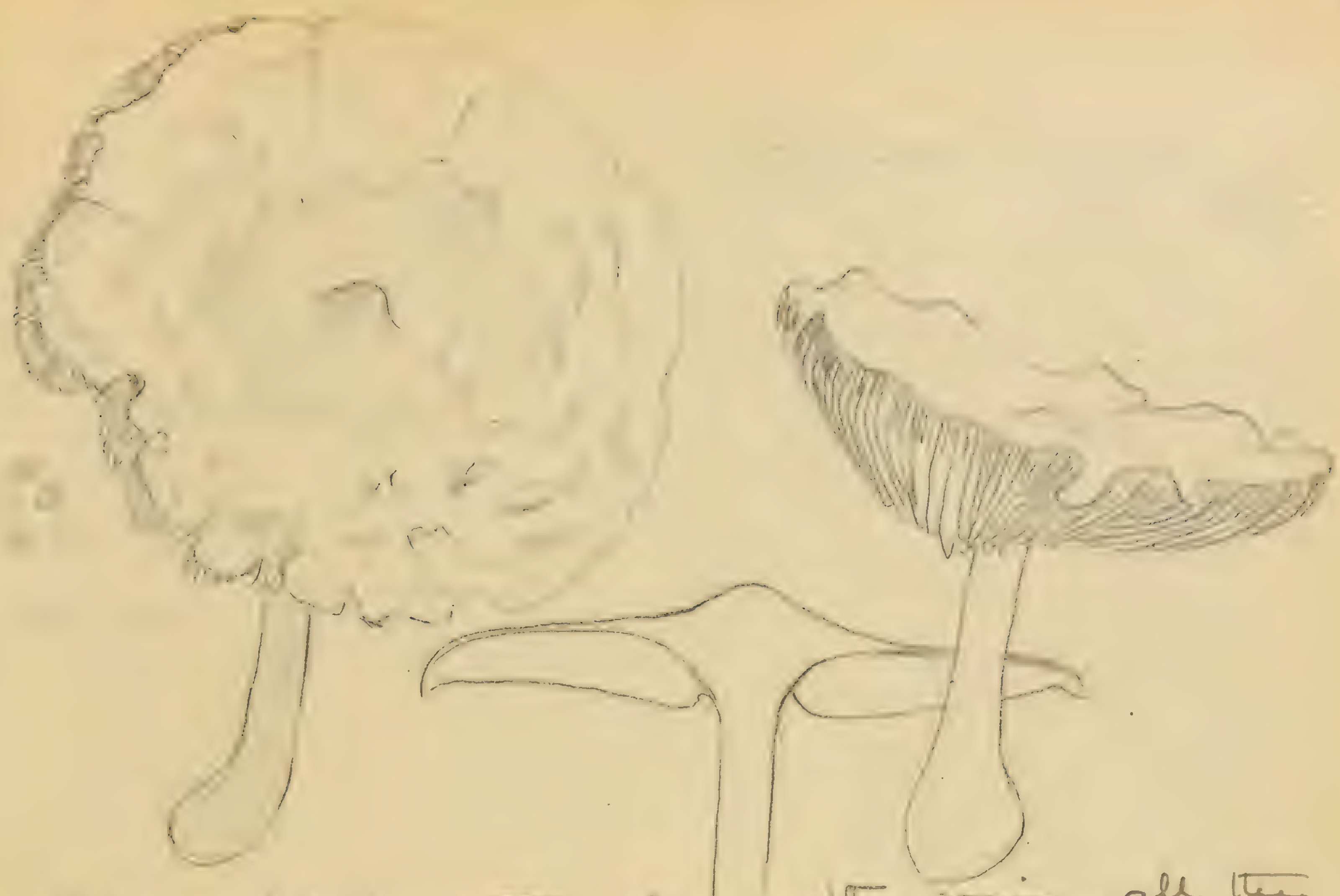
enlarged apex.



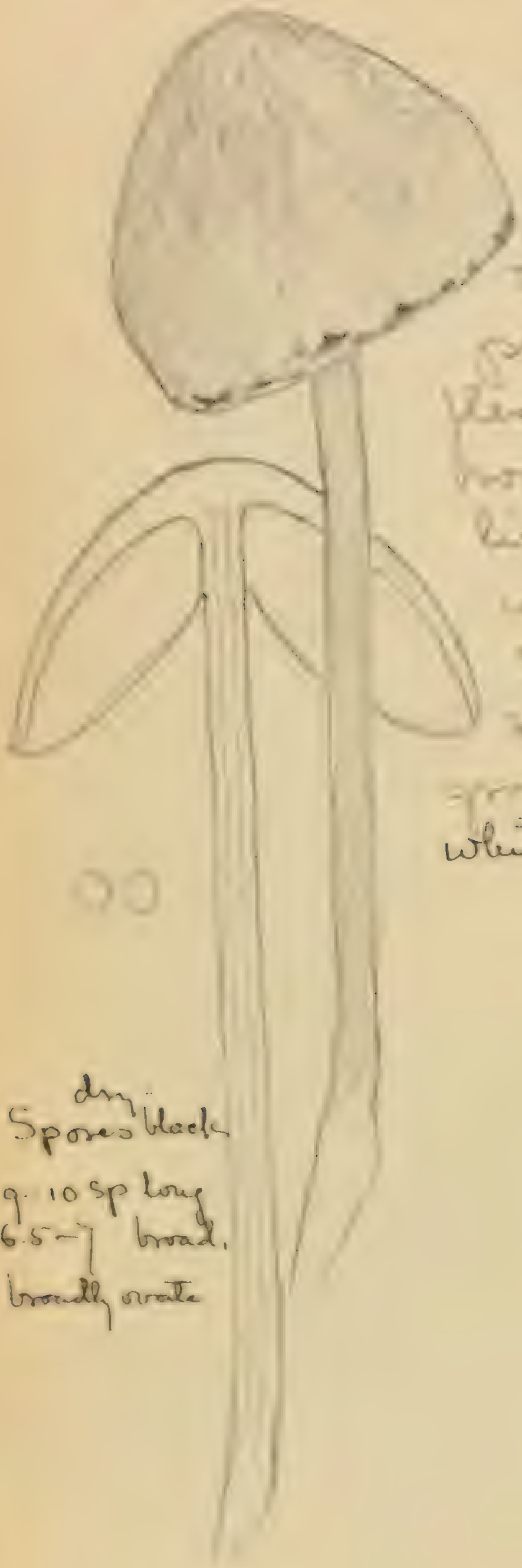
Clavaria argillacea Fr.

[illegible]

Alstead July 24th – 26th 1902 — In grass. Clubs whitish at first, growing pale pinky then [illegible], cuticle cracks at tips into small darker squamules, faintly pruinose under lens, densely white pruinose at base; clubs various in shape, cylindrical, or broadened and compressed, obtuse or sub-acute, stem whitish with tomentum. Spores whitish on glass but under microscope yellowish.



Plants whitish, rather old after rain, all the caps plane or revolute. The pellicle broken by expansion decorates the caps with areas of brownish in a way to give the idea that the points of the thin pellicle-squamules might stand up in dry weather; umbo frequently well marked and always pale brownish. One cap showed merely the usual appressed squamules that usually decorate an expanded fibrous cap — flesh white, thin except in umbonate portion; gills attached, rounded behind with a decurrent tooth, rather close. Stem firm enlarged at foot, gray, tough, solid, Spores white not quite elliptical, 4.2 × 7 μ.



dry:
Spores black
9-10 μ long
6.5-7 broad.
broadly ovate

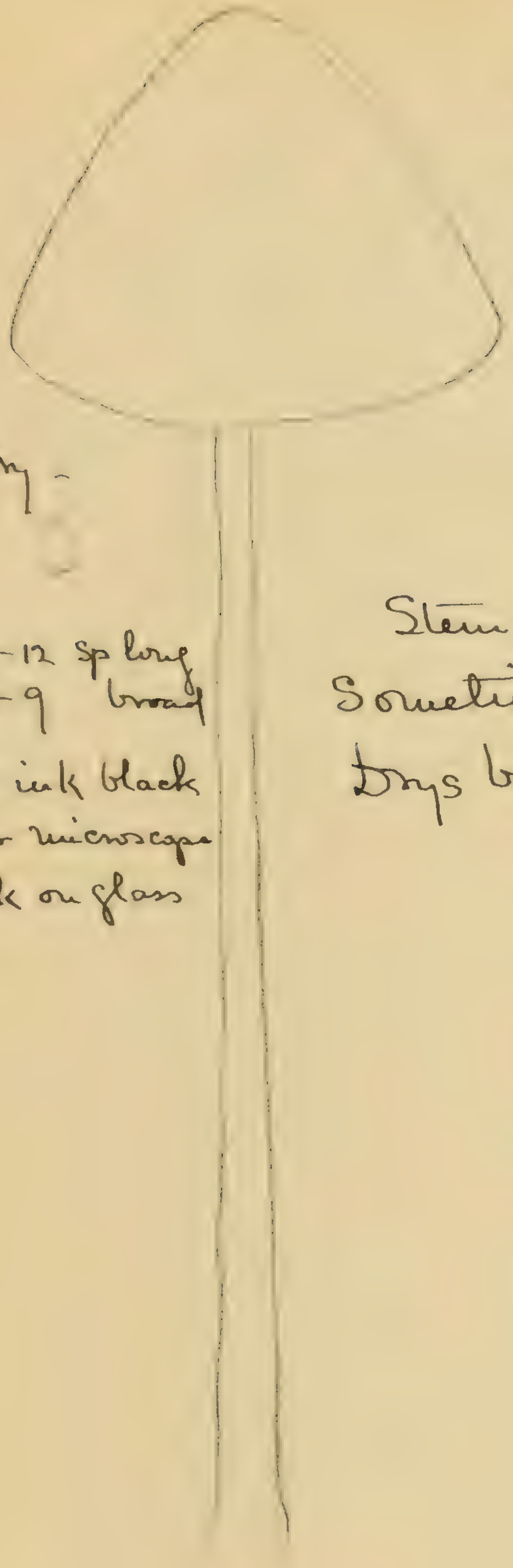
Alstead - July 1902 —
Panaeolus.

Cap pale - grayish - covered with shallow pits or lacunae, larger towards the apex, smaller in the lower half — pruinose under lens - conical — -
Flesh thick, nearly white, gills rather broad and rounding on the margin — lighter clouded, growing black; strongly white margined -
Stem reddish, hollow, flesh within reddish, faintly pruinose and strongly grooved or striate from base to apex —
white pruinose at foot - Drys well -

Alstead, April 1912 —

Panaeolus —

Caps darkish gray, dingy, fre-
quently brownish on umbo —



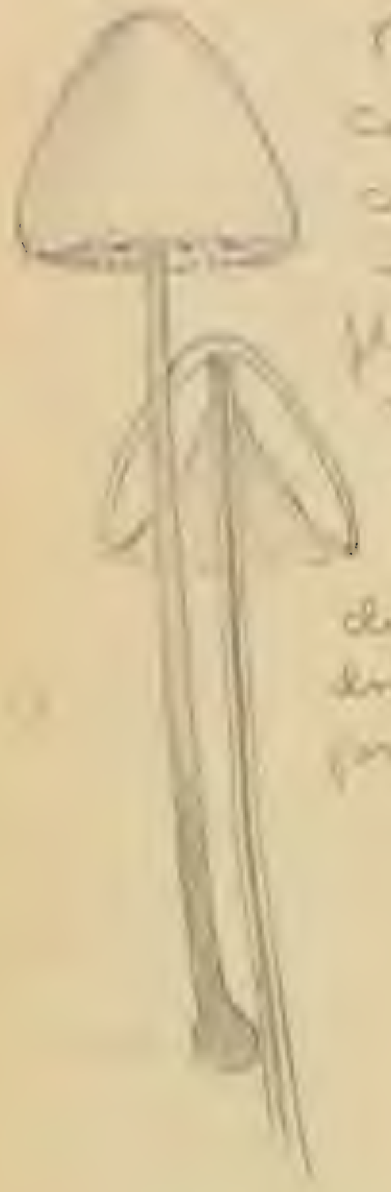
dry -

11-12 sp long
8-9 broad

not ink black
under microscope
black on glass

Stem fibrous, rather tough, not striate but
Sometimes twisted fibrous

Drys badly - deliquescing



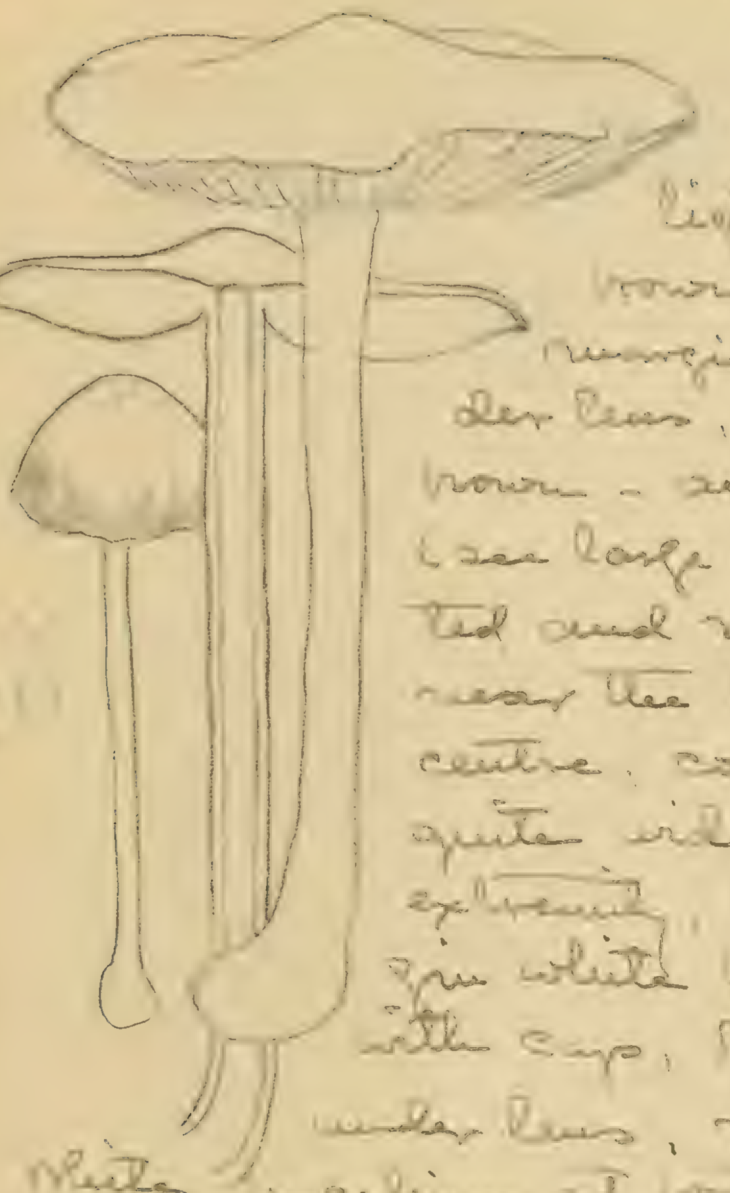
Alstead July, 1902 –

Panaeolus – in fields –

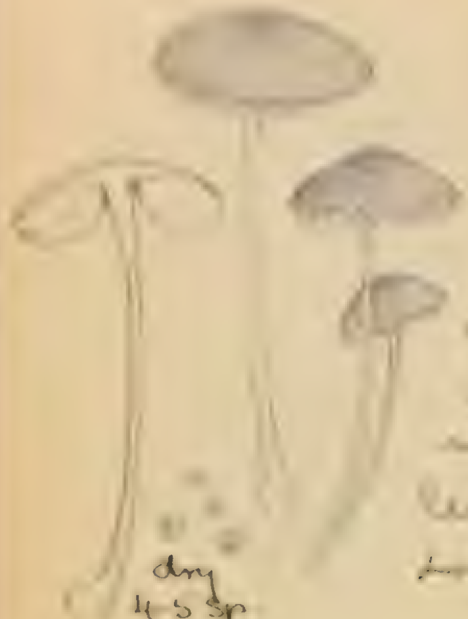
cap pale gray with a greenish tinge, appendiculate with the remains of the evanescent veil white pruinose, drys without deliquescence – flesh thin, gray; gills adnexed ascending – with very slightly marked white margins – the outer extremity of gill cut sharply away in a nearly straight line, ↘: stem slightly reddish, long, very slender, slightly flexuous, hollow, dries without deliquescing even in damp weather pruinose externally on stem –

Alstead. July. 1902.

Panaeolus? in fields –



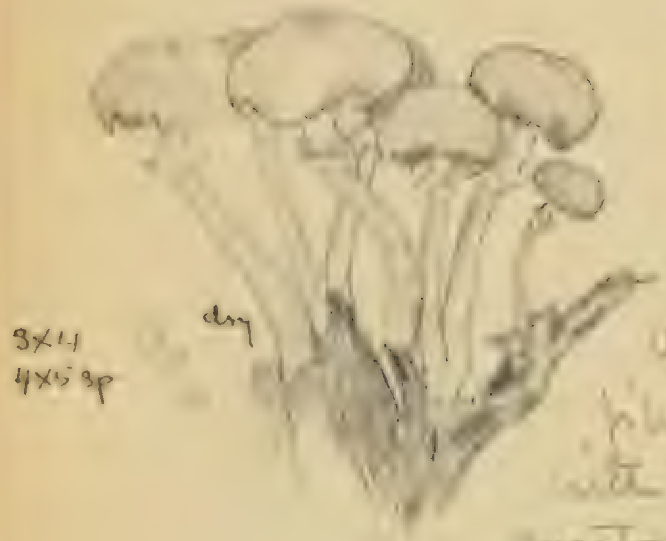
Caps brown, dark when moist, lighter brown when dry, usually lighter brown with a darkish hygrophanous margin, densely brown pruinose under lens, when dry enough to be wholly brown – and old enough to be nearly plane (see large drawing) the caps become pitted and rugulose and shows one zone near the margin – flesh thick under centre, concolorous with caps – gills quite wide, 1/4 inch, tapering towards each extremity, brown, lighter when young, margin white bordered; Stem concolorous with cap, often twisted, fibrous looking under lens, very hollow and extremely brittle – white mycelium at foot, foot enlarged, a little bulbous.



Alstead July 28th 1902

Small plant — grass —

Cap chestnut brown, darker on umbo, pruinose under lens, scarcely at all striate on margin; flesh thin white, gills free, pinkish, very broad, strangely rounded behind, Stem very fragile, soon flaccid, solid white at first darkening at lower half in age or bruising, slightly bulbous round, stem fibrous looking under lens — Spores pinky brown—? nearly globular 5.6–7 µ — look like globules pierced through for stringing —



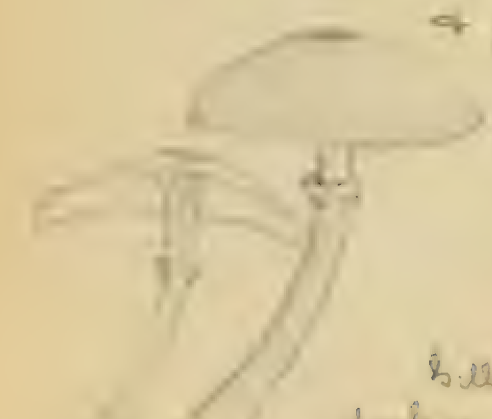
Alstead July 28th 1902 — In grass on wood —

Pholiota **marginella**.

Cap pale tan, fibrous, slightly umbilicate young caps somewhat incurved and irregular, margin apt to be darker; flesh thin, concolorous; stem fibrous, the ends of fibrils giving a faint mottled effect — concolorous with margin, base slightly thickened, white tomentose; ring delicate and pretty, soon deflexed & powdered with the spores —

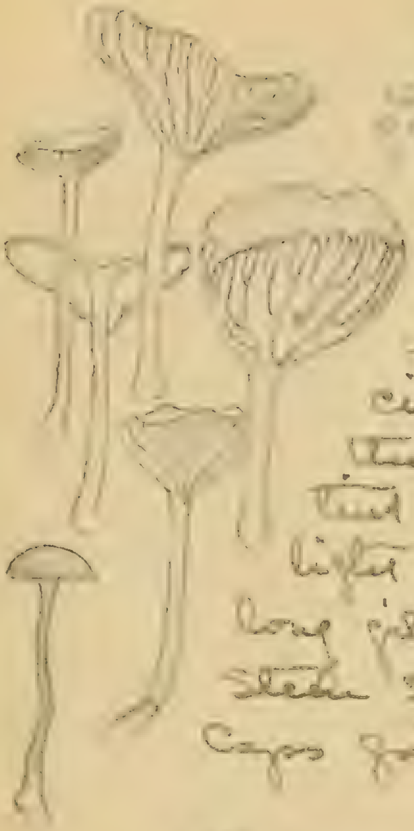
Found three styles of caps —

1 Hygrophanous looking, margin very striate dark
2 Cap fibrous looking under lens, to the eye smooth —
3 Cap delicately white fibrilled all over, not showing striae.



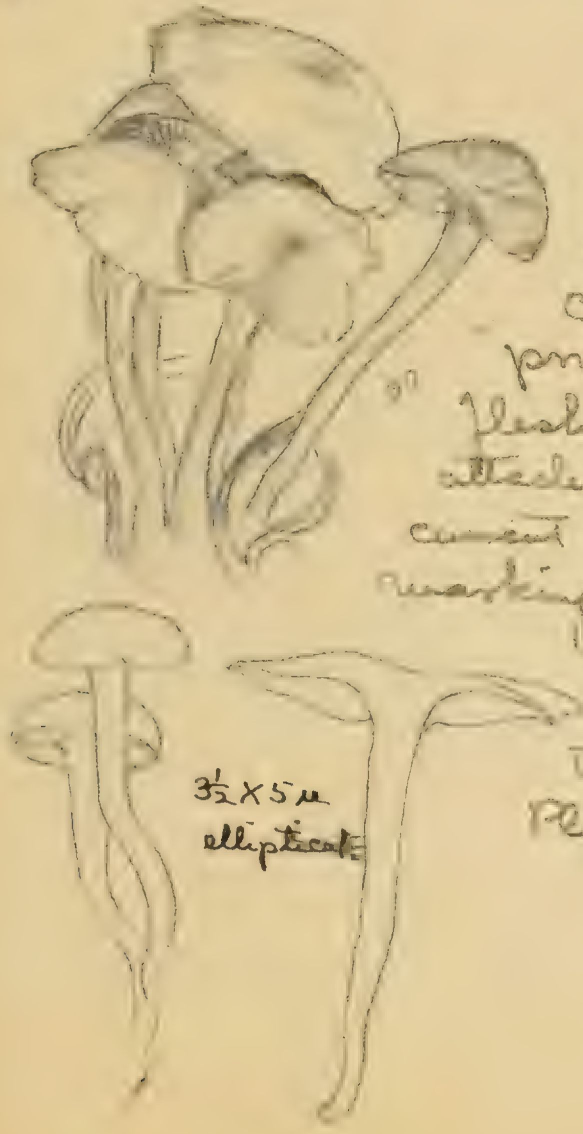
Gills attached, rather close, light tan at first becoming darker.

Spores light brown



Alstead. July 27th 1902. On grassy ground — Naucoria.

Caps plane to revolute and depressed in centre, striate, in some specimens quite to the centre, fibrillose, tomentose on margin when young, hygrophanous looking, pale to full toned cinnamon color, whole plant concolorous to the white tomentose foot of stem. Gills the darkest tint when old, young gills concolorous with caps light toned; gills broadly adnate, decurrent, the long gills distant, light cinnamon growing darker — Stem slender, ~~solid or~~ stuffed, fibrous under lens — Caps gathered the day before show an ochraceous umbo

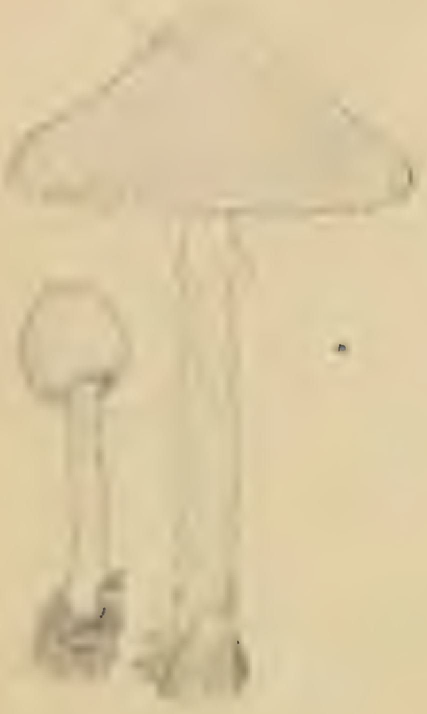


Alstead, July 27th 1902. Grassy road.

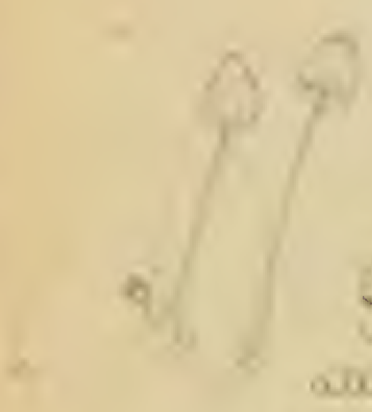
Plants pretty but dingy pink. Caps & stems. gills cream white.

Caps rounded, then plane, not very regular, pruinose, cracking in drying to show the white flesh beneath, margin wavy; gills narrow, attached, the short gills quite close, small decurrent tooth; stem fibrillose, the ends of fibrils marking the stem with darker points or lines concolorous, tapering towards base, concolorous yet more dingy, solid, white tomentose at base.

Plants gregarious.

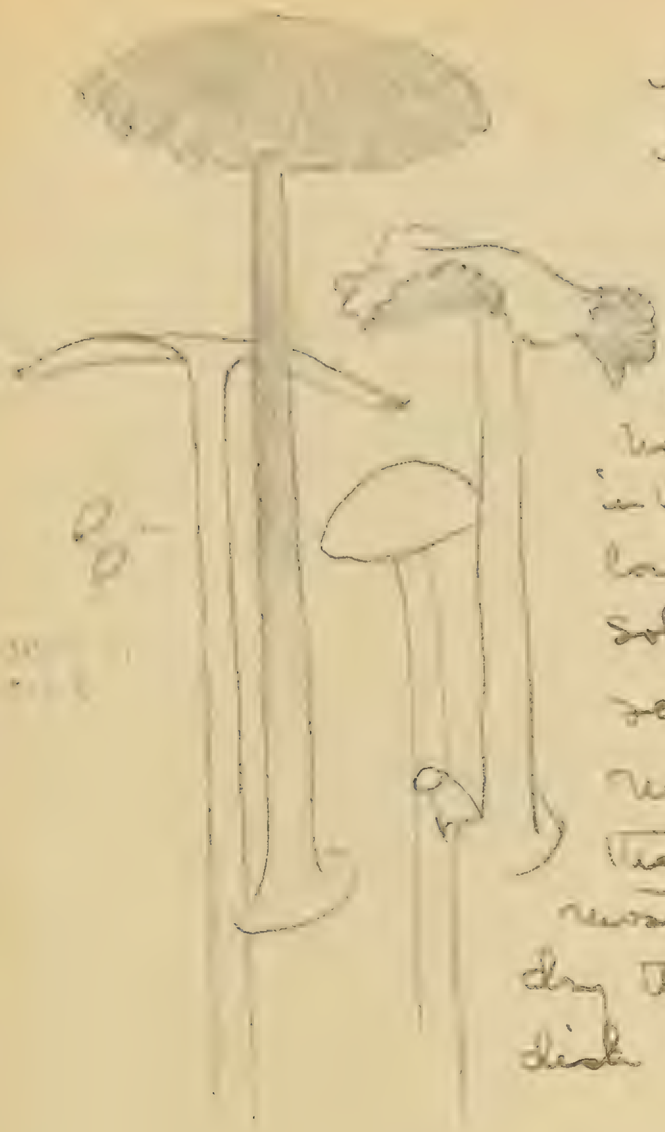


Alstead July 29th 1907 —
Lepiota — [illegible] —



Alstead, July 30th 1907 —

Plant on mossy stumps — gregarious. Cap pale, yellow: with faint brownish tinge especially on umbo; farinose looking under lens, perhaps pruinose, campanulate nearly up to apex; margin whitish, beautifully and distinctly crenulate; gills distant, attached with a decurrent tooth, pallid, assuming a pinkish or brownish hue; stem concolor yellow, slightly pruinose, long and filiform, white mycelium at foot. Young plant delicate brown on upper half of cap, palest yellow below, yellow stem quite enlarged at base, white pruinose, though the pruinose on adult stem looks yellow.



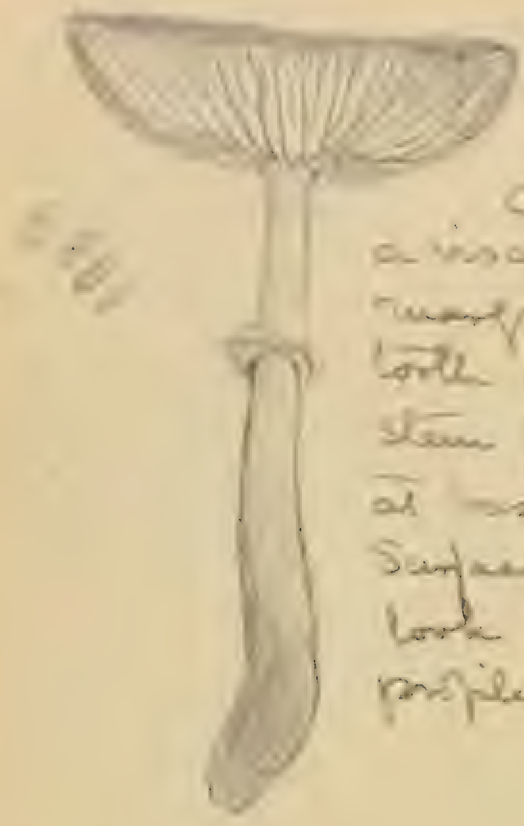
Alstead July 30th 1902
Marasmius —

On leaves in woods —

Pileus reddish brown, striate, pilose, gills very narrow, scarcely attached, yellowish, flesh firm, homogeneous with stem, existing only in the umbo, whitish; stem 3 inches long, attached to dead leaves by a disk, solid, dark as cap, reddish but rendered hoary by a very dense matted tomentum — When wet the stem looks red, deepening almost to wine color at base — When dry the stem is whitish at base reddish, (concolorous with cap) at apex —

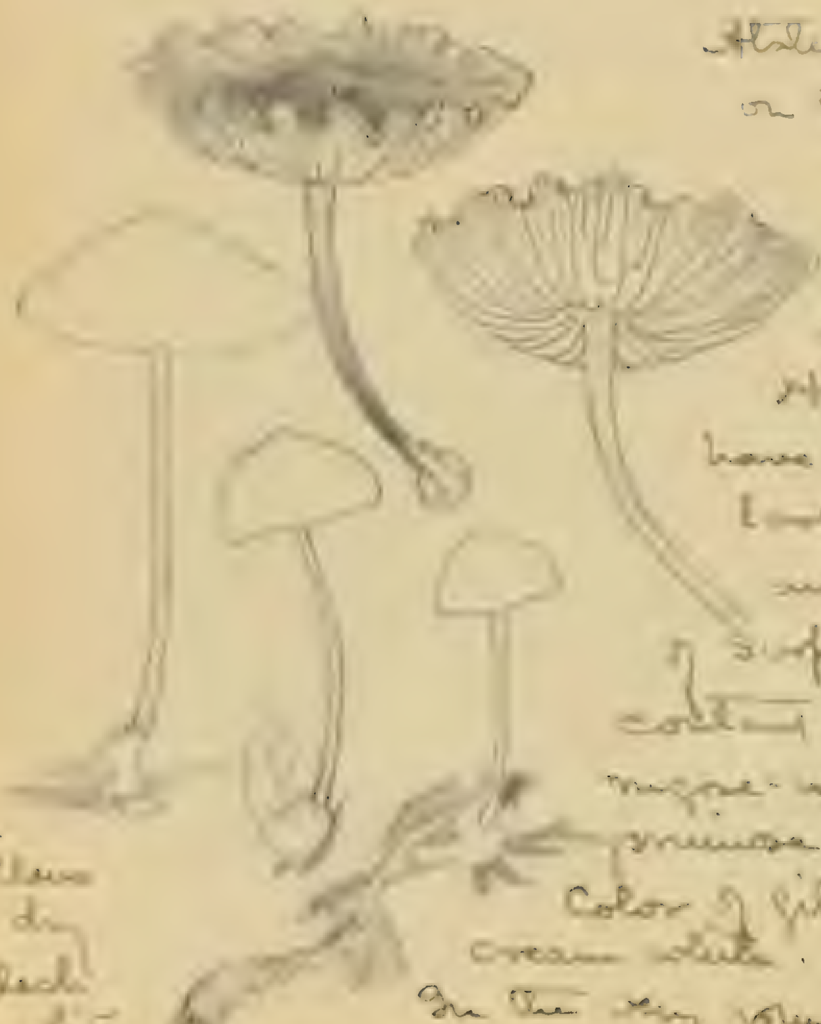
Alstead, July 30th 1902

Marasmius with the same red-hoary stem as the last, but the stem is hollow and frail with age, stuffed when young, has a pallid pale brown cap which becomes soon revolute, [illegible] umbo — gills nearly or quite free, [illegible] whitish and very close, nearly caespitose



Alstead July 30th 1902
In woods, on ground — one specimen.
Pholiota

Cap dark shining brown — as if covered with a viscid pellicle, not viscid but glutinous margin striate; gills adnate with a decurrent tooth, pale brown, margins not even, not close — stem fibrillose, brownish, darker and rougher at base; base swollen, ring median. Surface of cap entirely plane — Spores dry look flattened, depressed on broad side, the profile view narrow, slightly curved —



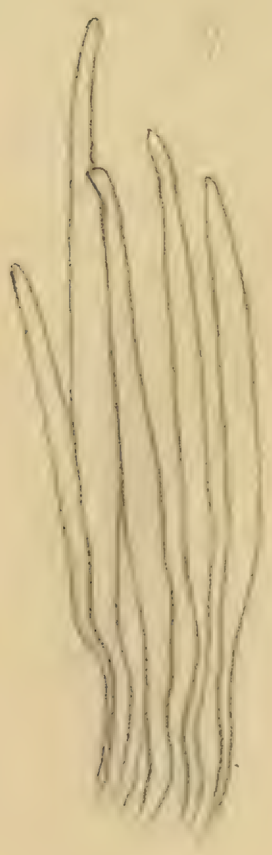
Plant dry black line

Alstead — July 31st 1902 — Barefoot Brook
on sticks and leaves — see page 17 —

Most charming orange red velvet caps with cream white gills, stem concolorous with gills at top deepening down to dull purplish tones — Have watched it since July 14th and have known — by this revolute cap as the largest specimen seen — Plant dry to an orange olive velvet, but the charm of surface and color have been unusually constant. The revolute cap is somewhat rugose-wrinkled. The stem is densely velvety pruinose (colored) like cap — somewhat twisted

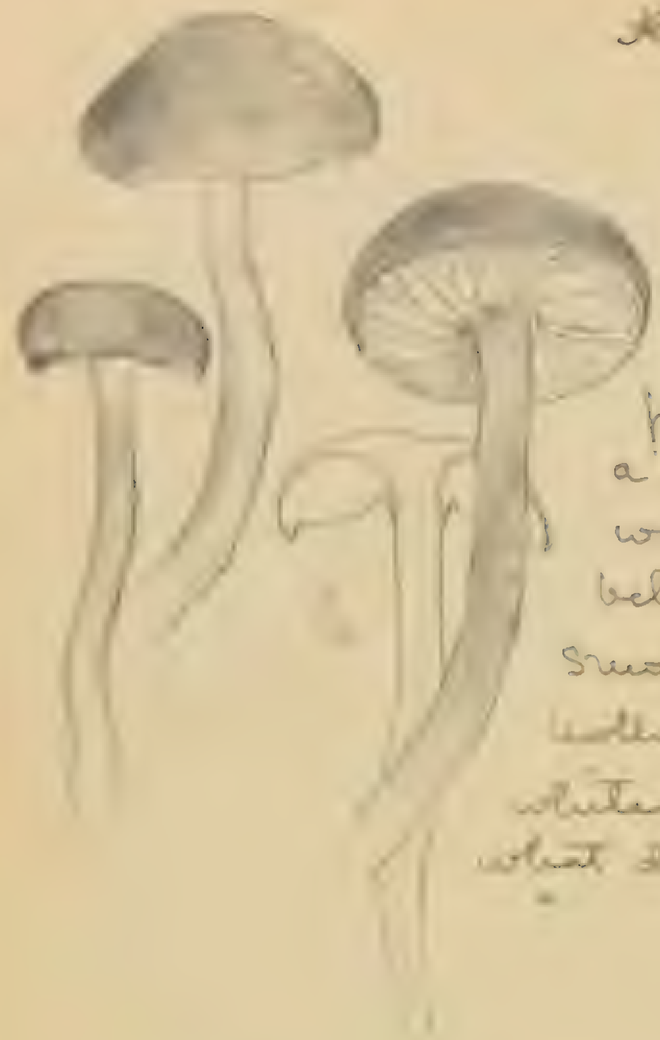
Color of gills varies from milk white (at first) to cream white. The umbo may be a rich orange brown. In the very young cap the stem looks white pruinose but the adult stem is colored by the dense pruinose

The small orange-margined Collybia noted on page 167 was a curious quality — in seeking to estimate its dryness or viscidity I dipped the cap in water, holding it of course by the stem. The water stood upon the gill surface like a large globule, when allowed to run off leaving the surface dry — both the cuticle and the gill surface shed the water in this way like a repellant cloth — The margin of gills is even and at maturity slightly brown margined — Plants gregarious, no smell — Stems tough, cartilaginous fibrous Gills at length venose connected, strongly so veined —



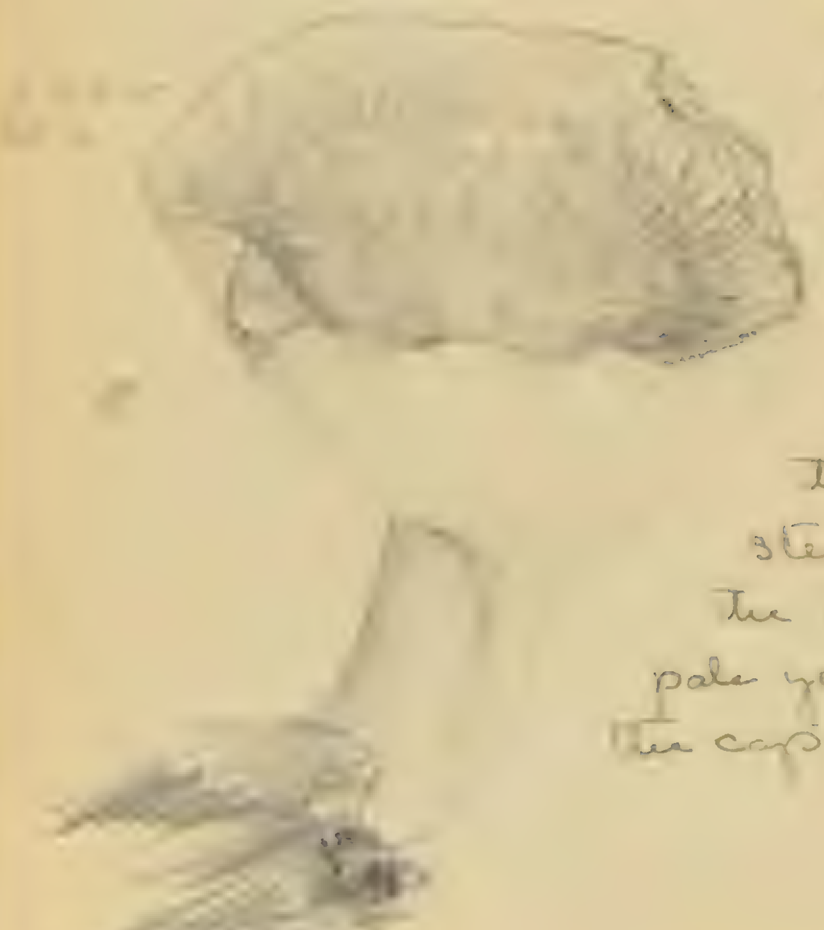
Alstead, July 31st 1902.
On ground in woods —
Clavaria fragilis — Clubs white, simple, solid, (though the largest one split itself open the full length as it lay on the table appearing hollow) sinuous at base; stem not obvious.

Polyporus admirabilis Pk. as found in Alstead has rather slender (½ in) round flexuous brownish stems to the
(1 in)
wood piles ___ one inch to ½ inch thick — 2 inches long flexuous —



Alstead. July 31st 1902 – In ground –

Caps dark when moist, pale and grayer when dry – dark purplish brown, becoming purplish grayish – fibrillose, slightly satiny; margin at first incurved; flesh waxen white with a hygrophanous layer next the gills: gills waxen white, broad, curved, rounded behind with a decurrent tooth; Stem smooth and shining, fibrous striate, hollow, enlarged slightly at base, flesh white. When moist, flesh of cap + stem somewhat dark. ——

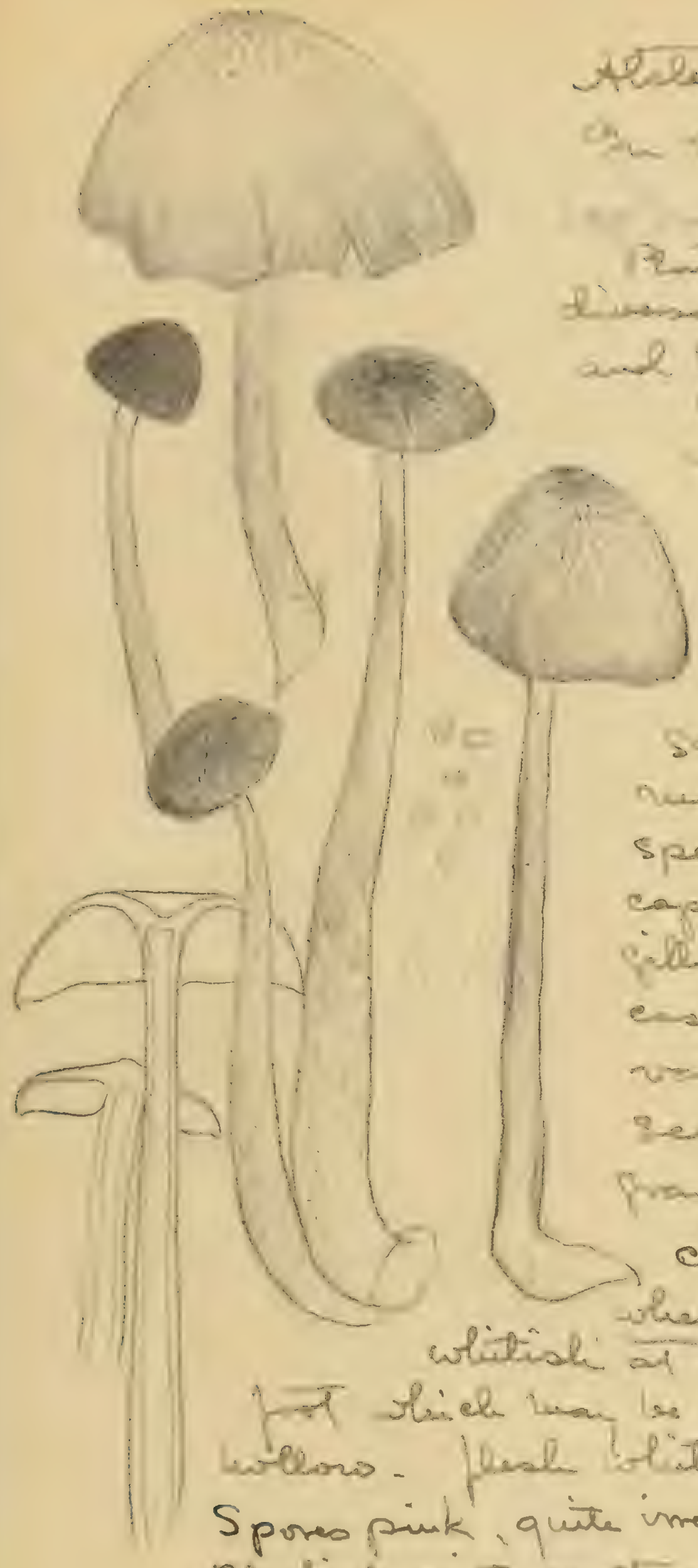


Alstead. Aug. 1st 1902

Polyporus –

Surface of cap – fibrillose decorated, zonate, pale brownish, depressed in centre; margin slightly fibrillose (or hairy) wavy –

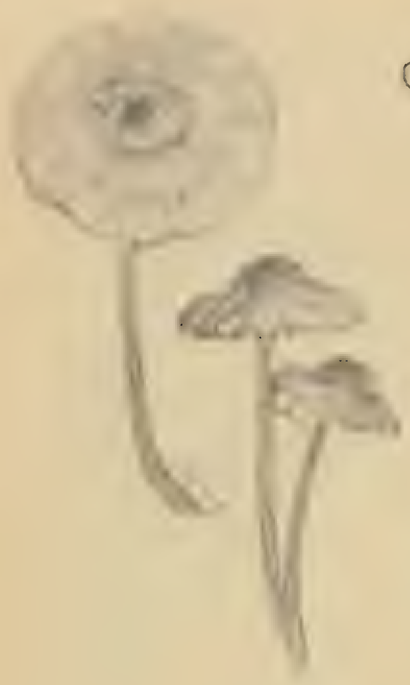
Pores small, pore surface whitish – The pores decurrent on outer side of stem in long lines – margin also shows the decurrent pores as lines – Stem pale yellowish, shading into the lines of the cap – densely pruinose –



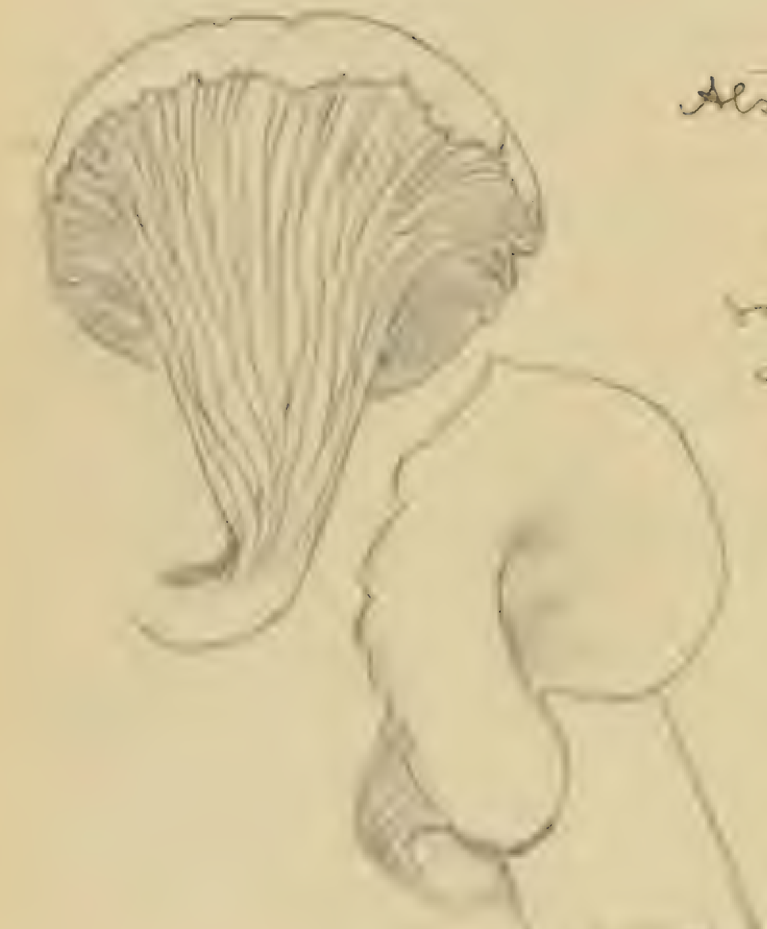
Alstead – July 21st 1902
On sugar maple grove –

[illegible]

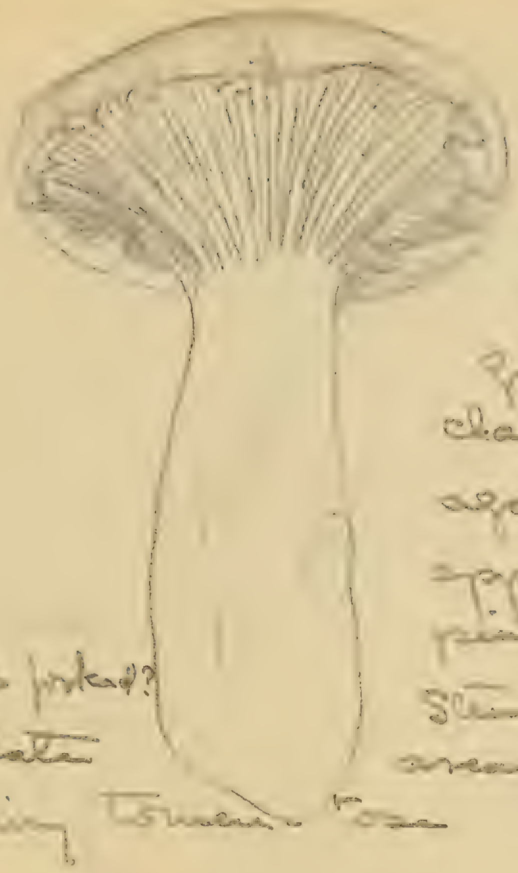
Plant grows on wide hill and seems quite diverse in its proportions but the color and habit of all seem similar –
Cap dark purplish gray when young; fibrillose the fibrils growing purplish gray and spreading upon the white flesh beneath the mature caps being quite silvery in general effect with dark squamules and darkish fibrous margin; gills attached, in some specimens very wide – two types of caps, one flattish, one conical, the gills nearly filling the caps in each case; pinkish gills: Stem of various lengths, the medium ones seeming most normal, purplish gray, also lilac at first, fibrillose, clad with fibrils, purplish, and when very young purplish pruinose, whitish at apex, darkening towards the foot which may be enlarged – sometimes twisted, hollow. Flesh white – as is the flesh of cap –
Spores pink, quite irregular. Gills rather distant.
Blackish points on stem towards base.



Collybia zonata - Westmoreland July 31. 1902



Alstead, Camp Brook
July 31st 1902 -
Pleurotus which growing on
rather a small stick assumed
a pretty semicircular form
which made very pretty con-
tours. P. petaloides?

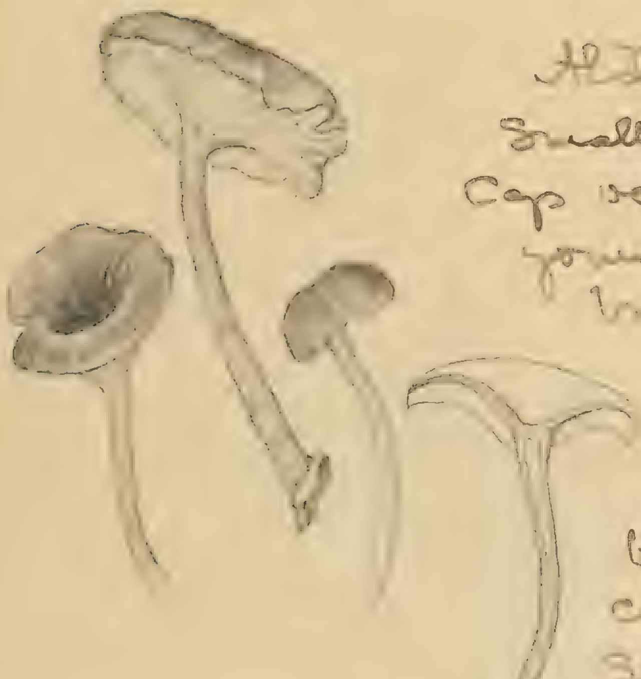


Alstead. Aug. 1st 1902, July 1903 –

L. Torminosus –

Cap orange tinted flesh color Somewhat zoned with lighter lines, depressed in centre, tomentose; margin incurved lighter in hue than centre clad with fine fibrils pressed closely against the gills as if the remains of an appendiculate veil: gills creamy white, pink tinged by the flesh colored hues of stem. Stem showing flesh colored in the scrobiculate areas, the remainder of the surface whitish being tomentose

gills forked?



Alstead. Aug. 1st 1902 – On stump –

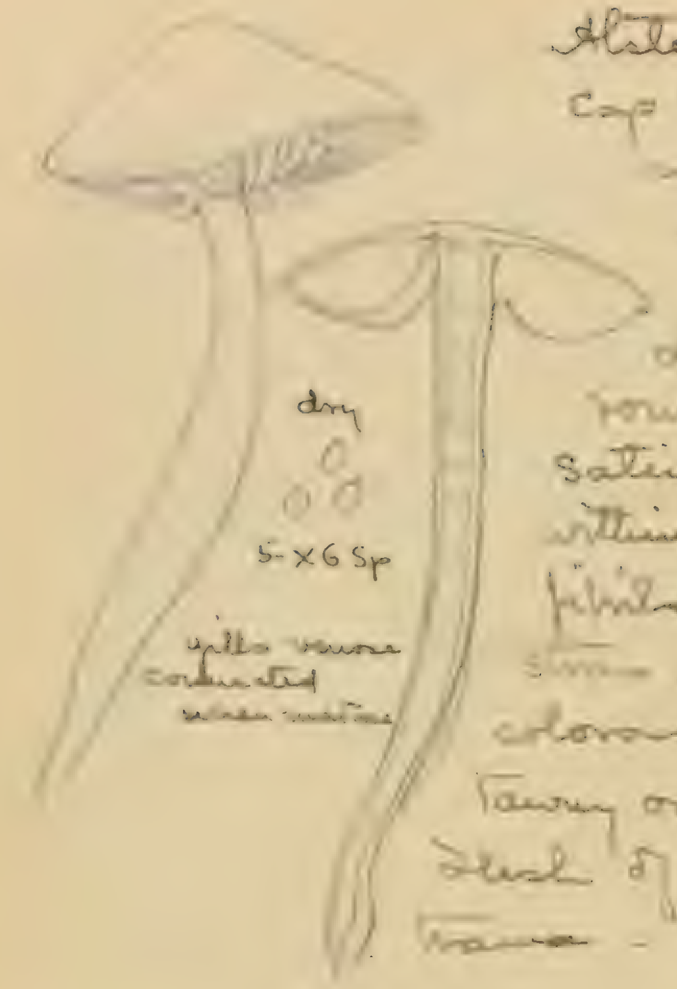
Small plant, size of drawings, gregarious – Cap velvety looking, pruinose under lens, young plants quite dark, slightly purplish brown, older plants becoming lighter, grayish brown without any purple tints: margin at first pressed to stem at length wavy: gills paper white becoming creamy, attached, slightly decurrent, forked, narrow; flesh grayish. Stem, fibrous, giving a shining slightly shaded satiny look, concolorous with pileus, hollow.

See page 77.

Spores extremely difficult: the plants do not deposit any – sections are not satisfactory, and the crushed gill yields a little idea of their forms, many tiny spherical forms being the most numerous. probably the spores in a seed shaped form – 3 x 5 μ – this being a fairly frequent form –

Alstead Aug. 2nd 1902 Sugar House

Cap reddish (pinkish tawny) reddish on margin, satin smooth, sticks to the wet finger, margin striate — gills orange, attached with a decurrent tooth and very much rounded behind, distant — stem satiny, sticky to a wet finger, fibrillose within, hollow, having loose curled fibrils within the hollow stem, stem ~~stem also pinkish tawny color~~ within concolorous with flesh of cap — externally tawny orange except at apex — apex lighter — flesh of cap descending unchanged into trama — Drys yellow to orange — H. Marginatus?


dry

5-X6 Sp

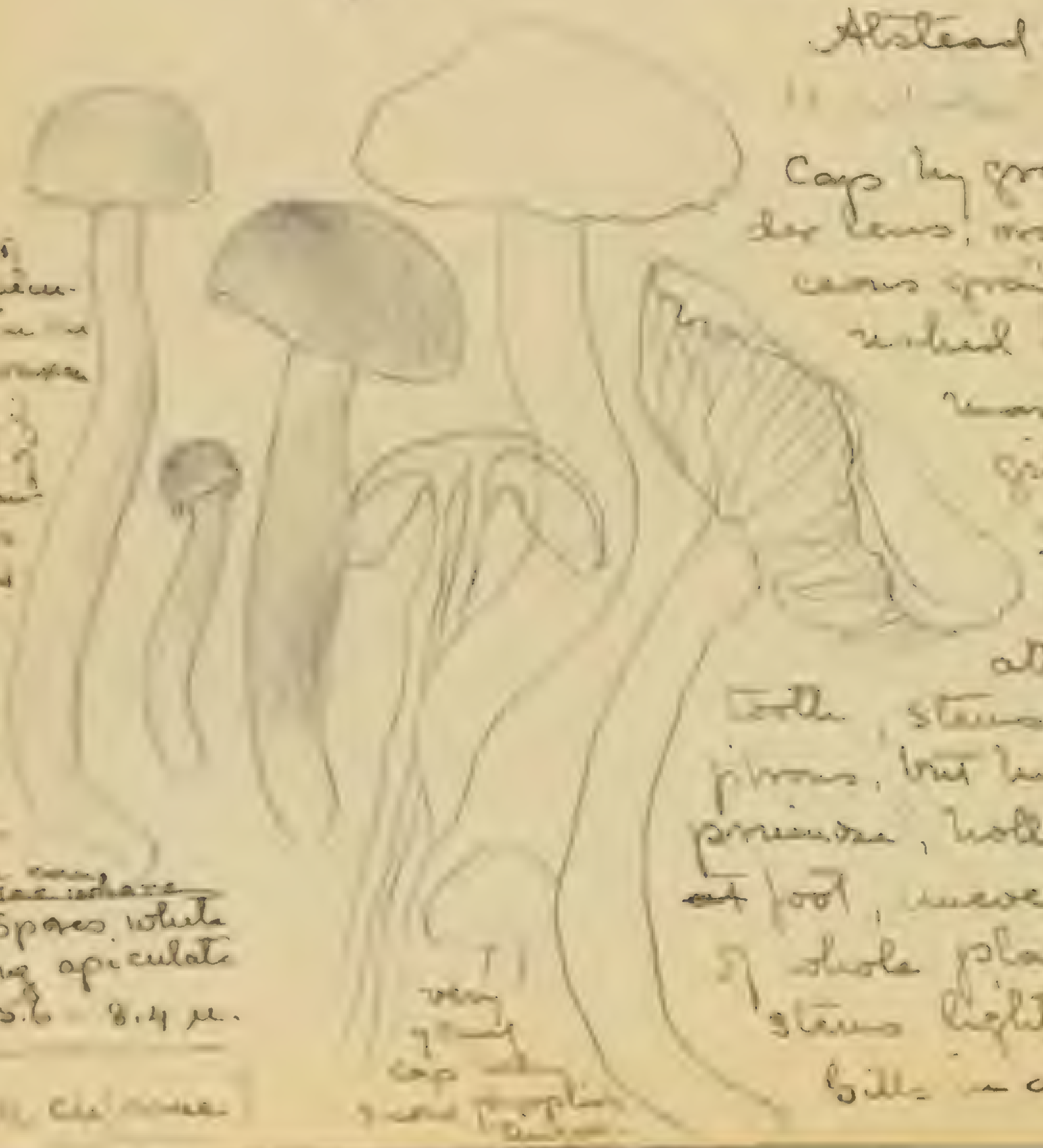
gills venose connected when mature

Alstead. Aug 2nd On ground

Cap hygrophanous, fibrous clad under lens, orange brown, drying ochraceous gray and fibrous looking to the naked eye, old caps pale brownish margin extending below the gills; gills whitish tinged yellowish by the reflection of the yellowish margin? attached with a decurrent tooth, stem brownish tinged yellowish fibrous, but hygrophanous shining, fresh pruinose, hollow from the first, darker toward ~~at~~ foot, uneven, white at foot; Effect of whole plant between yellow + brown stem lighter at apex — see p-52

Gills in adult ventricose.

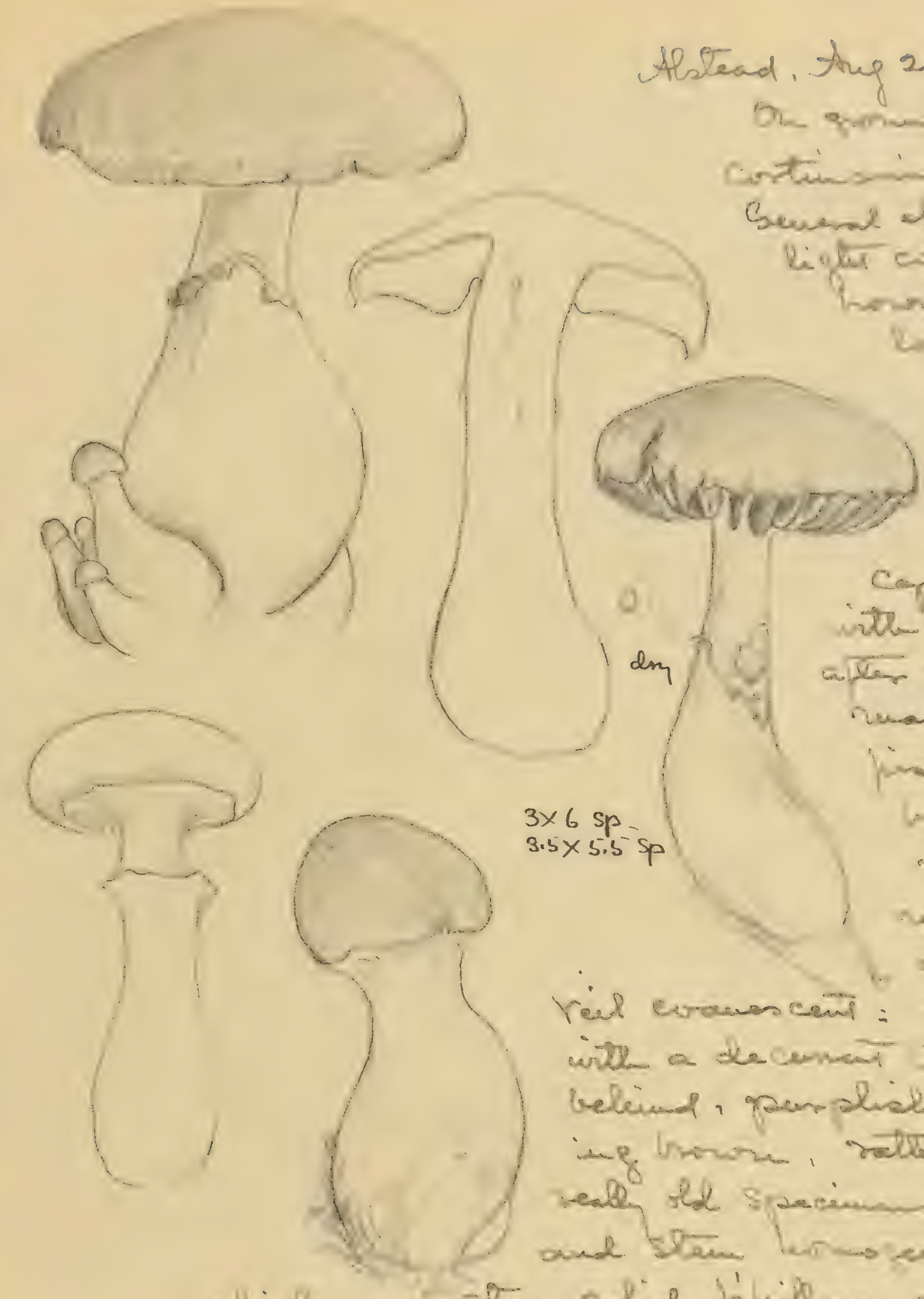
Stems fibrous striate.


Color of gills decurrent, as the light orange [illegible] tinged of pale [illegible] — as [illegible] colored [illegible] a yellow [illegible]

Spores white oblong apiculate 5.6 – 8.4 μ.

very young cap [illegible]

[illegible]

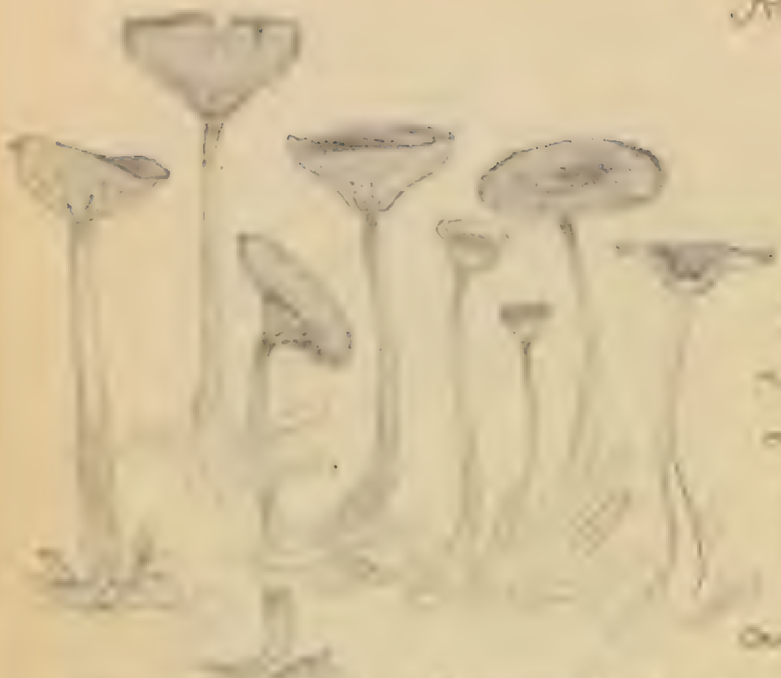


dry

3×6 sp
3.5×5.5 sp

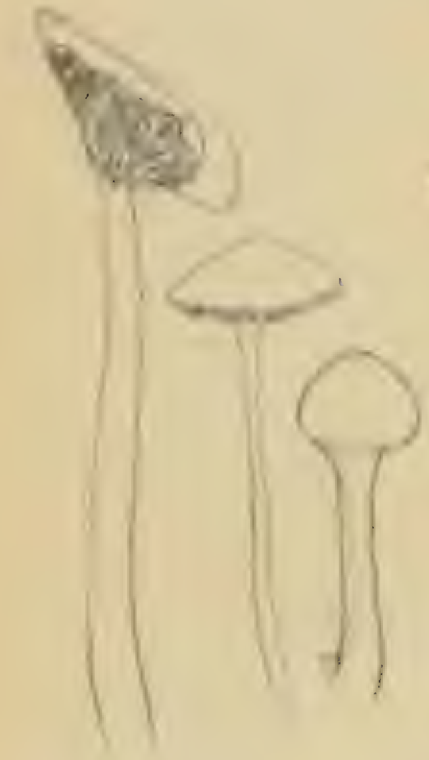
Alstead, Aug 2nd 1902 – In woods
On ground Sugar House
Cortinarius –
General effect of plants rather light colored purplish-brownish – fibrillose looking on cap – umbo ochraceous brown – pale grayish in swollen base

Caps purplish brown with ochraceous umbo after expansion of cap – margin incurved at first, with a light brownish cobwebby veil between the margin and receding ring – veil evanescent: gills attached with a decurrent tooth, rounded behind, purplish at first, becoming brown, rather darkish in really old specimens – Flesh of cap and stem homogeneous, pale, purplish; Stem solid, fibrillose, purplish, concolorous with cap but paler clearer color, whitish on the bulbous part below the ring; Young plants light colored – Spores bright brown – Plant appeared dry



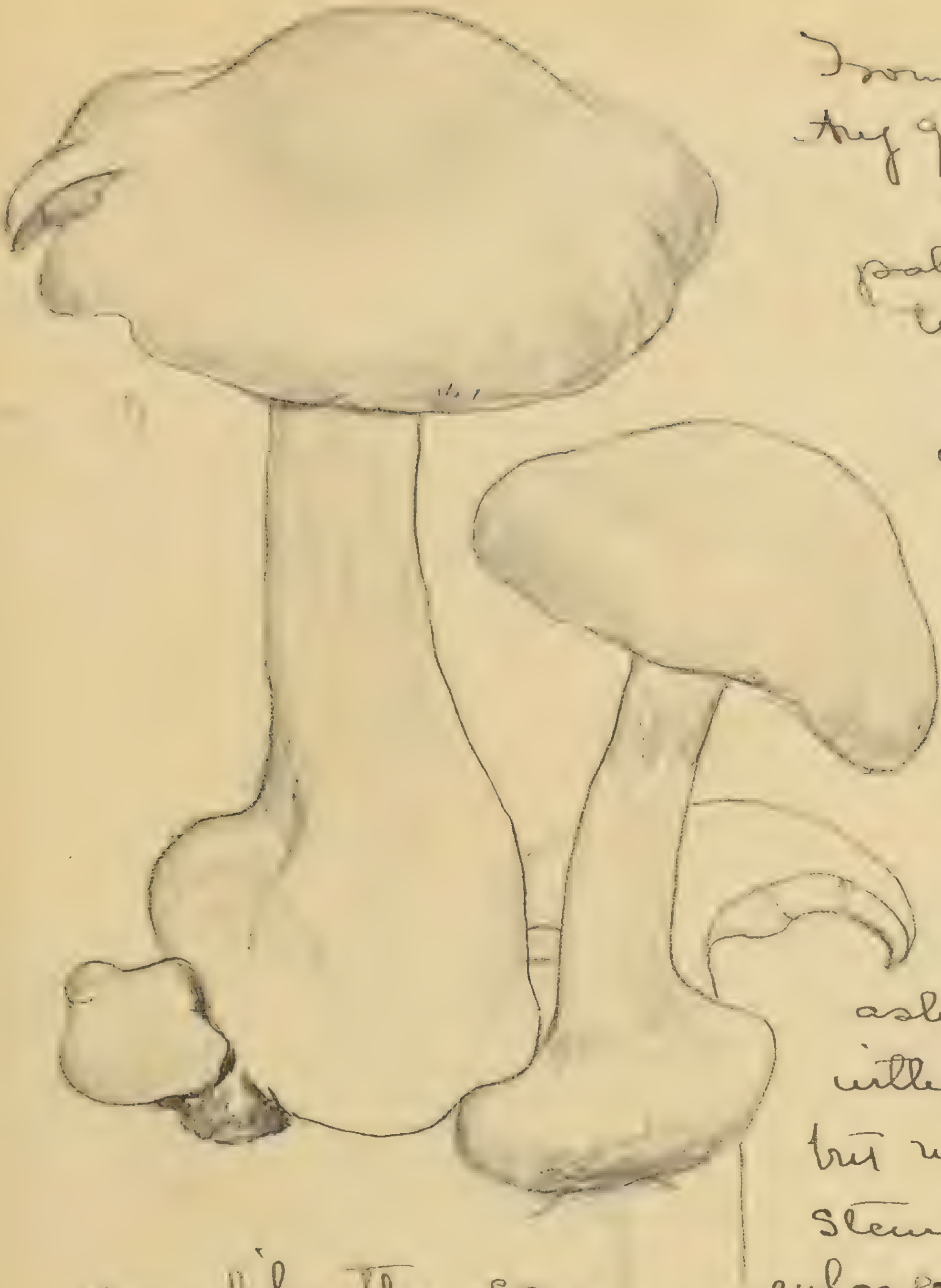
Alstead Aug. 4th 1902 On Spruce needles

Plants brown in caps and pruinose under lens. Surface faintly rugulose slightly striate, usually depressed in center even in the very small specimens. It was difficult to find a plane one; often found a small papilla: flesh whitish, wanting in margin - gills whitish, branched, the long ones and the short ones branched, rather close narrow and attenuated at each end: Stem solid, white within brown without, white pruinose at apex, densely hairy below, brown hairs, stem tough, plant firm - gregarious -



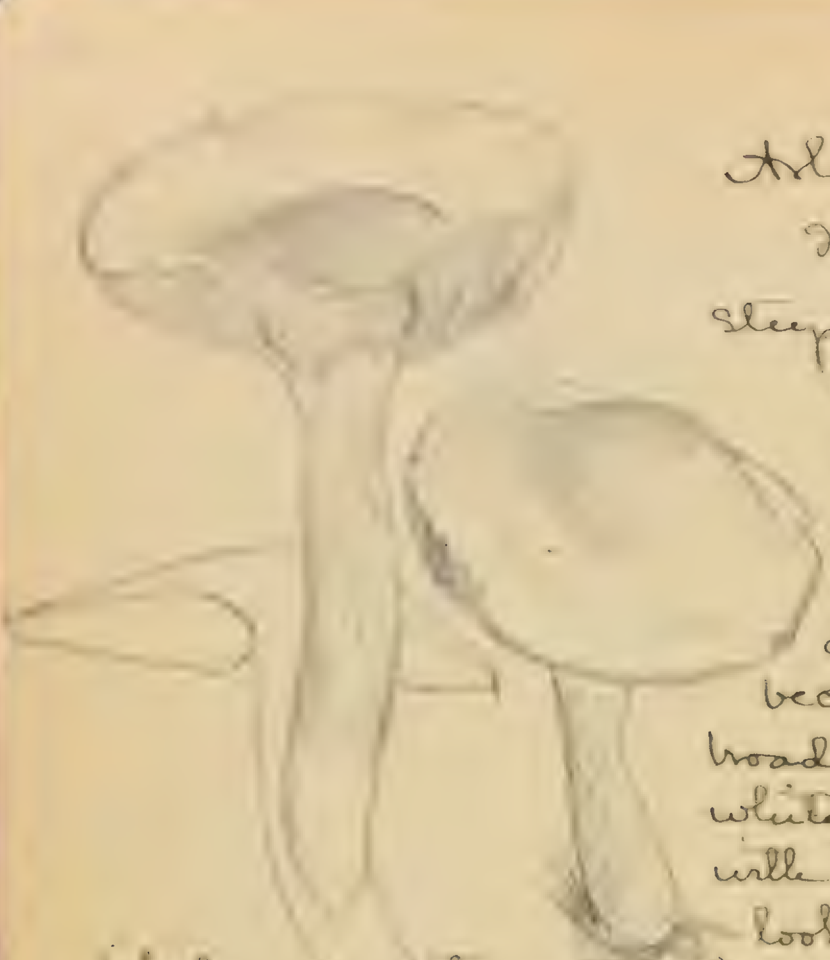
Plant on manure - Alstead Aug. 4th 1902
Plant yellow like S. semiglobata - but gills leaf brown in age without a trace of purple left and caps young and old pointed at umbo instead of semicircular. 4 specimens - Stem yellow like cap + hollow -

Found Omphalia [illegible] growing on leaves instead of on wood with exceedingly decurrent gills, stems very [illegible] 1 3/4 in long - reviving in water like Marasmius -



From Mycological Exhibit — Aug 9th 1902 — C. obliquus — Cortinarius — all over pale colored — gray but tinged towards violet — Cap fibrillose, smooth and dry, grayish — margin showing brownish traces where the veil had been attached, somewhat wavy, at first incurved — Gills narrow, attenuated at each end and somewhat sinuate, pale ashes of rose, deepening with the color of the spores but not becoming very brown. Stem fibrillose, solid, pale gray like the cap enlarged at base. showing some traces of the fibrillose ring — Flesh thick, pale — Spores yellow brown — rather light — (oblong — slightly apiculate in appearance when wet under cover glass) measure same as when dry —

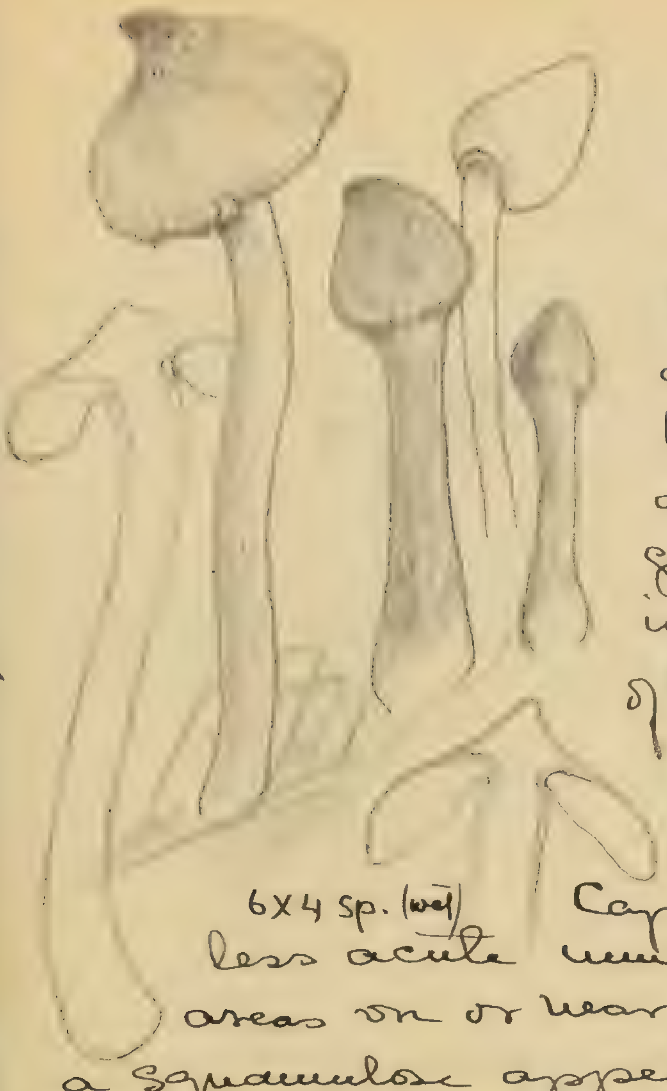
Alstead July 12th 1902 — Cortinarius — 2 plants — very nearly like the above in appearance & size — narrow gills — only the stem within and without showed more traces of violet, flesh thinner — and centre of caps plane or very slightly depressed in centre, though some were incurved as above — no traces of ring were shown —
Spores bright brown — smooth, elliptical, 5.5 × 4 sp. = 7.7 × 5.6.



Arlington Aug. 20th 1902
In deciduous woods on stony shrubby steep slope above wood road ——
Plants whitish in general effect with darkish umbo —
Caps smooth like kid leather to the eye though the umbo shades with changing light as if pruinose — whitish becoming cream colored with age : umbo broad, tinted grayish or grayish tan : flesh white, rather thick at umbo, homogeneous with stem ; Stem firm, rather fibrous looking externally, even showing ends of fibrils turned back slightly pruinose under lens, whitish becoming creamy. Solid at first. White mycelium at foot. Spores whit

Hardwick Aug. 26th 1902 — Under pine trees nearly concealed by pine needles as a rule — Cap up to 4½' Stem up to 3¼' long — 1' thick — Substance very light + brittle. Cap slightly velvety, very finely pruinose under lens, margin at length somewhat striate (knobbed-striate), brownish in general appearance but sometimes showing olive lines in centre Flesh white except just under the separable cuticle where it is pinkish-purplish or sordid pinkish tinged — Gills rather close, not wide and yellowish white at first, though the effect in mass of the gills at all ages is yellowish — the gills become rather broad 5/12 in in large specimens — margin incurved at first Stem somewhat tapering upwards — concolorous with gills but paler and tinged pinkish-purplish like upper side of flesh, striate looking, solid.
Gills adnate. Spores pure yellow

Miss Emery Aug. 24th 1902



Young plants purplish in color – somewhat lighter tinted in stems and almost white at slightly swollen base – old plants light brownish all over though the purple tints linger, sometimes at extremity of umbo, in fibrils of stem, in the denser layers of the flesh – ie just under the fibrous pellicle of cap and stem and the plate to which the gills are attached.

6 x 4 sp. (wet)

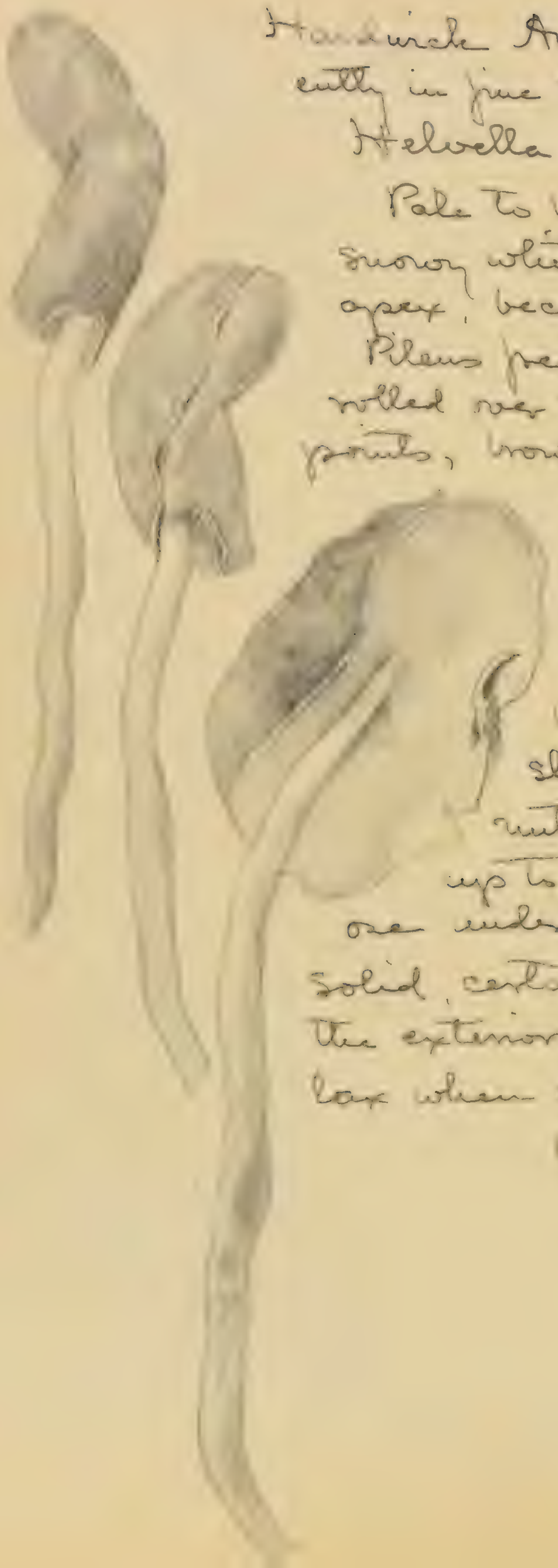
Cap fibrillose clad, with an more or less acute umbo, fibrils sometimes break into small areas on or near the umbo with maturity causing a squamulose appearance; flesh thick in umbo but as thin as possible towards the margin, white, solid homogeneous with stem, margin scarcely striate, slightly puckered in to stem at first – Universal fibrillose veil at first. the margin of cap showing traces just above the edge and the spores resting on the stem to show where the fibres parted with expansion – Stem slightly enlarged at apex and base, fibrillose clad, the fibrils slightly adherent to suggest anastomozing lines, striate at apex and paler, concolorous with cap but paler, whitish at foot, solid, fibrous within and without, flesh shining white fibrous except near the surface where the purple, (lilac) hues linger next the cortex. Gills of adult ashes of roses, brownish, slightly attached, slightly rounded behind, Spores pale brown, ovate, elliptical, smooth (oblong)

Harwich Aug. 26th By roadside - apparently in fine mossy bank -

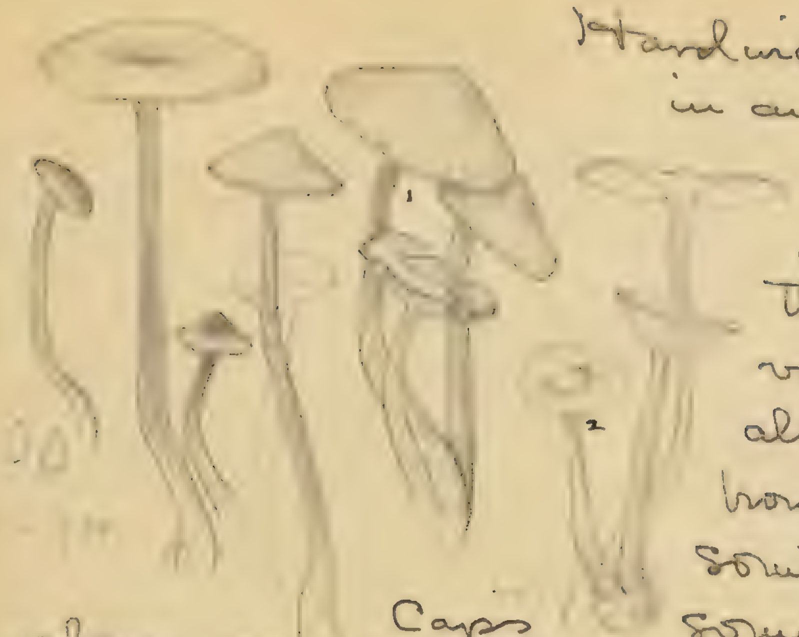
Helvella - gracilis Pk - probably a form of H. elastica

Pale to medium hair brown without snowy white within, stem white at apex, becoming gradually brownish below -

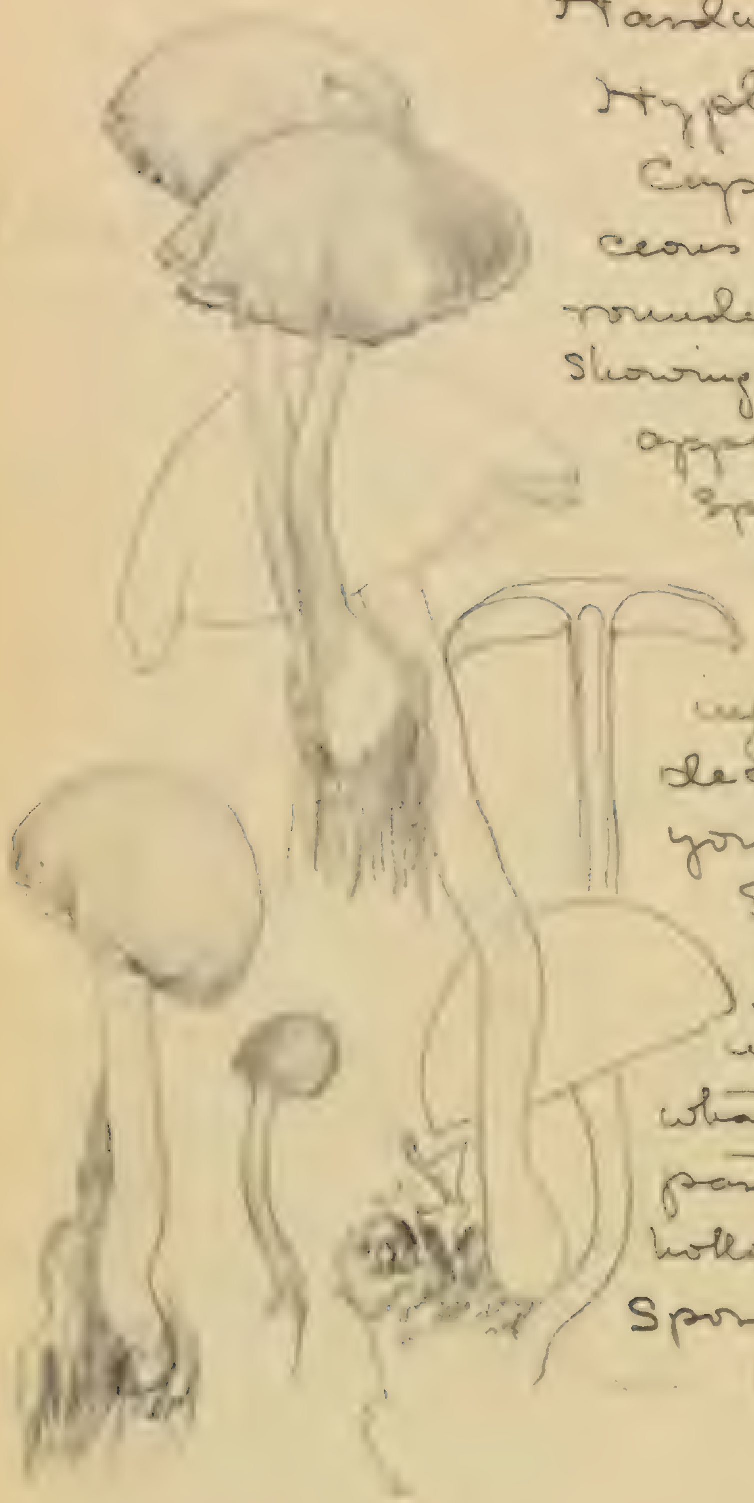
Pileus free from stem though when much rolled over may at first adhere to itself at points, brownish, slightly dented or lacunose velvety looking and well sprinkled with micaceous particles the larger ones looking like crystals under the lens - △ - underneath white velvety looking slightly grained or rather minutely lacunose; Stem long, up to four inches, delicately pruinose under lens, slightly tapering upwards solid, certainly at first and uneven like the exterior of cap - Cap drooping lax when old -



Hardwick Aug. 28th 1902. On ground in an Alder swamp –



Groups of small plants apparently all the same species though the color of the caps varied from pale ochraceous almost pallid, to light reddish brown with umbo (and young plant) sometimes quite dark – Caps somewhat pointed at first, then plane or slightly depressed in centre, delicately pruinose under lens and shining with small bright particles when under lens, margin densely pruinose when young, downcurved at first, umbo when dark, dark pruinose under lens; gills concolorous with cap, slightly paler at first, attached slightly and with a small decurrent tooth, margin showing whitish and shining particles under lens making the surface velvety looking – all the specimens from youth to age of every hue showing gills of the same character; Stem fibrous, slightly hollow, often sinuous, concolorous but darker than the pileus, except at the slightly swollen foot which was white with mycelium – a rather hairy mycelium Stem slightly striate fibrous under lens Spores brownish under microscope in #1. and oblong having a tendency to point at both ends – Spores of #2 apparently the same in color, size + shape though the plants dry in two colors –

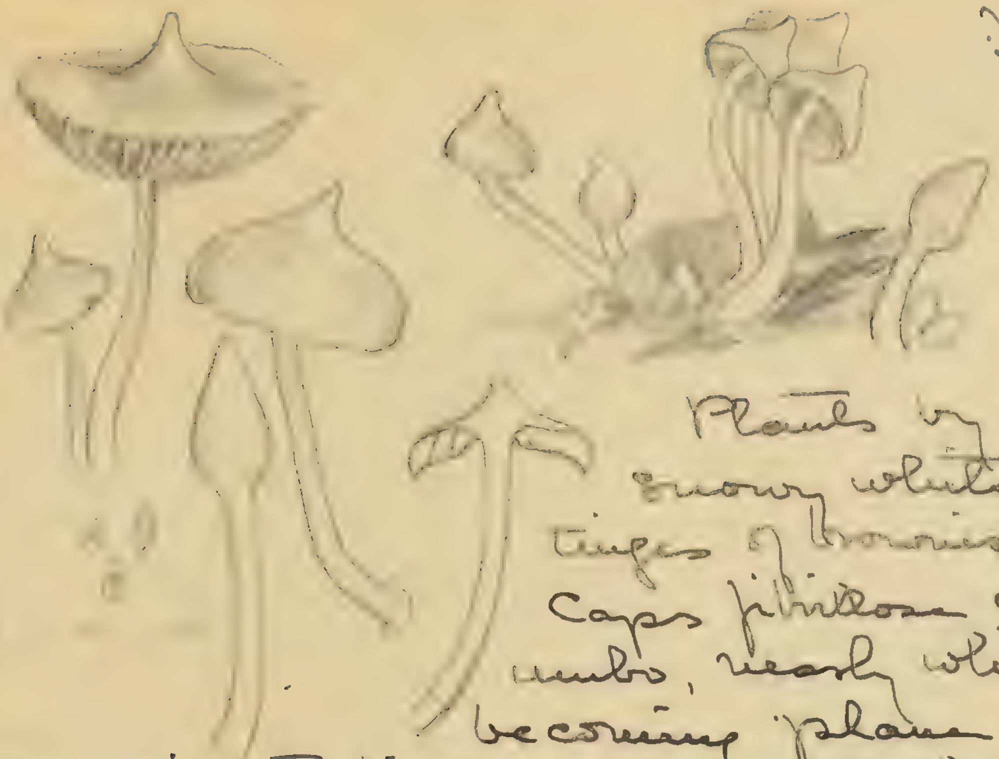


Hardwick – Aug. 29th 1902 – On Stumps

Hypholoma –

Cap brown at first, becoming ochraceous – Slightly pruinose under lens – rounded at first with edge incurved – showing traces of the veil either as dark appendiculate fragments on mature specimens or a whitish border on younger caps – Veil fibrillose, delicate, white, soon disappearing – Gills adnate with a small decurrent tooth, tolerably close when young, brown, somewhat paler at first – Stem fibrous shining, white above but usually growing brown below – with a shining mottle, usually somewhat enlarged at base, the enlarged part white with a cottony mycelium – hollow – Flesh white, or nearly so – Spores probably brown – ~~Brown~~ under microscope oblong, regular, small – (cont)

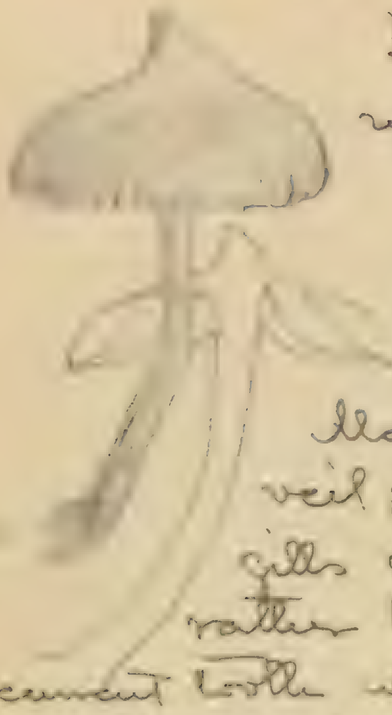
C. cornucopioides as found in Hardwick was very large and well grown. The larger specimens dried yellowish, the younger reddish, though all dried reddish alike – the foot for half an inch was yellow – (ochraceous)



Hardwich. Aug. 31st 1902
In alder + sphagnum
swamp upon dead
leaves –

Plants by contrast appearing
snowy white – but they have
tinges of brownish upon inspection
Caps fibrillose clad, with a pointed
umbo, nearly white, pointed ovate
becoming plane with a peaked umbo
margin at first appressed to stem, flesh white except a brownish tinge in the layer just beneath the cuticle (fibrous cuticle) – Fibrous universal veil – Gills scarcely attached, nearly white at first, becoming pale brownish – margins look white pruinose under lens even after the gills are brown (with spores), a tiny decurrent tooth; Stem solid, white within and without, fibrillose, striate at apex, pruinose (white) especially at apex, slightly sinuate, blunt at attachment and slightly enlarged. After the pale brown spores have fallen the ends of fibrils show as dark points upon the stem. Spores brownish, seed shaped, single large nucleus
wet
(nucleus dark, brown,)

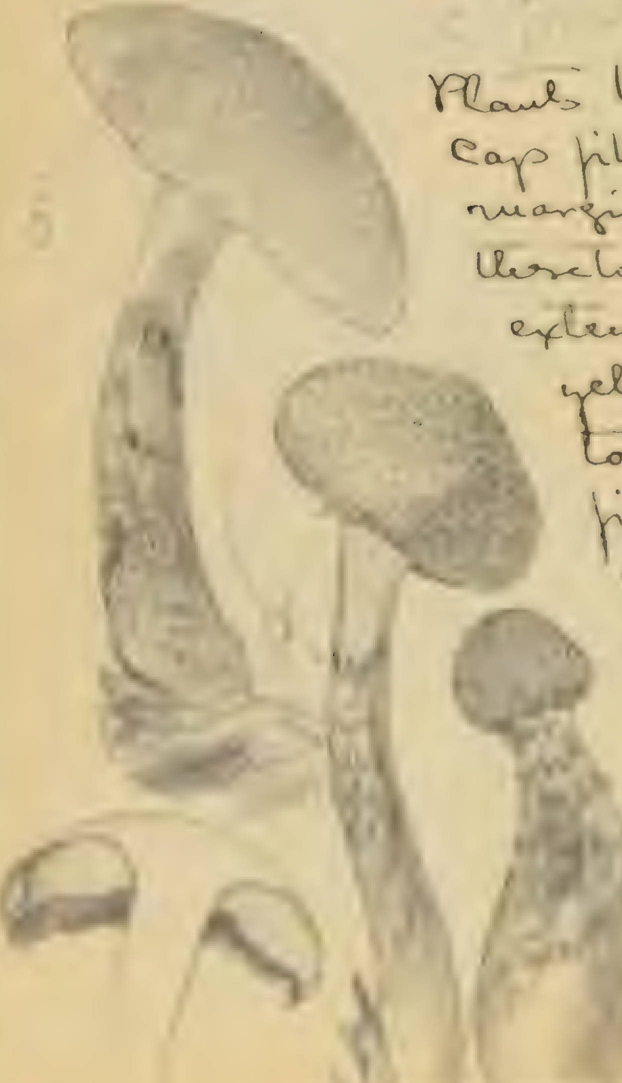
Hardwich. B. luteus, B. ornatipes –, C. cornucopioides –
C. minutilis?



Hardwick, Aug. 31st 1902 - Alder Swamp - near John Pages - Naucoria

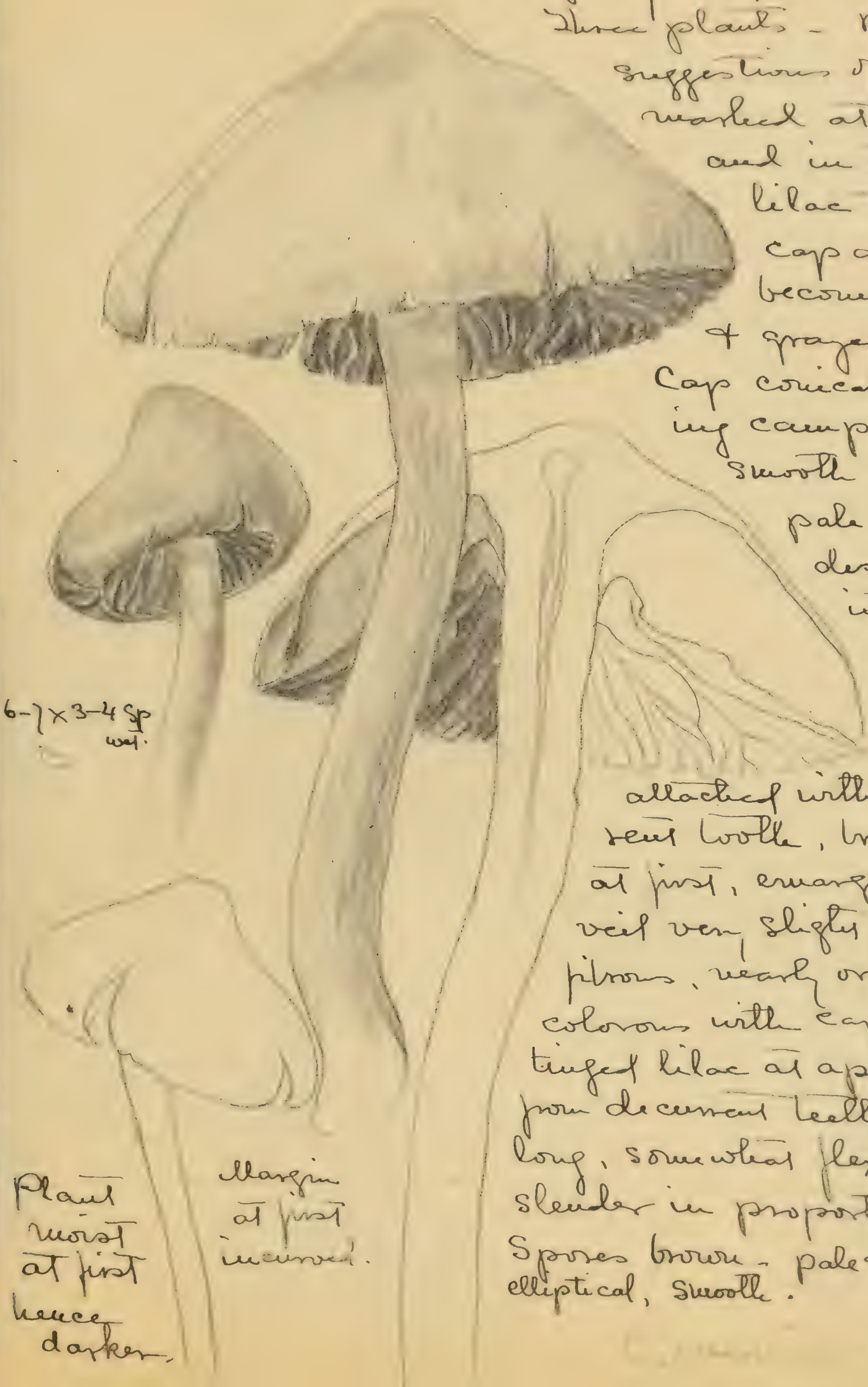
Cap color of dry chestnut burr, finely fibrillose clad; ends of fibrils giving a whitish bloom especially about the pointed umbo - Margin thin and showing traces of a fibrillose veil; flesh same brown as the cap; solid - gills concolorous but a richer color, full yellow brown, rather broad and rounded behind, attached with a decurrent tooth which runs some distance on the Stem - Stem fibrous, brown but darker than cap, purplish tints over the brown when fresh, graying with drying - enlarged slightly at foot - Spores brownish, oblong, slightly apiculate frequently a large bright nucleus

Purgalory Swamp - Ellis - Sept. 5th 1902 -



Plants brown all over, gills brighter brown than cap cap fibrillose, clad with fine dark squamules margin appressed to stem at first, and attached thereto by universal fibrillose veil, thin and extending beyond the gills; gills not very close, yellow brown, attached by a small decurrent tooth; slightly emarginate: flesh pale, fibrous, grayish brownish, confluent and homogeneous with stem; Stem solid, larger at foot, paler at apex, brownish gray, clad with the rather dense remains of the fibrous floccose universal veil which is heavier upon the Stem; breaking into dark squamules of larger (and more irregular) size than on cap - Spores bright + light brown, 4x5 sp - dry + wet alike.

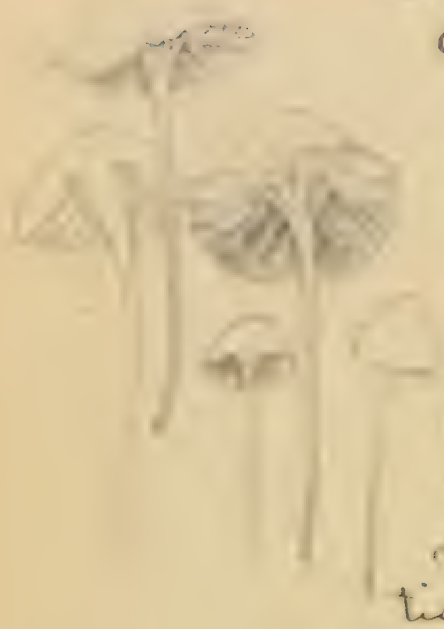
Purgatory. Sept. 5th 1902. (Mr Fessenden)
Three plants - Brownish with suggestions of lilac color most marked at apex of stem and in the pale fibrous lilac tinged flesh of cap and stem - Plant becoming lighter colored & grayer brown in drying. Cap conical at first becoming campanulate, brown smooth, fibrillose; flesh pale, lilac tinged, firm, descending unchanged into trama, cap & stem homogeneous. fibrillose = gills broad, distant, attached with a strong decurrent tooth, brown, tinged violet purple at first, emarginate: Fibrillose veil very slight, brown: Stem smooth, fibrous, nearly or quite solid, concolorous with cap though paler tinged lilac at apex, striate at apex, from decurrent teeth, nearly equal, long, somewhat flexuous and rather slender in proportion - almost shining. Spores brown - pale & bright - apiculate elliptical, smooth.



6-7×3-4 sp wet.

Plant moist at first hence darker.

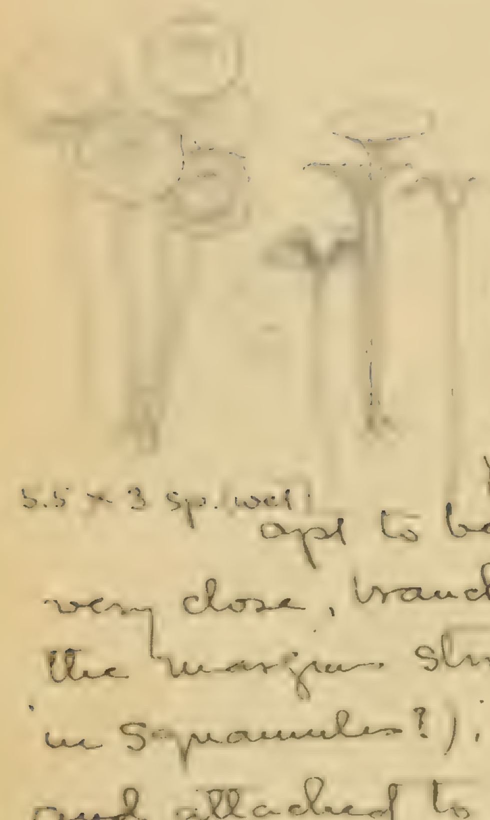
Margin at first incurved.



Turtle Pond. Reservation Sept 9 1902

Among sphagnum and low bushes -

Cap whitish, membranaceous, rather hygrophanous, delicately striate nearly to the disk; the lines showing faintly yellowish - also a tint of yellowish on the umbo; cap conical at first, then campanulate; gills white, distant, decurrent stem, filiform, whitish above, yellowing below abrupt at foot, Whole plant soften and perishes very fast and is subject to insects making it impossible to get a complete section.



Turtle Pond Reservation Sept. 9th 1902

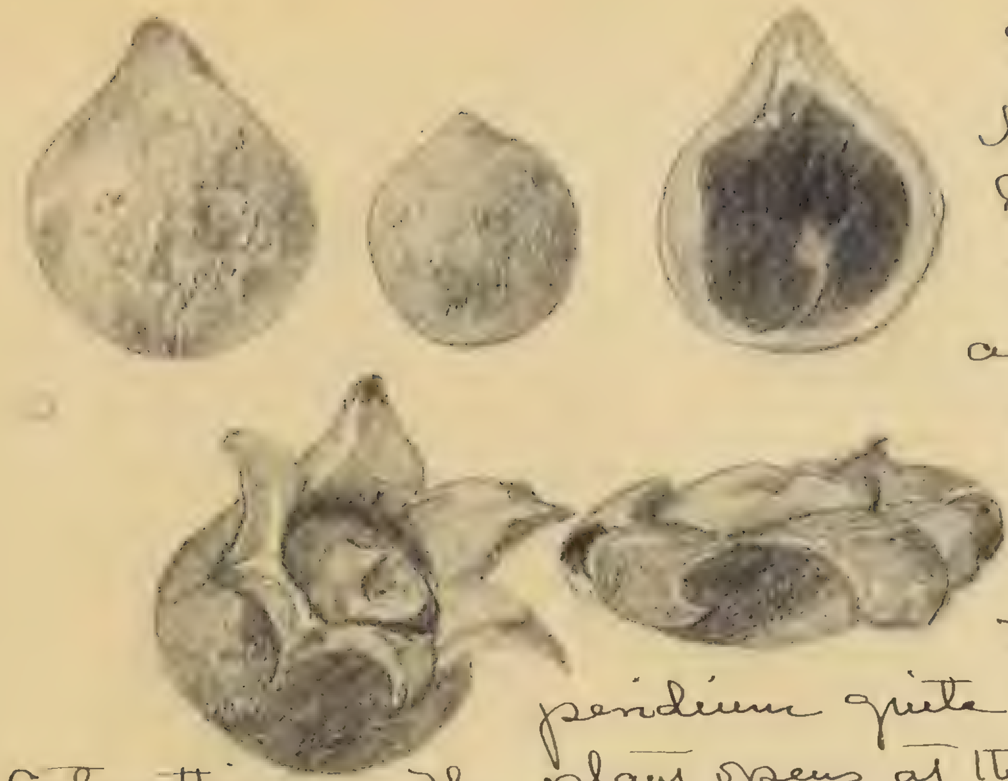
On dead leaves -

Plant delicate, membranaceous but rigid and free from insects -.

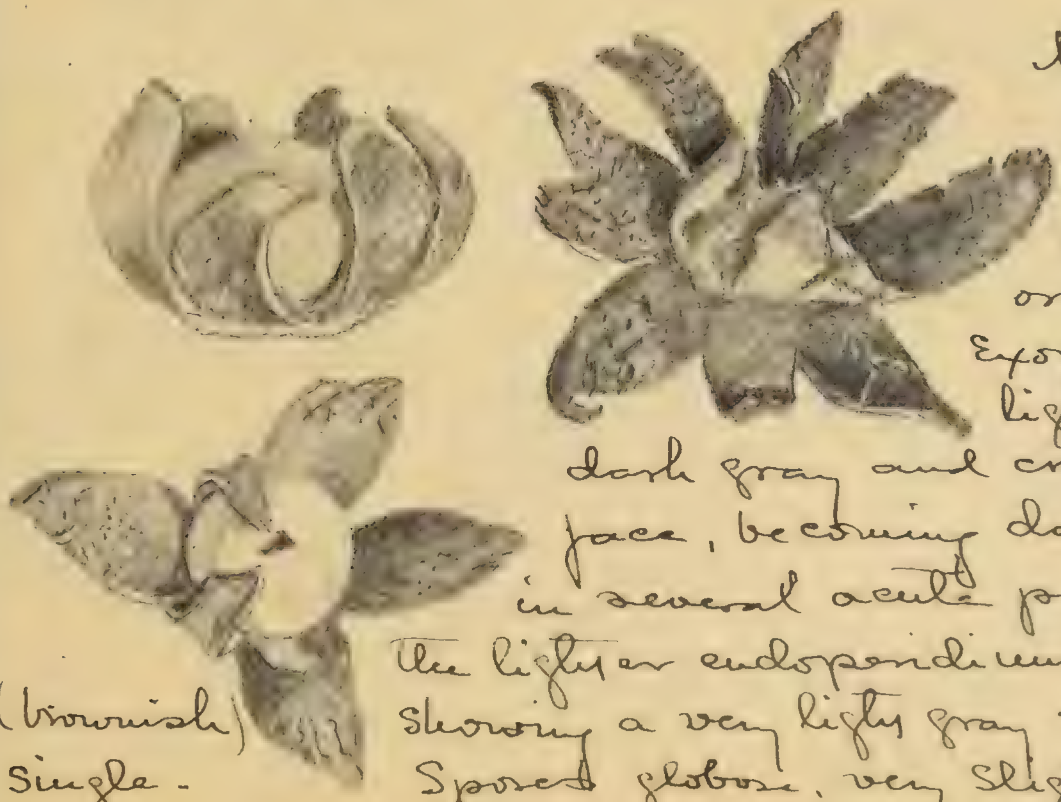
Cap white, membranaceous, depressed in centre, zonate, fibrous looking under lens or possibly pruinose, the margin delicate and apt to be narrowly upturned; gills narrow, decurrent very close, branched, often more than once, venose connected the margin strongly decorated by white dots or tufts - (pruinose or squamules?); Stem filiform, scarcely hollow solid, pruinose, white and attached to dead leaves by a flat disk - Whole plant somewhat pruinose, especially the margins of the gills - white everywhere. Flesh only at centre. The gills prove viscid to the touch and a greater magnifying power make the decorations of the gill margins clear viscous globules -. Gills becoming cream color, also

5.5 × 3 sp. wet

Spores white, smooth, oblong, slightly apiculate -

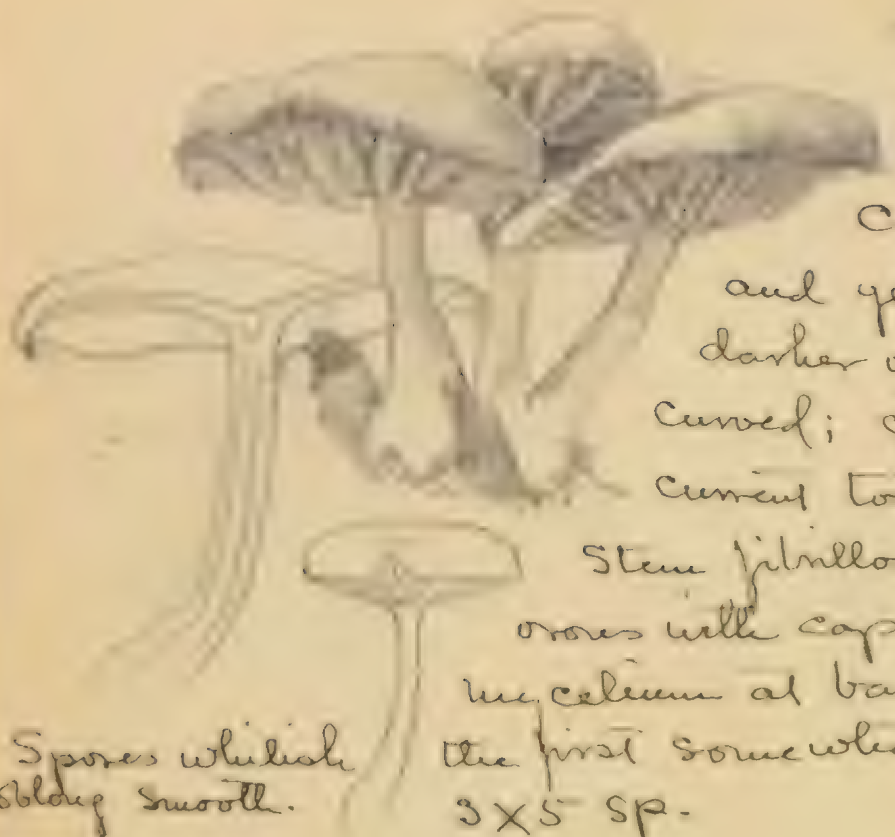


Salem, Sept. 13th 1902 –
Mr Ropes – On lane –
Geaster Morgani –
Peridium brown with
a pinkish tinge on
the exoperidium and
slightly roughened –
(apex quite pointed)
The inner layer of exoperidium quite thick and light colored
Cortex thin, The plant opens at the apex forming about
six thick recurved segments which display the rather
flattened brownish-grayish endoperidium – orifice single –
columella distinct, spores in mass olive-brown – dark, Spores
finely-rough. spherical. 2.5 – 3.5 sp. (wet)



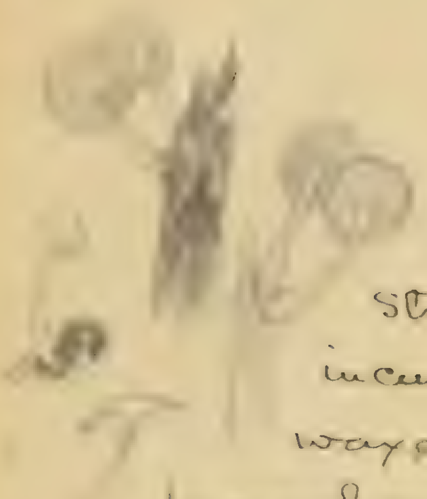
Myc. Club. Sept. 13th 1902
Geaster.
Peridium sessile on a
whitish roughened wart –
or thickened epidermis –
Exoperidium thin, smooth –
lighter colored on outer layer
dark gray and cracked surfaced on inner
face, becoming darker – opening from centre
in several acute points and displaying
the lighter endoperidium loses a thin cuticle
(brownish) showing a very light gray velvety surface – Orifice
single – Spores globose, very slightly rough, brownish, large.
9 – 10 sp – wet,

Myc. Club — Sept. 20th 1902 —
Miss Conant ?



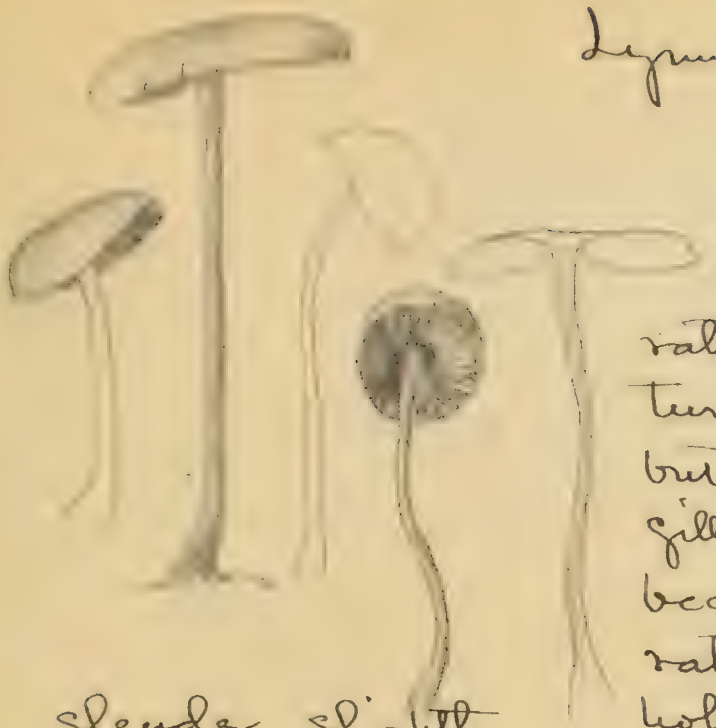
Spores whitish
oblong smooth.

Caps at first grayish, drying lighter and yellowish tinged, cuticle fibrillose darker on margin, margin at first incurved; gills attached with a small decurrent tooth, whitish, sinuate, not near Stem fibrillose looking, rather firm, concolorous with cap but slightly darker(?) with white mycelium at base, base swollen, stem from the first somewhat hollow — Flesh whitish 3 × 5 sp.



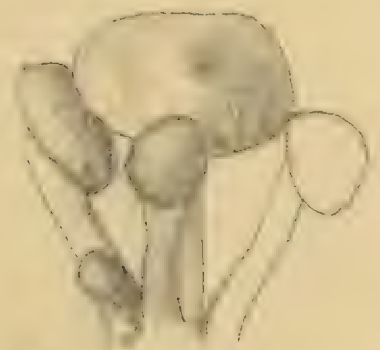
Lynn Woods — Jacksons Path. Sept. 22 /02
On decayed stump

A tiny plant, quite hygrophanous.
Cap bluntly umbonate when mature, rosy red, striate to the umbo in maturity; margin slightly incurved; gills very decurrent, distant, white + waxen, two lengths; stem enlarged at foot, white hygrophanous and semitransparent, slightly fibrillose clad and the fibrils pink tinged sometimes at maturity, hollow — flesh white except in a layer beneath the cuticle which is rosy red, (rosy like some coral between the pink + red kinds) and the denser layer next the gills is faintly colored —
Spores probably white, could not get a mass, apiculate, elliptical with one bright nucleus 5 × 3 sp.



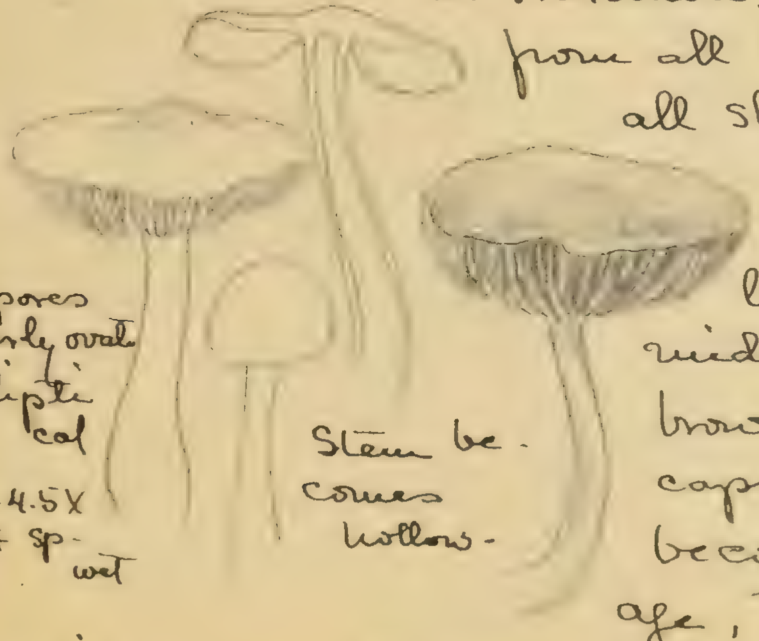
Lynn Woods. Jackson Path - Sept 22.
On decayed stumps

Caps pruinose under lens, darker in centre, reddish brownish, a rather flat cap but with margins down-turned: very little flesh even in centre but plant firm, flesh whitish in cap - gills free, quite pinky at first but becoming dark brown! - the pinky is rather a dark pinky: Stem very slender, slightly hollow, + enlarged at foot, somewhat flexuous, rather long, darker than cap - but about the color of the umbo - fibrillose - Spores brownish -



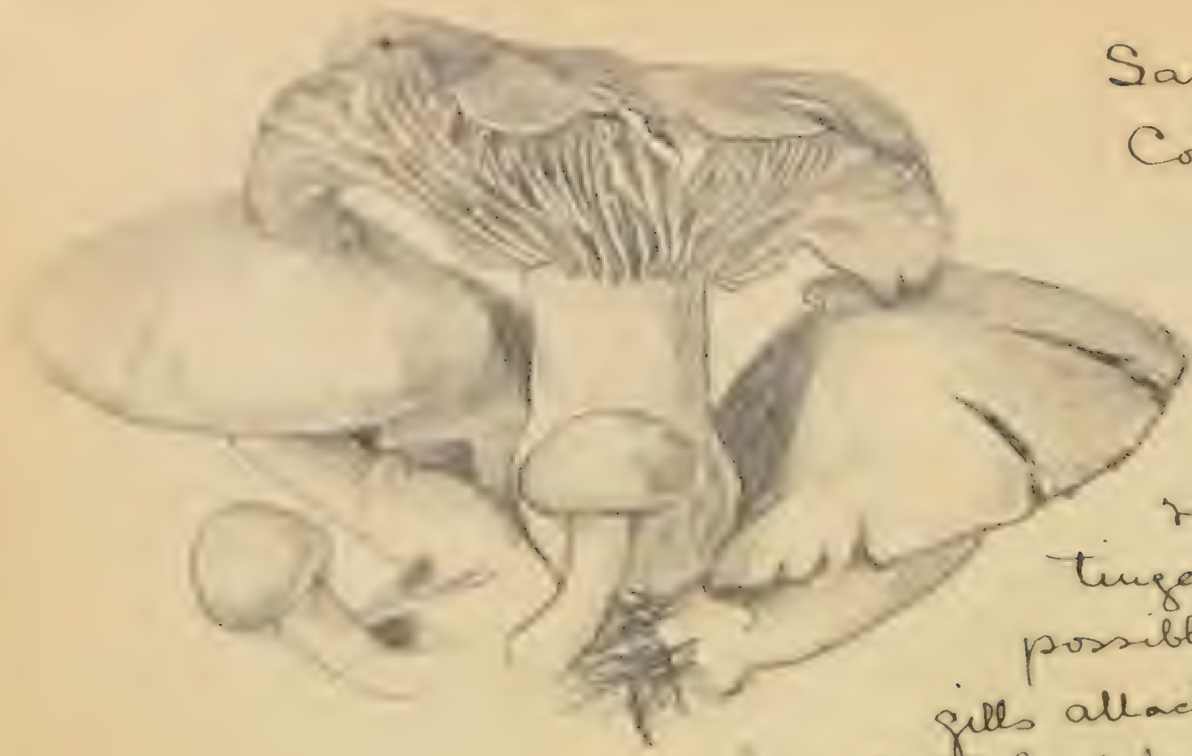
Wareham Sept. 23rd 1902 (See p. 61)
Purgatory Swamp " 20th "
Lynn " 22nd "

Naucoria - On ground in moist margins of swamps - by roadside at Wareham, under trees always - Plants from all these places small but showing all stages of developement, Description of color etc same as p. 61 - lilac hues in youth, + squamules somewhat lilac tinted especially about umbo in middle age, fading finally to pale brownish on cap and whitish on stem caps retain the umbo long but may become entirely plane in the brownish age, the gills showing much in the profile view. Spores color of adult gills, pale brown - One cap revolute making the gills look thick.

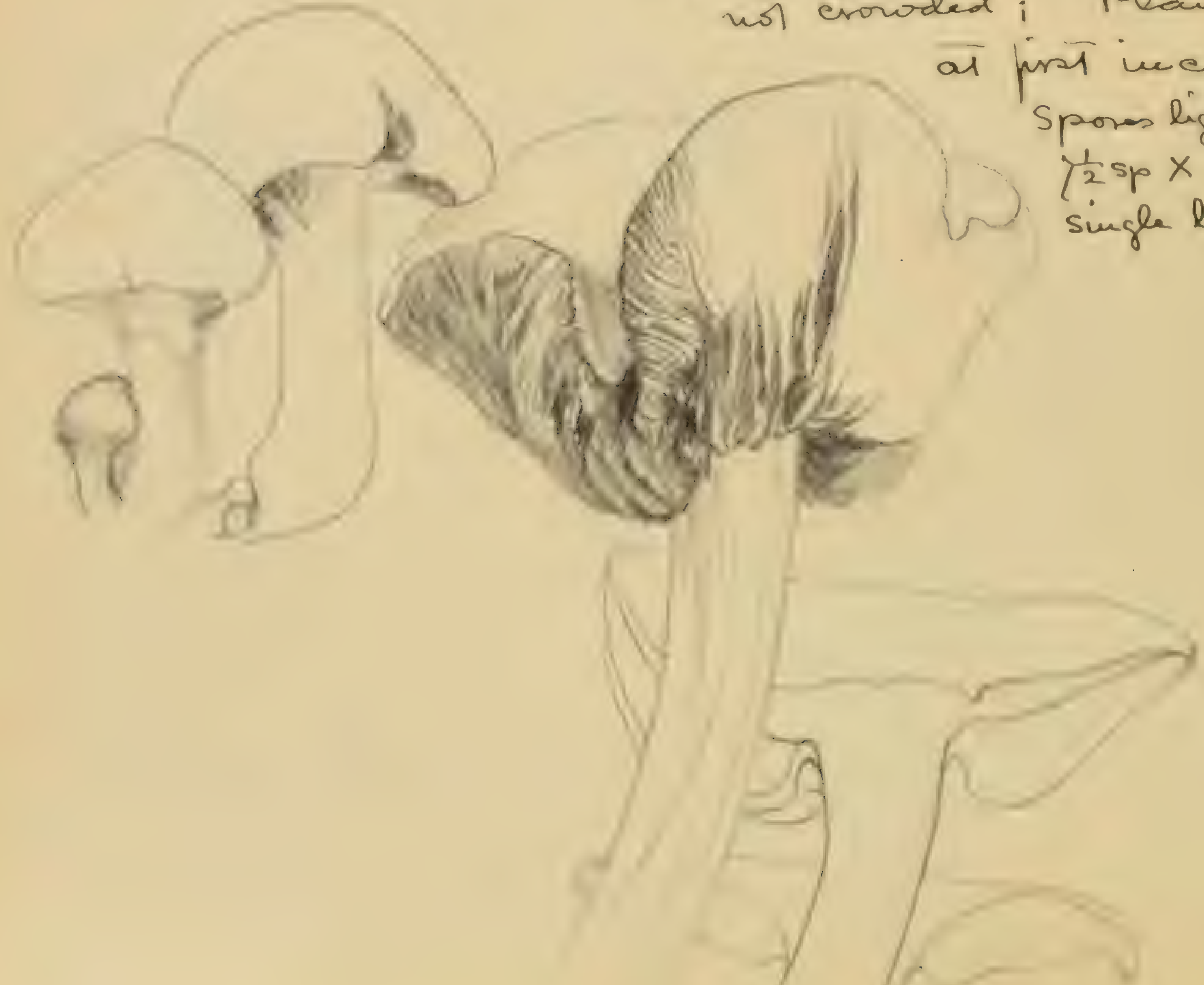


Spores fairly oval elliptical 4-4.5 X 7+ sp- wet

Stem becomes hollow -



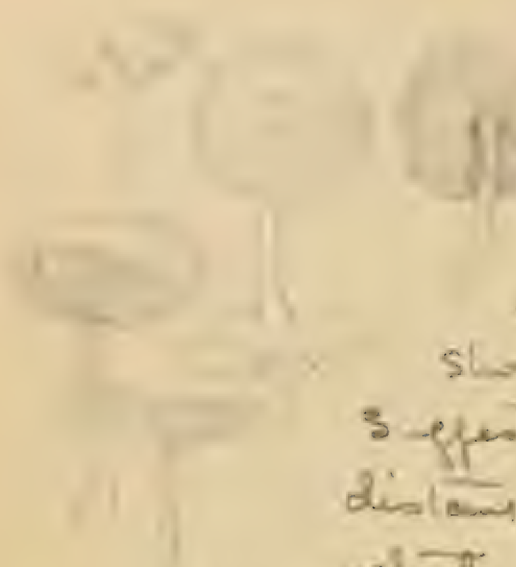
Saxonville. Sept. 26th
Cortinarius.
Cap smooth, satin
under the lens, light
cracking from the
first becoming plane
remnants on stem +
tinged especially under
possibly twisted, somewhat
gills attached with a small de-
light leaf brown darkening little,
not crowded; Plant appe
at first incurved.
Spores light brown
7½ sp × 4 sp - wet
single large nucleus



1902. On ground in mixed woods, by wood road.

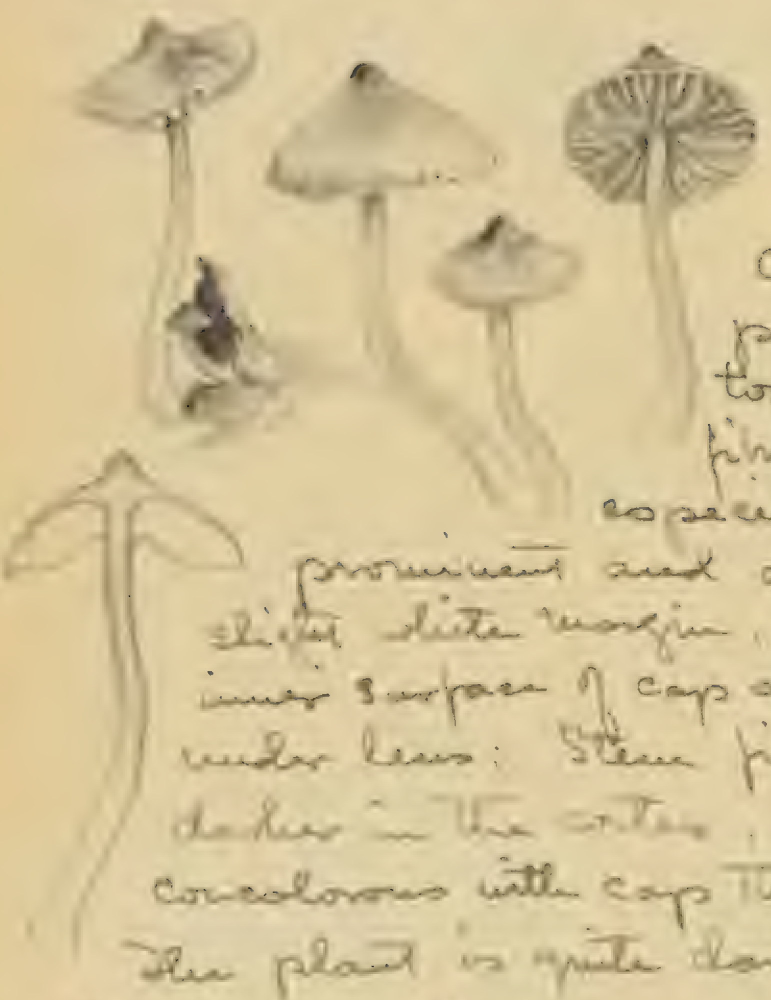
shining to the eye though fibrillose and slightly rough on disk
brown, or brownish-ochraceous: margin incurved, cap dry
first though gathered in moist weather, hemispherical at
or revolute: slight fibrous veil which shows in the yellow
margin, whitish brown-tinged: flesh firm, whitish, brown-
disk: stem solid, whitish, browning with age, fibrillose,
striate looking, enlarged at foot, solid, flesh brownish tinged;
current tooth, emarginate, brown from the first, a pretty
shortest gills very close on margin, (crowded), long gills
as inclined to be caespitose, growing in clumps — Margin
Spores bright brown

Saxonville. Sept. 26th 1902
Tricholoma Plant small, olive green
tinged, especially when young, umbo darkish, margin
growing nearly white at maturity — stem of young plant
shows tinges of green though in general gills and stem
are whitish, yellowwhitish, stem slightly enlarged at
base; Smell very slight though might suggest T. sapona-
ceum to a keen sense, gills show reddish tinges now
and then. Cap 2' broad at maturity, plant 2' high.
base attenuate below the ground.



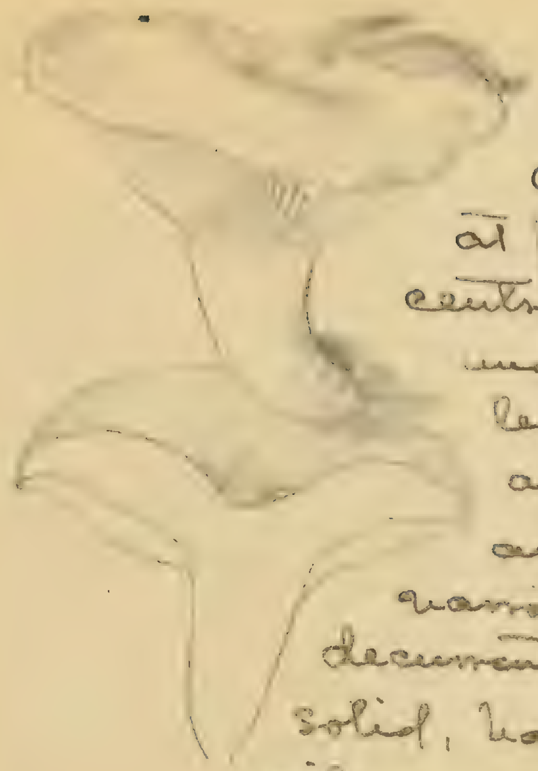
South Hadley, Sept. 28th 1902 –
In grass of lawn, under trees –

Plant white; Cap nearly membranaceous, though there is a slight layer of white flesh in centre: cuticle fibrous & showing in longitudinal rifts the flesh beneath, suggesting striae; flesh white; gills free and distant from the stem even at the first, looking ciliate upon the margin under lens, rather broad acuminately truncated, rounded behind; Stem slender, smooth slightly larger at foot, somewhat hollow, ring reflexed, umbo tinged yellowish, cap at length revolute – Spores white (wet) smooth, ellipsoid with single nucleus



South Hadley Sept 27th 1902
On wooded bank by roadside –

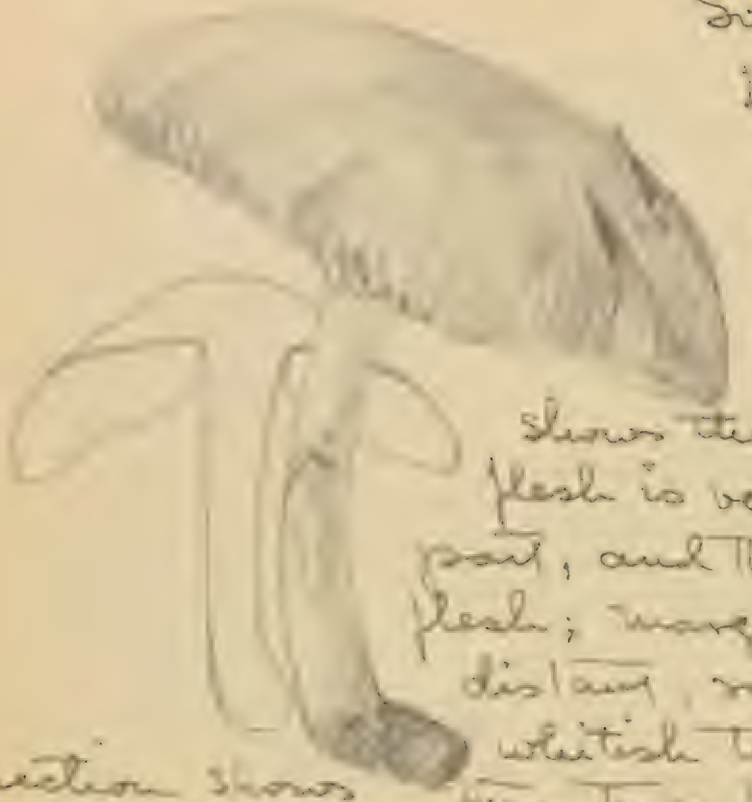
Cap at first conical, somewhat expanding, light brown, densely tomentose, the lens showing a slight white fibrous texture over the brown tomentose especially on the margin; umbo conical prominent and darker; gills light brown with a slight white margin, attached by a decurrent tooth, the inner surface of cap and the gills surface pruinose looking under lens; Stem fibrous, slender, lighter in color within darker in the outer, solid, homogeneous with cap concolorous with cap though lighter – enlarged at base – The plant is quite dark when moist, and a pretty light yellow brown when dry – Spores bright light brown – large – somewhat elliptical, single large nucleus {9 sp. long, 5 sp. wide – (wet) –
10
(9-10 sp)



South Hadley, Sept. 26th 1902.
Lactarius cilicioides -

Cap densely matted hairy tomentose, white at first becoming yellowish, depressed in centre, having small drops of moisture under the leaves, evidently viscid as dead leaves adhere to the surface: milk white and sparse, exceedingly acrid; flesh white and thick, homogeneous with stem: gills narrow, yellow white, very close, branched decurrent; Stem short, tapering downwards, white solid, having moist particles at its base like the pileus.

South Hadley Sept 26th 1902 - Grass & weeds by road -
Psathyra? Caps about an inch across, stems 2½' high - Spores brown but dark. Hygrophanous, the caps varying from dark to olivaceous, submembranaceous, depressed in centre and striate to disk when dry; pruinose; gills rounded, distant dark brown at maturity, attached with a tiny decurrent tooth, margins white; Stem hollow, flexuous, striate at top and whitish, darker below; Gregarious, subcaespitose.
Spores look rather pale brown under compound microscope, large; 9-10 sp. long, 4 sp. wide - one or more bright nuclei -



South Hadley Sept. 27th 1902

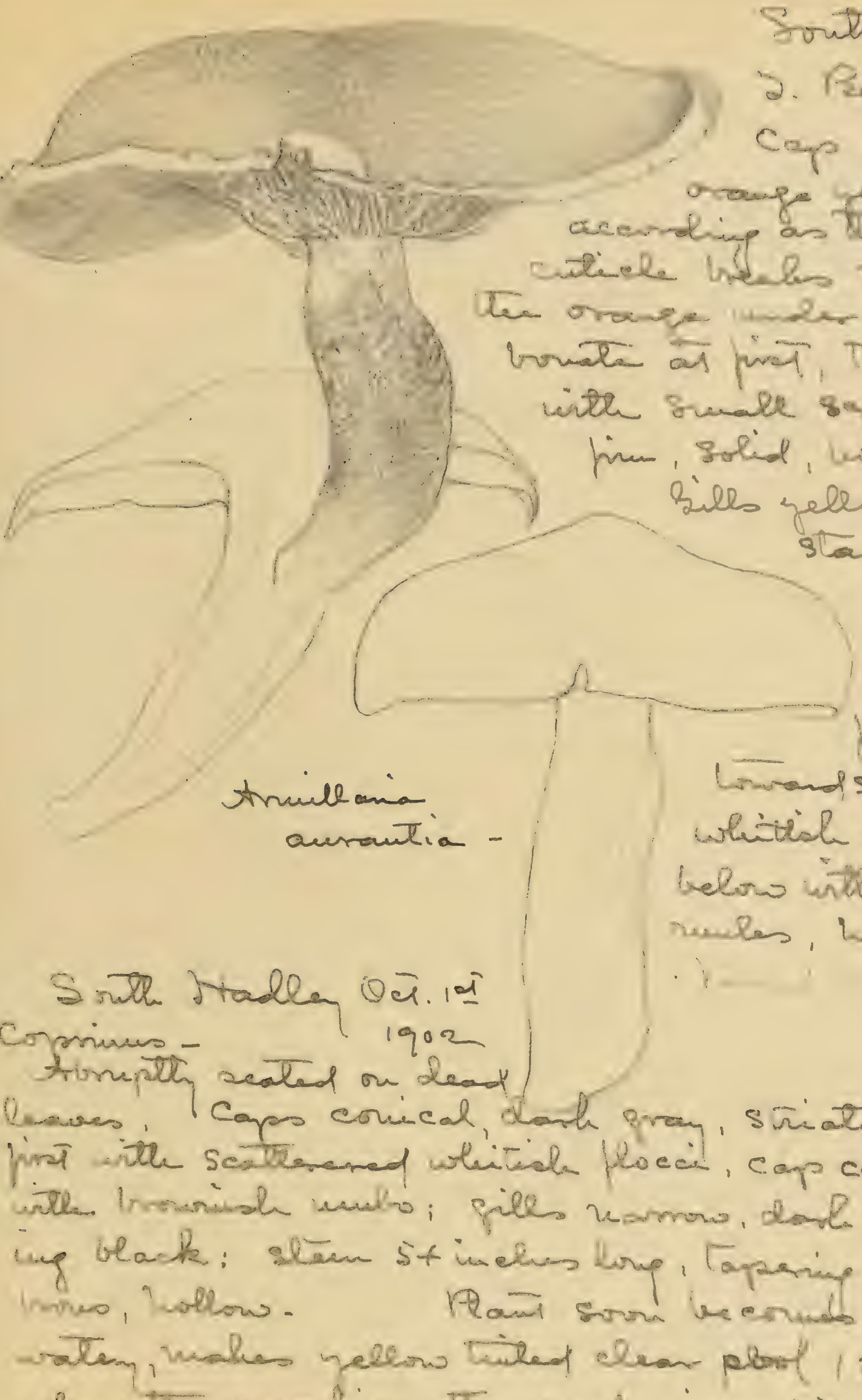
Lepiota

Cap light colored, brown-pink, cuticle then cracking into areas showing the white flesh more or less through, fibrous structure. Shows the flat umbo very little, though the flesh is very slight except in the umbonate part, and the young plant shows the form of the flesh; margin very thin, striate; gills rather distant, rather broad, sometimes branched whitish tinged pinky, ~~venose~~ free; the section shows them to be free, but as one looks into the reversed cap there's an appearance of decurrent teeth caused by slight projections of the substance of the stem between the gills: Stem heterogeneous with cap, fibrillose, solid, nearly equal yet apt to be slightly enlarged at apex, concolorous with cap and showing traces of a ring. Picked in moist weather the caps are slightly sticky to the hand.

South Hadley Sept. 30th

T. Peckii, in woods -

Caps orange, varying from orange yellow to orange red according as the reddish orange cuticle breaks more or less over the orange under layer, caps umbonate at first, then plane covered with small squamules, flesh white firm, solid, homogeneous with stem gills yellow white, becoming stained brownish, uneven on margin & close; stem firm thick, somewhat flexuous, tapering towards each extremity, whitish at apex, covered below with orange red squamules, hollow or stuffed -



Armillaria aurantia -

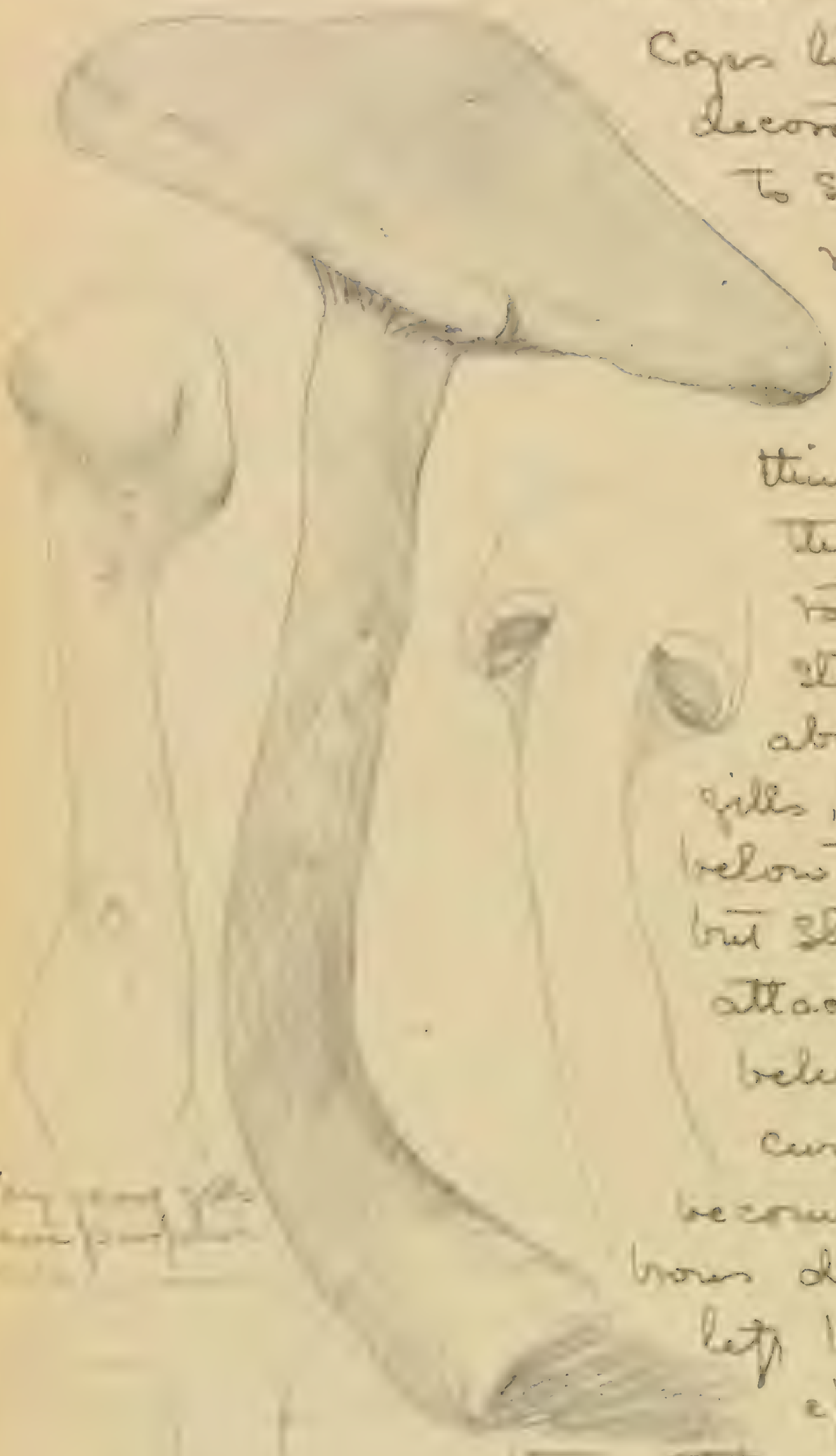
South Hadley Oct. 1st 1902

Coprinus -

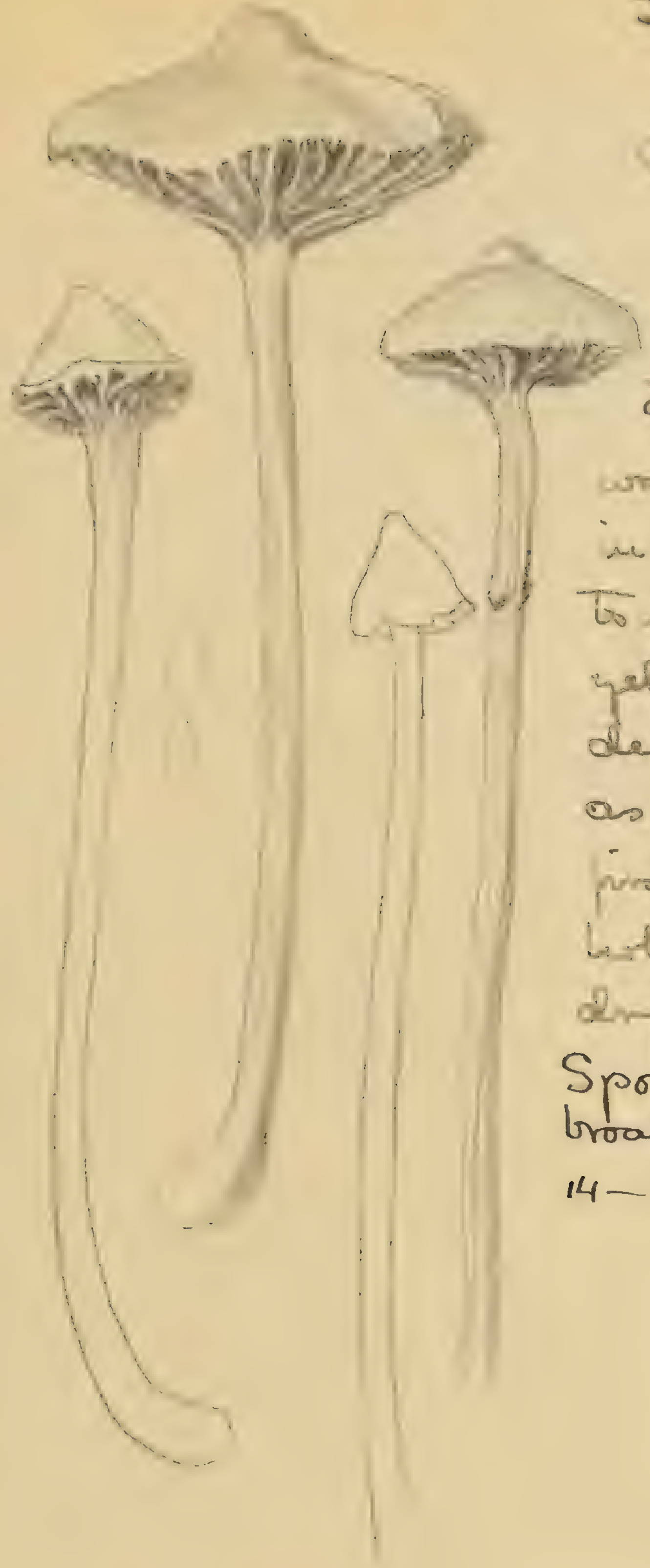
Abruptly seated on dead leaves, Caps conical, dark gray, striate to disk covered at first with scattered whitish flocci, cap campanulate 1' high, with brownish umbo; gills narrow, dark gray like cap, becoming black; stem 5+ inches long, tapering upwards, white glabrous, hollow - Plant soon becomes extremely moist and watery, makes yellow tinted clear pool (2 or 3 drops to 6 or) drops where the cap lies, the umbo is a bit of clear brownish jelly so that one can look through and see transmitted light with the blackened gills appearing free - Plant delicate soon membranous -

South Hadley. Sept. 27th 1902 1
wooded bank by roadside.

Caps light-yellow brownish, slightly decorated with darker fibrils; liable to show traces where the fibrillose ring adhered, at rather a wide distance from the margin; margin at first incurved thin & a little extended beyond the gills; veil fibrillose and rather copious attached on the stem for a third of an inch (or less) above and below the level of the gills, (or for more than half an inch below the margin of the gills) whitish but showing purplish tinges; gills attached, narrow, slightly rounded behind at first, then slightly decurrent, pale but soon tinged becoming pale brown; Stem fibrous decorated faintly with bands left by the stretching of the cuticle effect concolored but paler than the cap, rather shining, inclined to be long and slender, solid, slightly enlarged at base and often whiter at base; Flesh whitish, showing purple tinges when young, especially at upper portion of stem. Spores pale bright brown,



Very young gills have purplish tinge



Stropharia umbonatus -
South Hadley Sept. 30th 1902
On dung in pastures -

Plant yellowish or yellow - not frequent - After much rain.

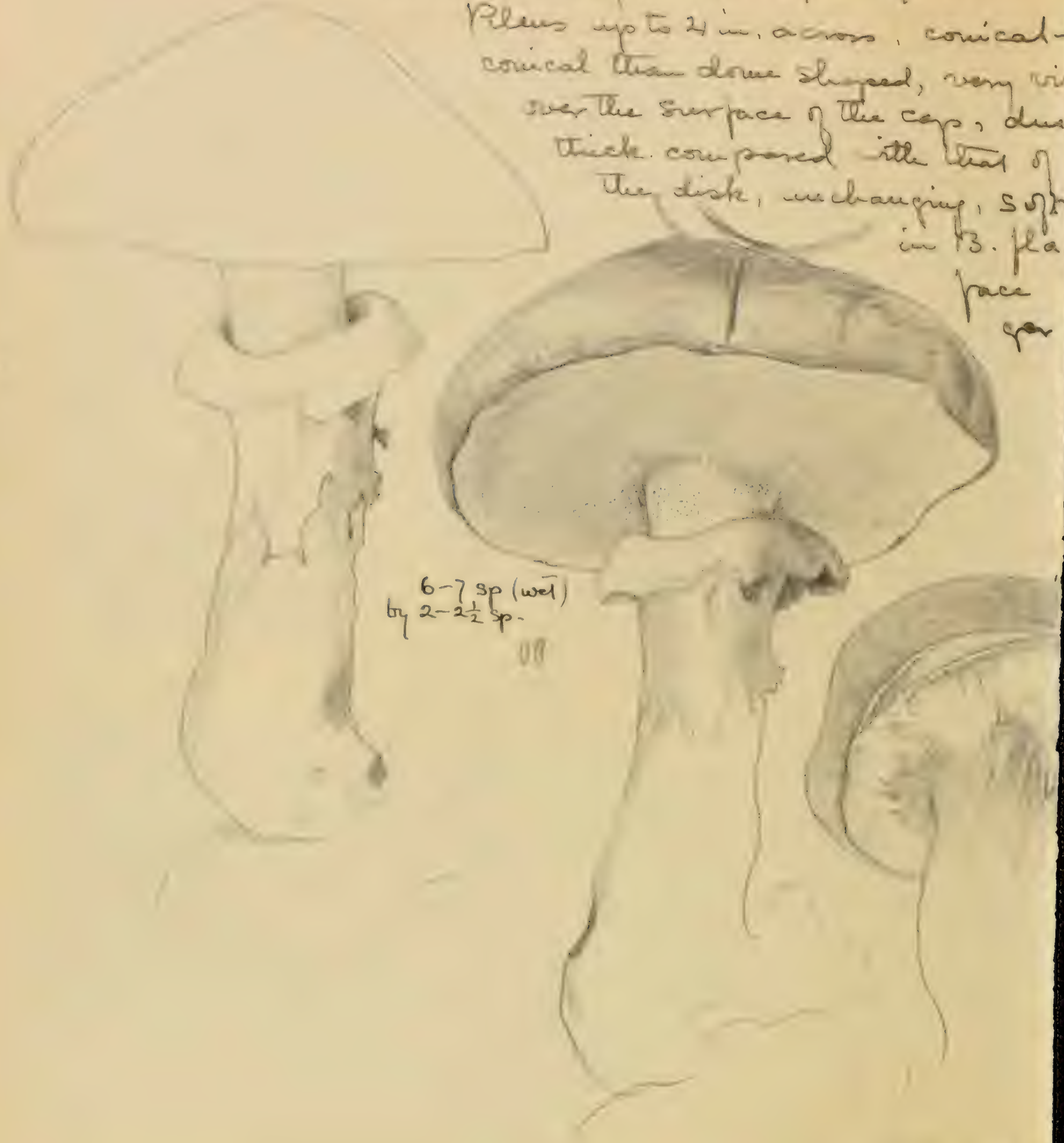
Caps markedly umbonate, conical at first, then expanded and a little waved at maturity; viscid; flesh thick in umbo soon becoming membranous towards margin, yellowish; gills light yellowish at first growing dark, distant decurrent, the decurrent teeth running as striae down the stem; margin at first

. Stem long, slender hollow, yellowish; darkening with age and drying, swollen to a small bulb at first,

Spores dark chocolate in microscope (wet) broadly elliptical, large, with slight apiculus 14 - 15 sp long, 7½ sp broad -

South Hadley, Sept 29th 1902.

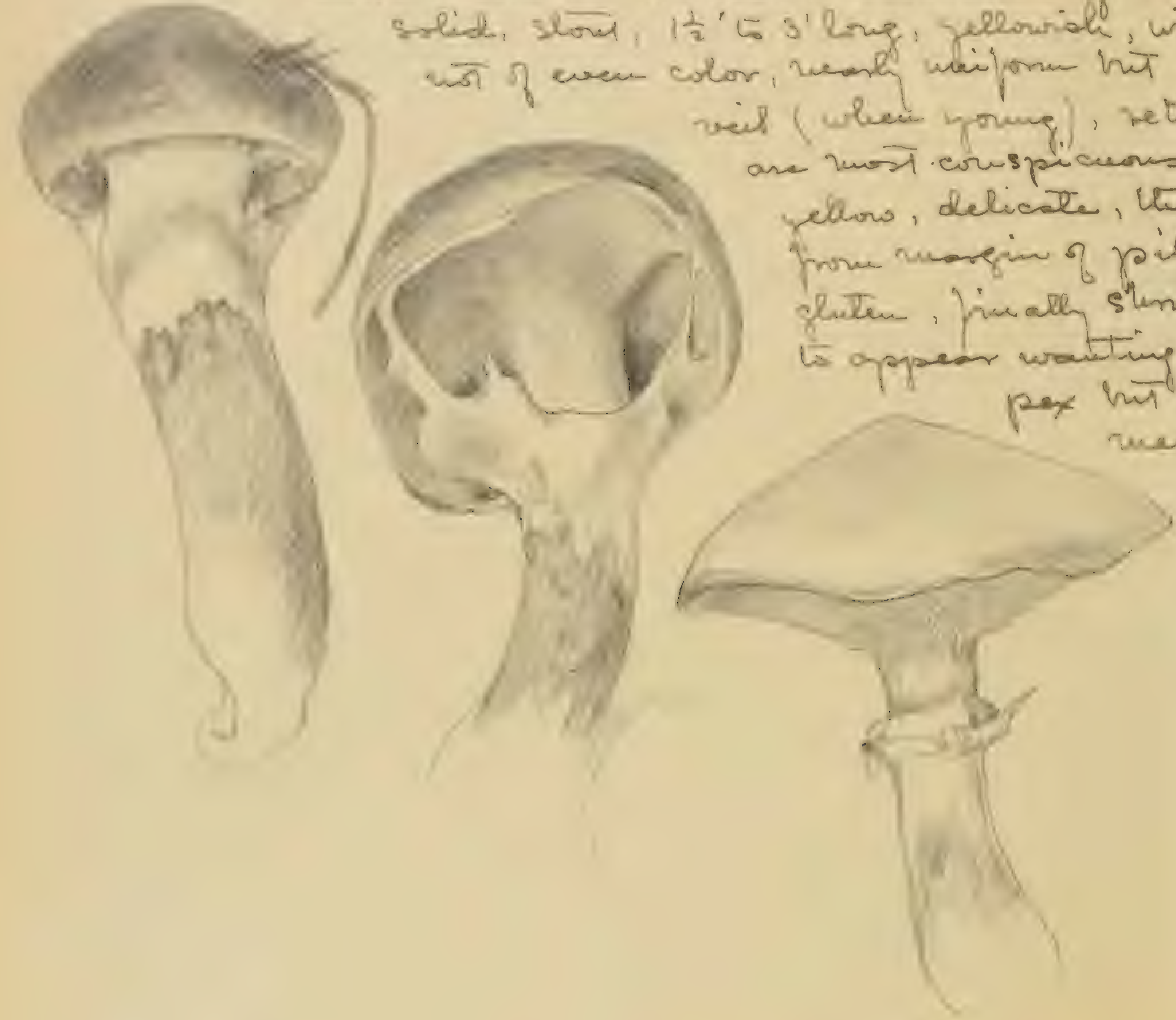
Pileus up to 2 in. across, conical-
conical than dome shaped, very vis
over the surface of the cap, dus
thick compared with that of
the disk, unchanging, soft.
in B. fla
face
gar



6-7 sp (wet)
by 2-2½ sp.

Boletus elegans? Under pines H. W.
convex with a marked tendency to be bluntly pointed, rather
cid with brown gluten, all except buttons showing reticulations
to the coagulation of the gluten. Pellicle easily removable, rather
B. flavus; flesh pale yellow, rather thick, nearly white below
er than in B. flavus, Pores small, angular, tubes longer than
vus, (up to 1/2 in) depressed around stem, tubes and pore sur-
brownish-ochraceous. Stem $1\frac{1}{2}'-2'$ long, $\frac{1}{2}'-\frac{3}{4}'$ thick, stout, lar-
towards the base, streaked and blotched with solid brown-pur-
ple, like the under surface of the veil, finely punctate with
granular dots above the ring (pale yellow or whitish above
the ring. Veil rather dry and papery, whitish, marked
below with streaks and patches (of the gluten?) neatly
separating from the margin of the pileus, firmer than
in B. flavus, + drier — 30 specimens —
Spores-

South Hadley, Sept. 29th 1902. Under larches,
Pileus up to 6 in. across, convex, then expanded, smooth
easily separable, thinner than in B. elegans; flesh pale
than in B. elegans. Tubes about 1/4' long, small, angu-
current into the marked reticulations of the
solid, stout, 1½' to 3' long, yellowish, with
not of even color, nearly uniform but
veil (when young), retic-
are most conspicuous
yellow, delicate, thin
from margin of pileus
gluten, finally shrink
to appear wanting.
pex but
mens

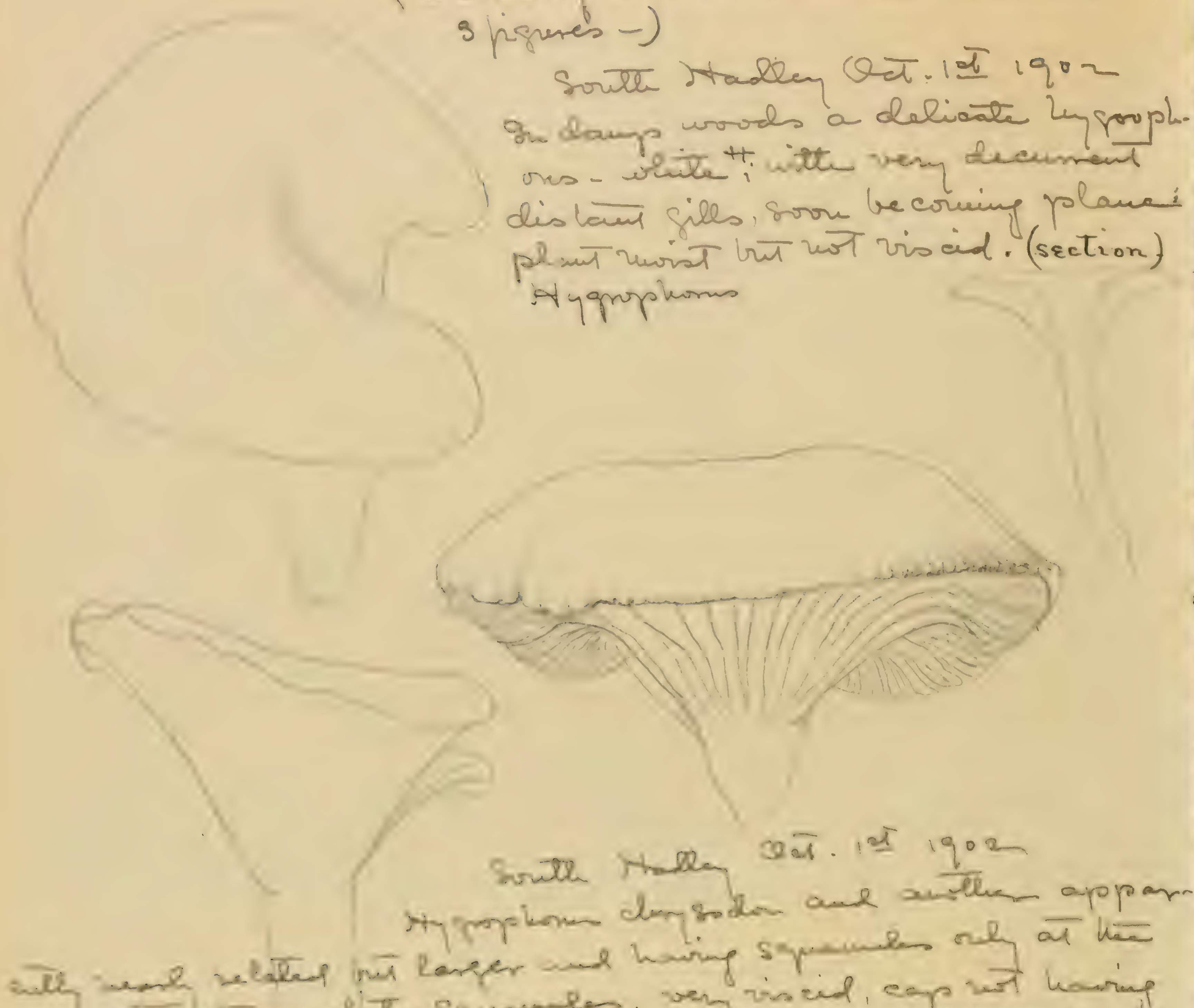


(Europe) - Boletus flavus.

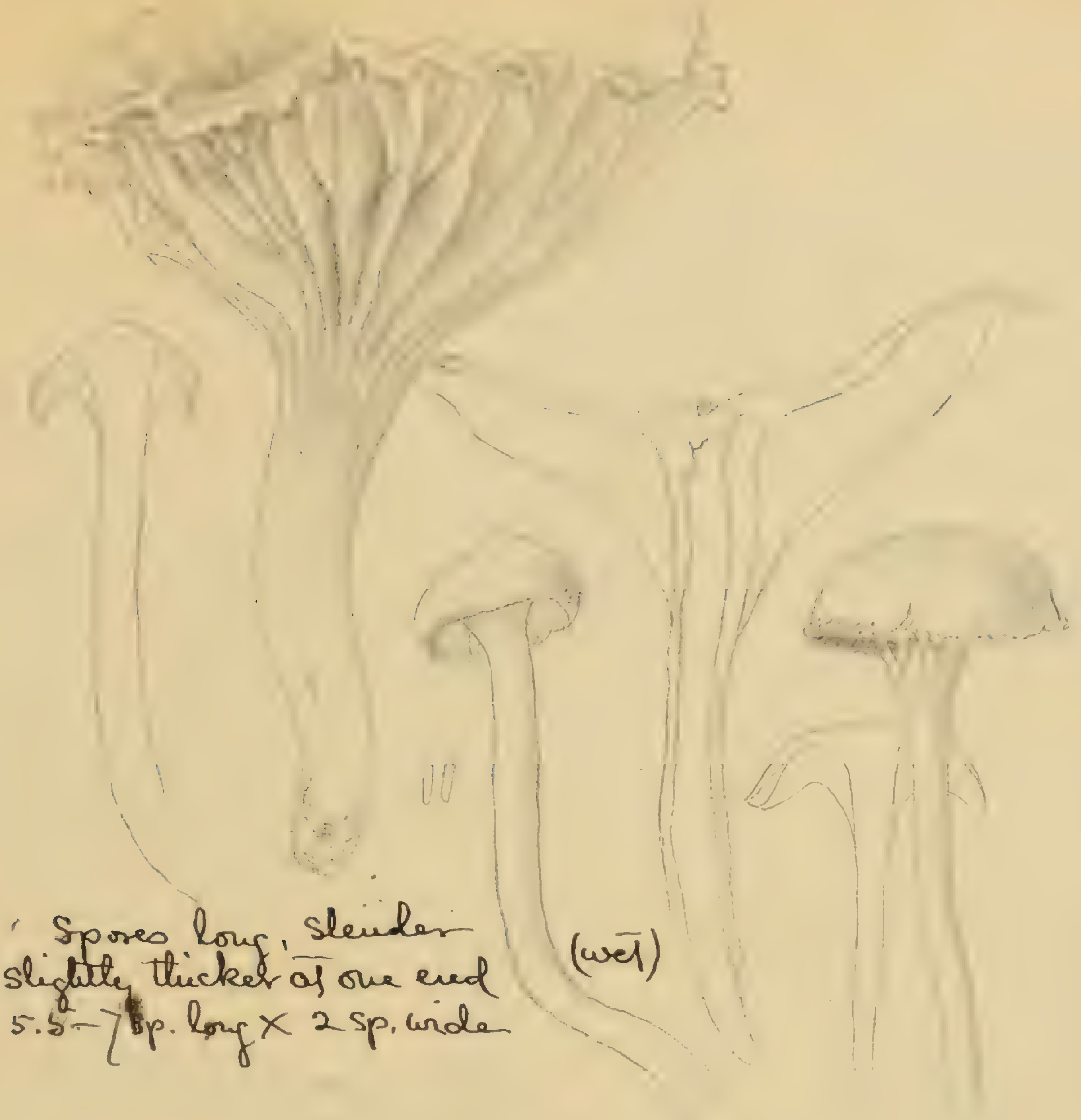
even, yellow, or with chestnut colored gluten, Pellicle
yellow, turning darker, + dingy, when cut, and pores
lar (variable) shorter than in B. elegans, more or less de-
stem, yellow-ochraceous, then brown-ochraceous. Stem
dark markings, sometimes very dark-brown-rufescent. but
larger at base, upper part splattered with the glutinous
ulated above ring, (sometimes also dotted!) dots on stem
above the ring and below are reticulations. Veil white or
almost transparent, tearing away irregularly and in shreds
s, banded above point of attachment by a ring of orange colored
ing to small compass, even in some cases fugitive so as
Above the veil the stem is clear pale yellow at the very a-
ften stained with red brown just above the ring. Speci-
numerous - hundreds - in well marked rings 6 to 15 feet
in diameter - Outside the woods in moss and grass
stems were darker, longer and pileus darker.
The larches were planted as small seedlings about 1885-
L. europaea. A single larch on a lawn on a lawn 1/4
mile from the hill had its troop of B. flavus -
Later on the same hill found plants dark above the ring, red-
brown reaching almost to the pores -

(Forms of L. helvus in wet weather
3 figures –)

South Hadley Oct. 1st 1902
In damp woods a delicate hygrophorus – white ++; with very decurrent distant gills, soon becoming plane; plant moist but not viscid. (section)
Hygrophorus



South Hadley Oct. 1st 1902
Hygrophorus chrysodon and another apparently near related but larger and having squamules only at the apex of the stem, white squamules, very viscid, cap not having squamules but a smooth margin, the under yellowish not breaking into squamules at all, gills a little more decurrent, plant more solid, stem often long; Both plants had in moist weather drops of clear fluid standing on the apex of the stem; the larger (yellow under) grows in woods among leaves, and the cuticle when dry cracks into areas.



Spores long, slender
slightly thicker at one end
5.5–7 sp. long × 2 sp. wide

(wet)

Alstead July 31st 1903

Found small plants of same structure & color. (ivory white)
caps dry? hygrophanous, not at all umbonate, slightly striate on margin in
small ones, stem hollow. Spores broadly elliptical, very granular
within. 5 × 4 sp– sometimes apiculate 6 × 4 sp. wet. Some spores
apparently "end-on" appear globular.

South Hadley, Oct. 22 1912 - [illegible] in damp wood roads. Two groups of hypholomas —

H hymenocephalus? Spores oblong 6.5—7 sp long, 4 sp-wide (wet)

1 – Caps up to 2½ in. broad, dark hygrophanous brown dingy or gray brown, when moist, umbo growing ochraceous drying to a pale pinky-yellow, slightly atomate, finely striate on margin, campanulate then expanded; margin somewhat incurved; flesh thin, when moist shows a pale layer between two dark gray hygrophanous ones; gills rather close, adnated, up to ¼ in broad, dark gray-brown, color of cap. Spores brown, oblong. Stem up to 3½ in long, by 2 lines white somewhat fibrous clad, brittle, hollow, tapering upward. striate apex. Whole plant excessively brittle – 6 plants.

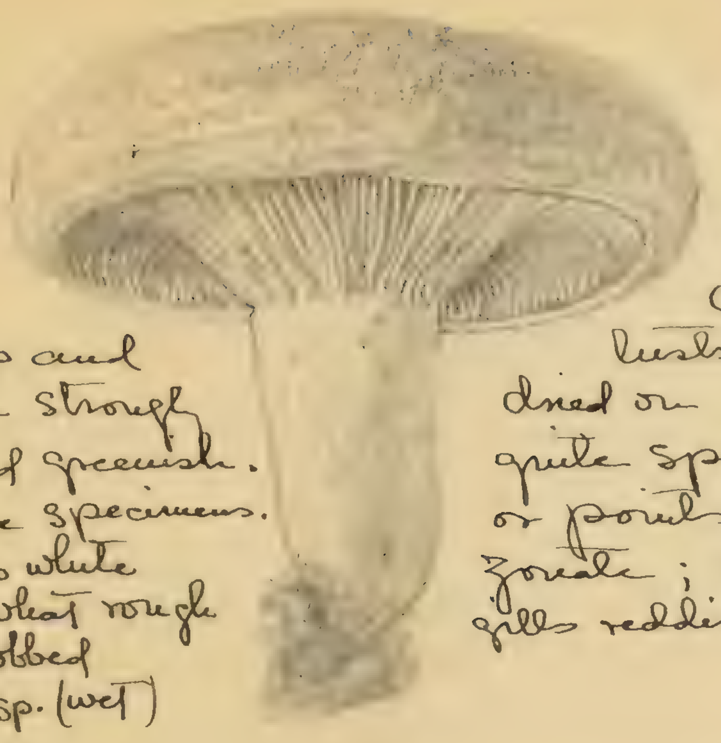
2. Plant gregarious, 2 dozen plants – crowded – Caps when moist hygrophanous, a pretty yellow brown becoming ochraceous when dry, centre lighter, ochraceous; sometimes bluntly umbonate, atomate, shining particles, campanulate then expanding, somewhat finely rugulose about the umbo; margin whitened by the delicate whitish fibrillose veil which soon disappears; flesh thin hygrophanous, whitish in centre layer, not homogeneous with stem; gills pale brownish becoming yellow brown rounded behind (1½ lines thick) rather narrow – quite close, very even; Stem hollow, rather shining looking, nearly equal, often clad with white hairy tomentose at base pale brownish. Drying makes the caps quite rugulose

H. subaquilum? Spores brown oblong, smooth 2 sp × 4 sp. (wet)

Wareham Oct 4th 1902

L. subpurpureus - (see Halstead, July 24th 1900) by roadside, Dry ground.

Cap pinky-grayish with a gray lustre over as if a viscid coating had dried on, by artificial light the lustre is quite sparkling, showing as shining dots or points. Centre of cap quite depressed zonate; gills a dull buff; milk dark red. gills reddish-buff - Spores white, very broad ellipse -

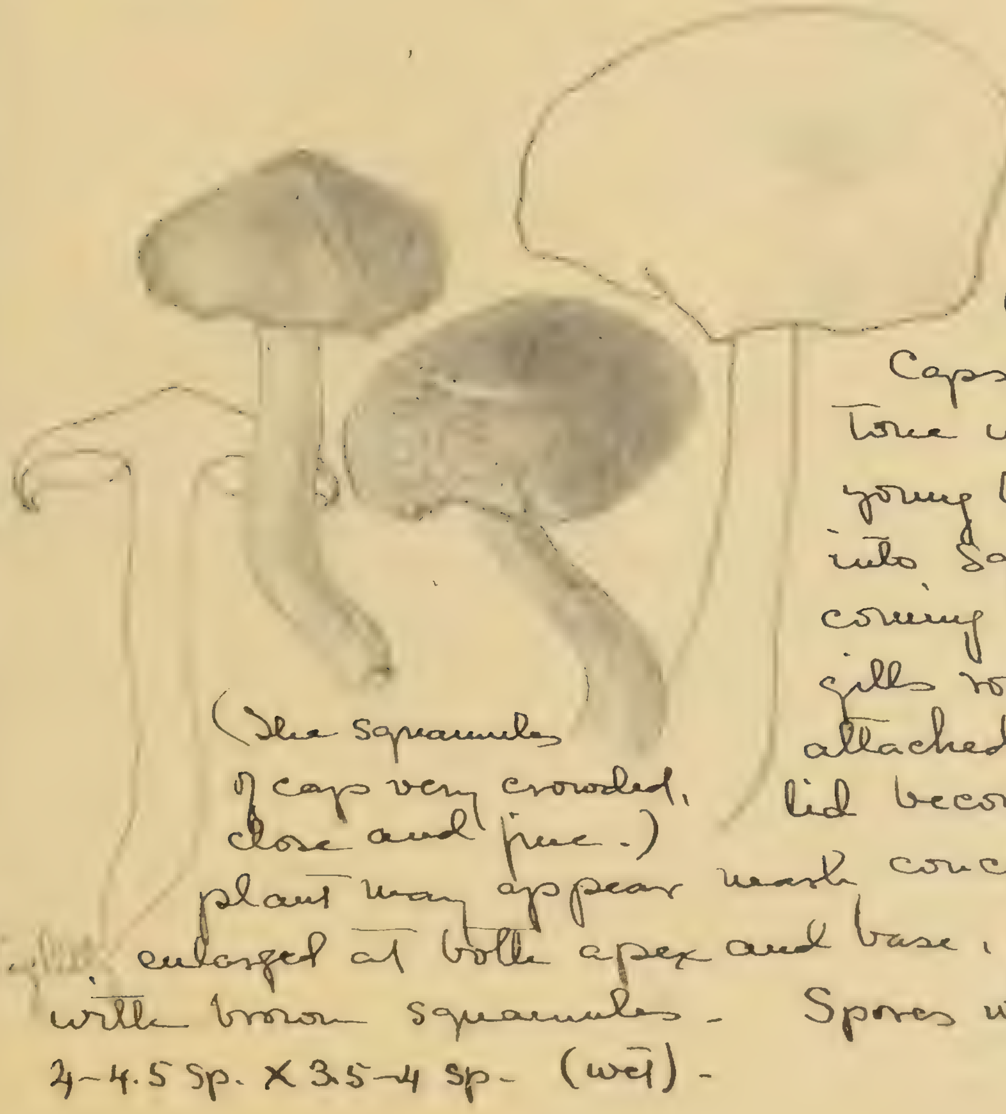


Cap and Stem strongly tinged greenish. Three specimens. Spores white somewhat rough or knobbed 5-6 sp. (wet)

South Hadley Oct. 2nd /02

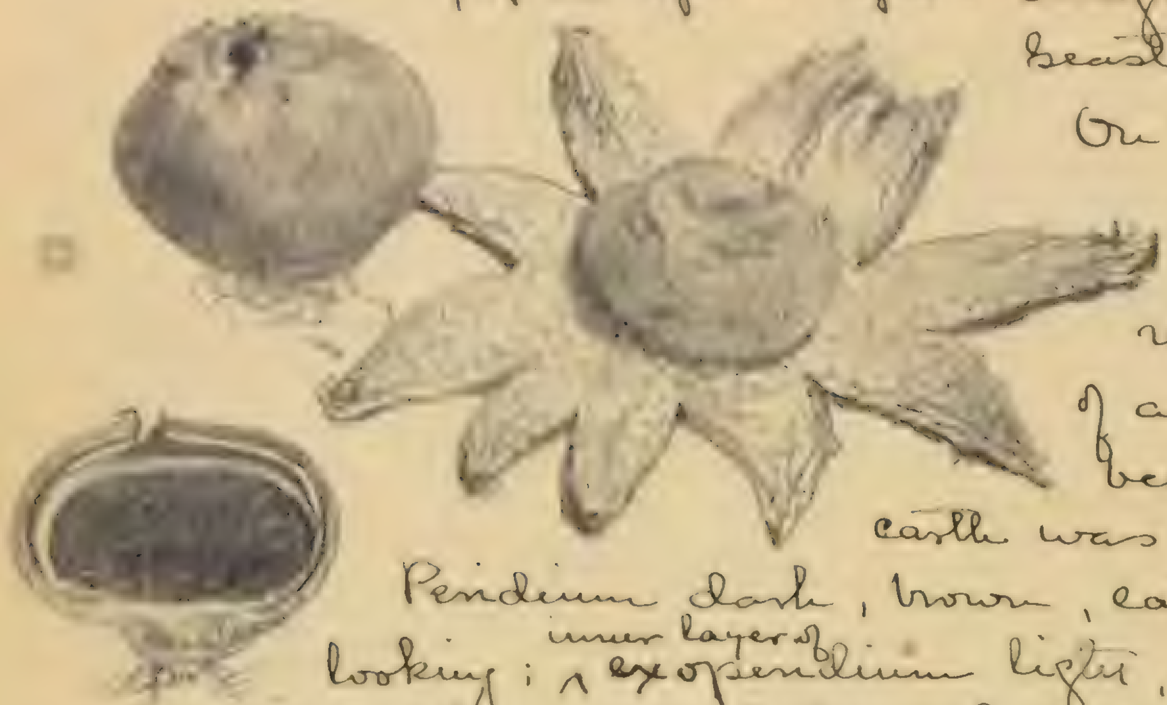
Tricholoma ?

Plants in a pretty ring around a tree in a grove, thickly clustered at times. Caps reddish brown of medium tone when mature, darker when young before the cuticle has broken into squamules, umbonate, becoming nearly plane with age; gills rounded behind and slightly attached by a decurrent tooth, pallid becoming brownish, so that the plant may appear nearly concolorous in age; Stem solid slightly enlarged at both apex and base, pale brownish, decorated with brown squamules - Spores white slightly oblong - smooth 4-4.5 sp. × 3.5-4 sp- (wet) -



(The squamules of cap very crowded, close and fine.)

6 sp dry, dark sphere lighter brown granules
7-sp wet light " lighter " " Magnolia Oct. 17th 1902



Geaster hygrometricus –

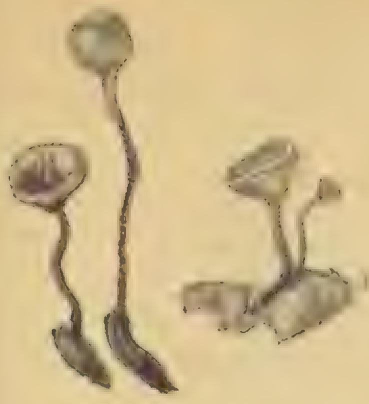
On ground, the stars apt to expand beneath light leaf mould, only two out of a dozen or more plants being visible until the earth was disturbed or removed.

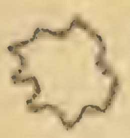
Peridium dark, brown, earthy, slightly fibrous looking; inner layer of ~~ex~~operidium light, slightly tinged brownish and when expanded cracked into areas showing the darker lines of the exoperidium more or less – Peridium opens at apex into 8 – 12 rays – which close inward in drying, flattened when moist; Endoperidium densely hairy tomentose, brown, with brownish-grayish tomentose, opens at the apex in a single orifice. Spores dark, brown, (in mass, spherical, rough Base slightly thickened.

Lynnfield. about Oct. 16th a dark brown Tricholoma growing in pine woods. Caps about two inches across, dry, firm, fibrillose looking. Smooth, firm, cracking (splitting) gills dingy yellowish, becoming brownish spotted.

Lynnfield about Oct 16th. A small boletus suggesting B. granulatus, but bearing on the margin the appendiculate remains of rather a thick white veil – Plant 1" – 2" cap diam: Stem short – Plant growing in dry mossy ground near pine woods.

Auburndale Park April 26th 1903 -

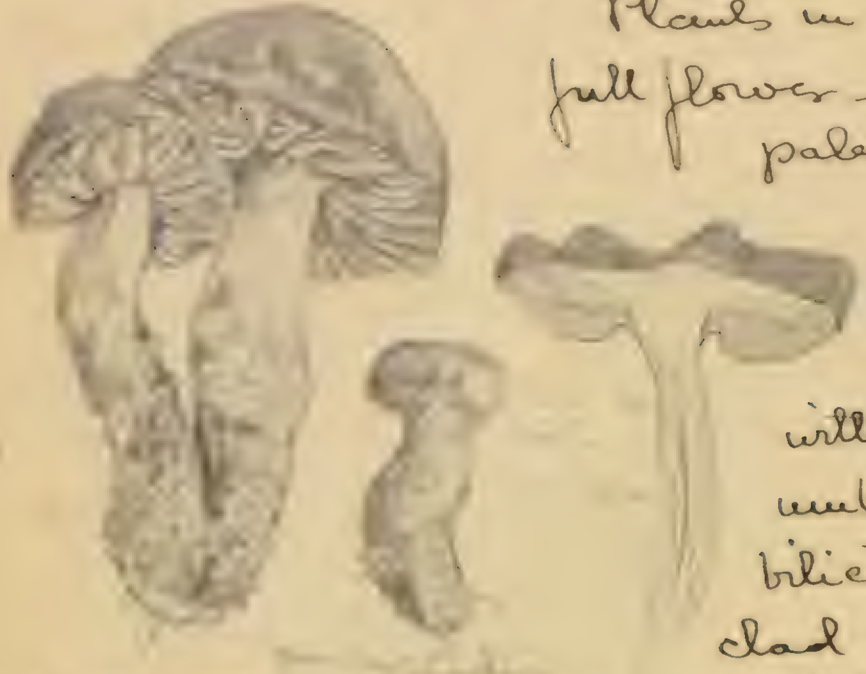




Among moss. or in and on dead de-
cayed leaves in very moist ground.
Two or three sclerotiums were confined
within the epidermis of old grass stems
occasionally one appeared attached to
a small dead sodden twig -

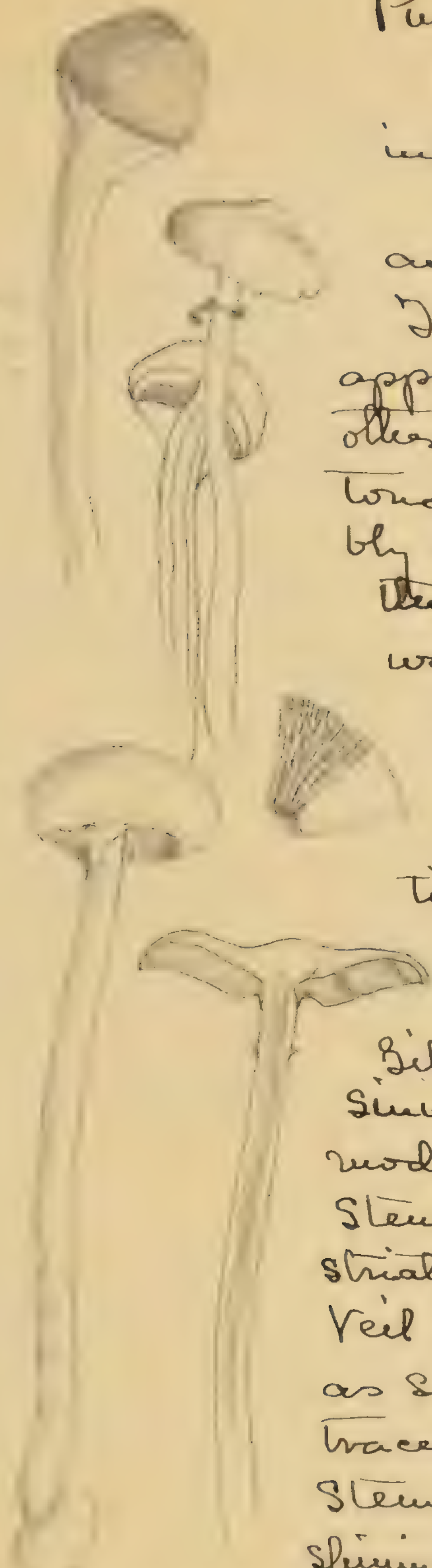
Plant small, brown, cup shaped - the cups having their margins contracted somewhat at first as a rule though none were observed closed among some hundred specimens - cups were observed expanded into a vase like form and those specimens appeared rugulose within - the interior a little lighter colored than the exterior;
Stems slender, varying much in length, flexuous, very dark brown towards the foot -
Sclerotium seed shaped, grooved, nearly or quite black, very variable in length, up to half an inch, the walls quite thin, rather even in thickness, the interior white, spongy under lens - For size and forms see drawings

Ipswich June 6th 1903 —



Plants in Sand among Hudsonia in full flower — Whole plant bright brown paler, (ochraceous) at apex of stem The cap darkening with age — Plant tough, fibrous, usually usually blunt umbonate often with a depression in centre of umbo — occasionally almost umbilicate. Whole plant fibrillose-clad. Cap fibrillose-clad, somewhat inclined to be wavy or lobed, rather thick tough — Margin incurved when young, and retaining some curve even when plane with age — very slight fibrillose veil at first, caused by the ripping up the outer layers (outer fibrils) of the stem as the margin begins to expand — Stem fibrillose tough and elastic, homogeneous throughout, may be nearly solid if slender, or quite extensively hollow if stout, the slender stems are less frequent and are accompanied by caps broadly umbonate, the stout stems are the average and the accompanying caps are depressed in centre of umbo in proportion as the stem is hollow, the stem is buried in the sand for a quarter to an half its length — Tapering towards the base. Flesh dry fibrous, pale ochraceous — darkening towards base of stem, Spores bright brown —

Plants gregarious — Gills broad, a single series semi-distant with half length series interspersed and the margin bearing tiny ones without losing the semi-distant look — light brown — becoming bright-brown.



Purgatory Swamp - June 8th 1903
Pholiota — among Spagnum -
in swamp in dry weather -

Plants gregarious — plentiful in swamp and along the damp ruts of grassy lane There seemed two colors - one brownish apparently from brown pruinose covering - the other nearly white, cream white, this tone prevailing in stem and gills — probably one variable species — age was not the cause as a very young brown specimen was found - probably merely a difference in the density of the pruinose, Caps were liable to be umbonate in either color yet frequently were plane. Surface (cuticle smooth looking though under lens finely pruinose ; margin incurved at first — slightly uneven, at first somewhat puckered) Gills close, adnate with a decurrent tooth, sinuate, of many lengths, pallid at first, then mode color, probably brown at length — Stem long, slender, hollow, brittle at first - striate below the ring, densely pruinose above - Veil delicate, woven looking on the exterior as seen with lens, concolorous with stem, traces remaining even on old specimens - Stem concolorous with cap but lighter, more shining and in the few cases in which the whole stem was obtained the buried portion was enlarged bulbous looking and snow white. Spores brown -

[illegible]

Trypinus [illegible] Hlead Aug 1st 1903

[illegible]

Helvella elastica. {fuscous / dark} 2 forms "
[illegible]
" [illegible]
Tremella vesicana (Needham) [illegible] 16th
C cinerea [illegible] 16th
C [illegible] ?
Cyathus striatus. " "
Scleroderma verrucosum " "
B Russellii Myc Club 23
Boletus paludosus? (perfectly white) " Sept 6th {looked dirty}
B gracilis
Leotia chlorocephala. Purgatory " 5th
Pholiota lutea. " "
Pholiota aggericola. Myc Club " 6th
Lactarius chelidonium " "
L " affinis " "
Clavaria ligula (Mr Dunn) " "
C infundibuliformis Purgatory Sept 5th
C cinnabarinus " " "
Cyclomyces Greenei " " "
B luteus Hardwick " 1st
Bulgaria rufa Halstead & Myc Club July Aug
Merulius Turtle Pond Sept 8th
Bovista plumbea (C.S.L.) Halstead on manure July
Lentinus cochleatus Myc Club Sept 13
Cortinarius squamosus " "
T marmoreum (strong smell " "
[illegible] Wareham Sept. 23
L. [illegible] " "
C [illegible] " "
L. caliciformis So Hadley Sept 2?

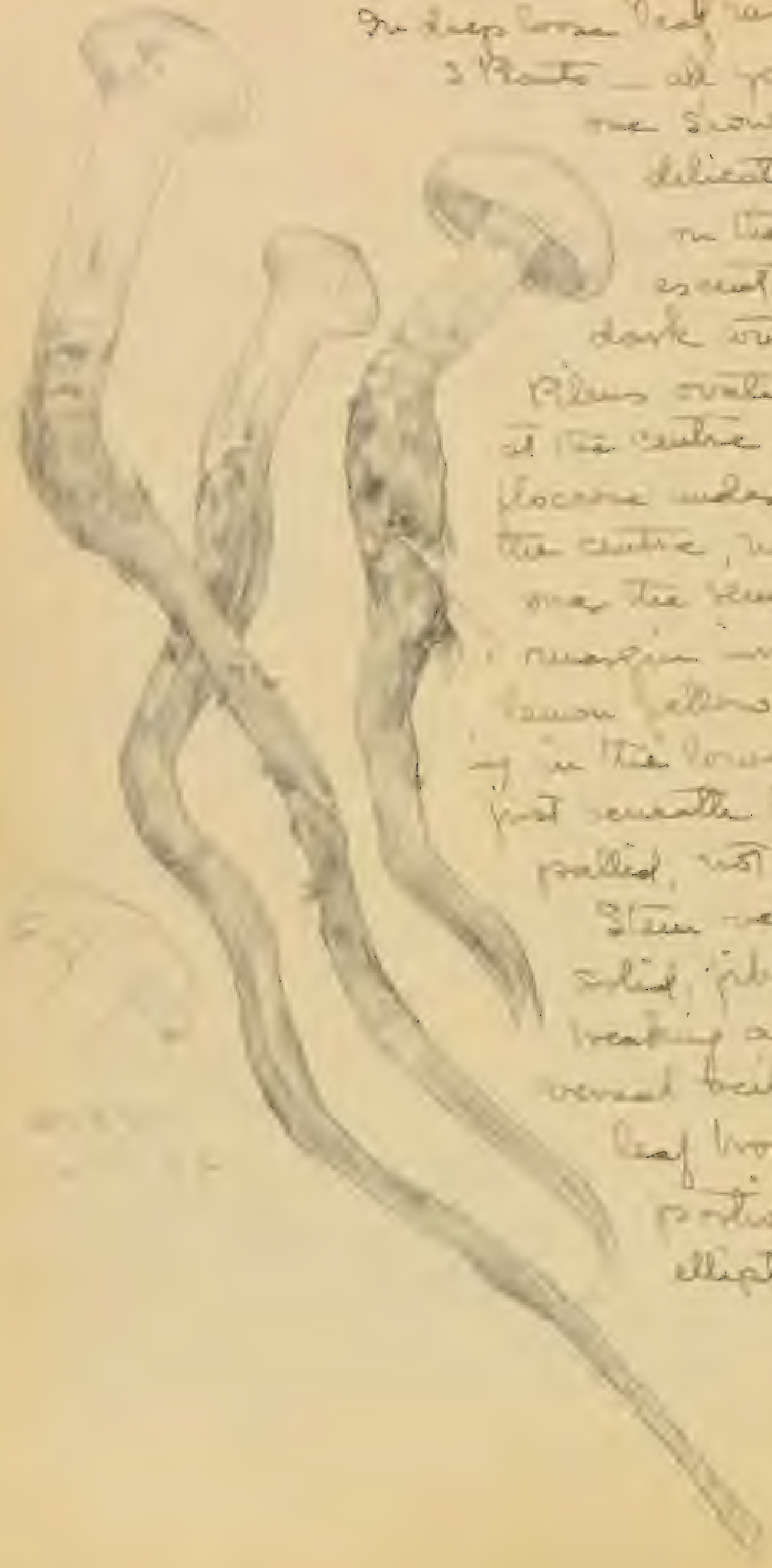
[illegible]

Gomphidius viscidus? Wareham · 4 ·
G subpurpurascens " "
Gomphidius glutinosus So. H. Sept 30
T melaleucum. Myc. Club Aug 28
P porrigens " 16th
H. caprinus Magnolia 17th
G hygrometricus " "
C tuberosa (on Hydnum) M " "
A [illegible] Myc Club " 18
L. Friesii " " 19th
Scleroderma. " Gloucester · 21th
Lycogala flavofuscum Chest. Hill Oct.
Lycog epidendrum (usual [illegible]
Bovista minor; Wareham Oct. 4th
Lycoperdon atropurpureum, Ellis. " 10th
Lycoperdon subincarnatum Hlead Aug 1st
Lycoperdon gemmatum (var hirtum, Wareham, W. Sloan
Scleroderma Bovista ? W. Gloucester Oct
Lycoperdon glabellum So. Hadley, Sept 30
Lycoperdon cepaeforme, Wareham Oct 4
Lycoperdon pyriforme " " "
Crepidotus calolepis H. July 2 1903
Pluteus cervinus var. eximius H. July 1903
[illegible]
Amanitopsis marginata Myc C Aug
R. citrina " Aug
R. flavida
H. hypothejus Stony Brook. Nov 14th
Polyporus Montagnei. Halstead Aug 1 1902
N. Christinae Fr. Montserrat Sept 23 '04
Cort. calochrous. Myc. Club Oct 6
Hel. [illegible] " " 15

Alstead July 2nd 1903 H.W.-

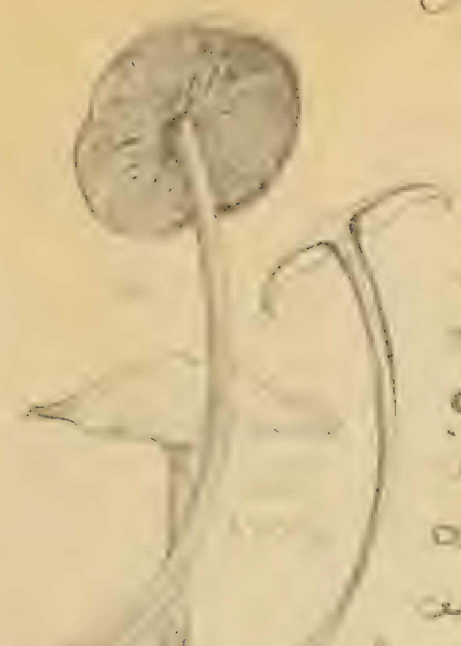
In deep loose leaf mold.

3 Plants - all young but the expanding one showing on the margin a delicate dark penciling and on the remains of the evanescent fibrillose universal veil dark marks as of dark spores. Pileus ovate, slightly conical just at the centre - densely but delicately floccose under the lens, orange in the centre, nearly white, and shining over the remaining two thirds of cap - margin arched = Flesh pale lemon yellow, nearly white darkening in the lower part of stem, yellow just beneath the cuticle. Lamellae pallid, not white, sub sinuate, attached. Stem very long and sinuous, solid, fibrous coated, showing the breaking away of the fibrous universal veil, nearly white, but leaf brown in the long buried portions - Spores small elliptical -



Alstead, July 2nd 1909 —

Collybia



On rotten log in damp woods —

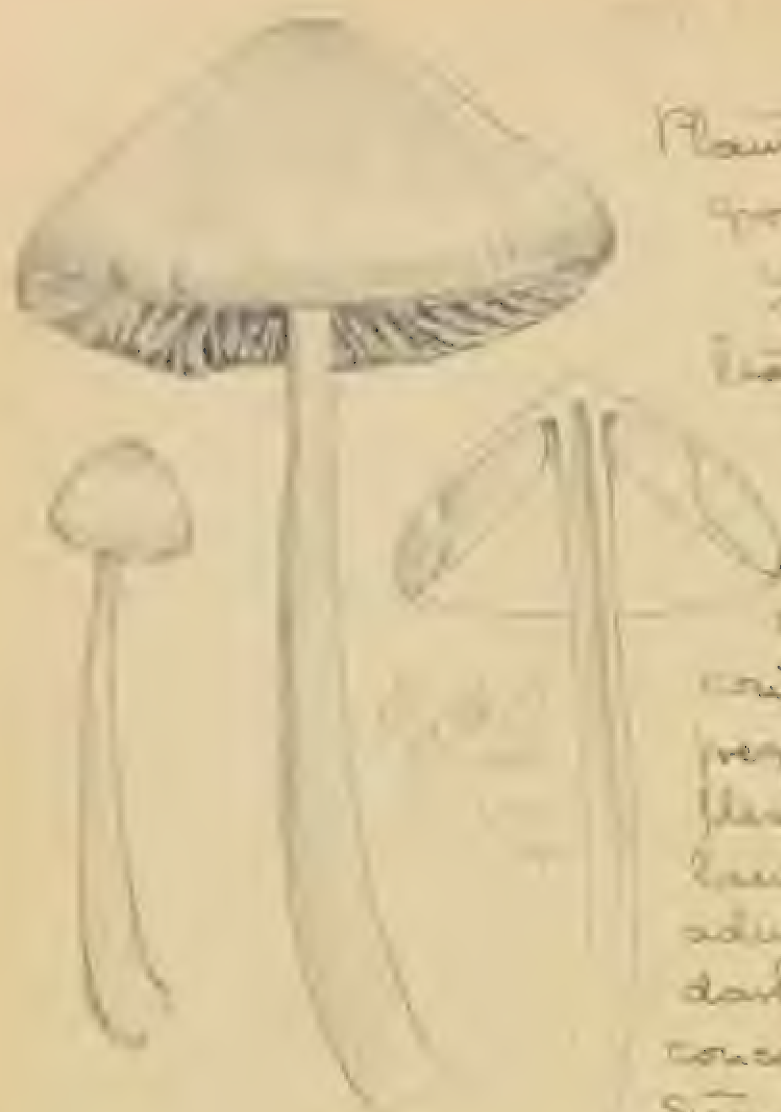
Cap exceedingly thin, broadly convex, often with a minute papilla, often depressed in centre, fibrous silky under lens, hygrophanous — dull amethyst when young — fresh + moist becoming dingy-ochraceous with lilac tinge: lamellae amethyst color but a little dingy, rounded behind and attached or free, narrow and spreading — very numerous = margin incurved = flesh amethyst. Stem amethyst, long and very slender, cartilaginous partially stuffed with whitish fibres, hollow, exterior fibrous looking under the lens, densely purple pruinose at apex, equal but slightly enlarged at base and the base clad with long purple hairs. Stem in age probably puts on ochraceous hues — stem may be quite short — 1'+. Spores white small, elliptical.

Margin extends beyond the gills —

Alstead — July 3rd 1909 — Russula —

In pine woods — Plants large — up to 4' in diameter of pileus; young plants have margin incurved — at that stage are yellow — soon becoming orange yellow, the expanded plant being orange red except at the very centre — lamellae cream at first, deepening in adult to buff — narrowed towards the stem so that there is scarcely any attachment; flesh thicker than the width of gills, white = Stem white within + without stout, 1' thick — solid, 3' long — equal — ○ nearly spherical rough 5sp x —5 sp. wet. Spores yellow like gills of adult

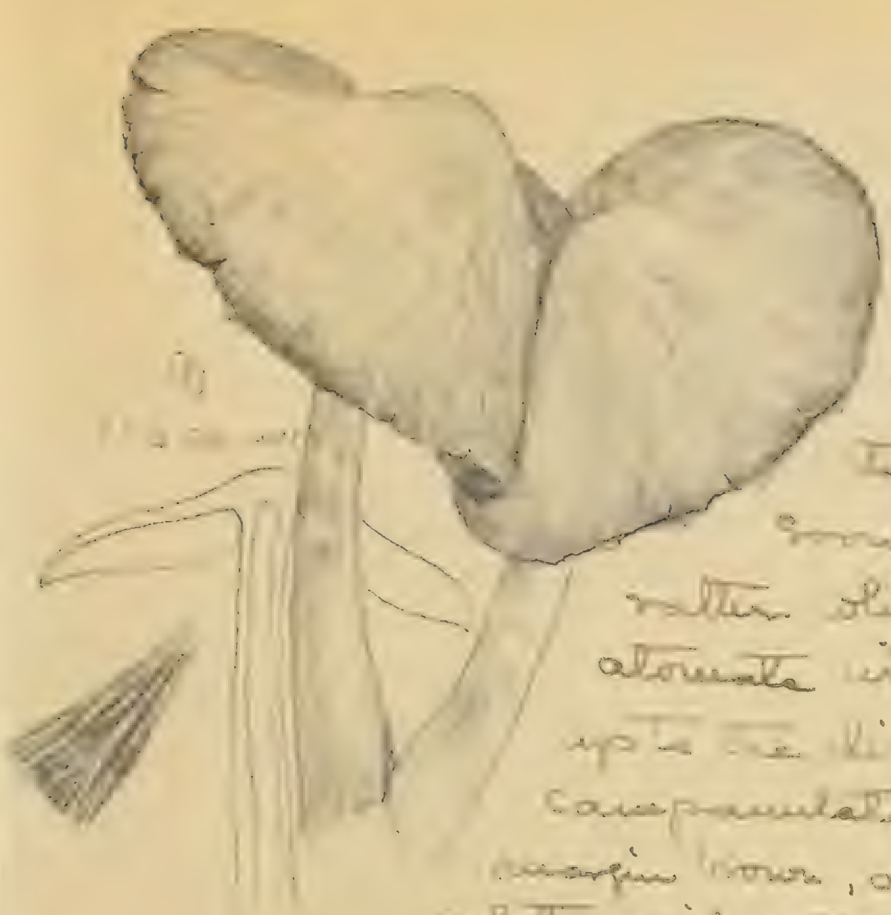
Alstead July 5th 1903 –



Plant on ground in mixed woods growing among pine needles. Young + adult plants light yellow – leather color all over – old plants dark dead leaf color becoming hygrophanous + flaccid until they droop + melt away – Caps smooth, silky fibrillose, shining conical, commonly acutely conical – frequently blunted however – flesh thin, yellowish, shining where cut lamellae mostly free, occasionally a few adnexed, rather more than $\frac{5}{12}$ inch broad, darker than cap quite soon – always concolorous. 3 in set, rather distant – Stem 3½' long tapering upward, striate furfuraceous, concolorous, lighter at foot, hollow, cartilaginous – Spores pinkish, Odor of decaying fungus.

Alstead. July 6th 1903 – Pluteus – [illegible]?

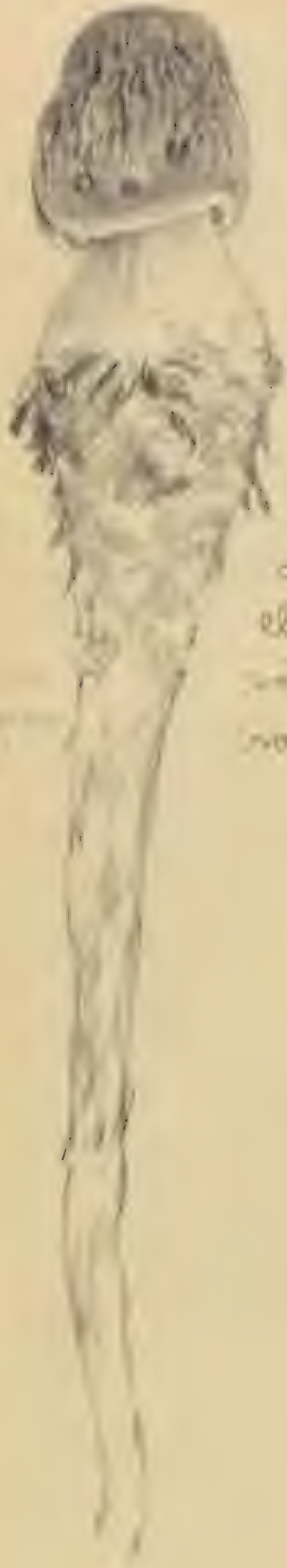
On rotten wood in woods. Pileus sub-acuminate, convex then expanded plane – minutely furfuraceous, creamy yellow, though looking closely with lens the floccose is darker yellow and at the disk where the floccose particles are closely crowded the color is umber; flesh thick at the disk then very thin, pinkish-white; lamellae subdistant, whitish becoming pinky pink color, ventricose, broad (3") free + distant from the stem = Stem long – 1½', slender, 2" slightly enlarged at apex, 3" wide at base and [illegible] at foot. striate for the whole length, very slightly pruinose, [illegible], smoky, shining, darker part at foot and light yellow umber. Spores light, pink OO nearly round – -5 sp × 5+ sp – wet – granular within "light red" almost like brick dust. [illegible] looks [illegible] [illegible] pinkish, Alstead, July 5th 1903.



On top of decayed stumps in woods — Plants light leaf-brown, with an olivaceous tint upon the umbo, darker on the outer edges, with margin some looking scorched — Stem fibrous rather whitish & shining — Pileus atomate with micaceous particles, more up to the disk and somewhat punctate, campanulate, blunt-umbonate, leaf brown margin brown, adorned with remains of appendiculate veil, rather cracked in mature specimens and darkening on the edge above the remains of veil — veil remnants brownish. Lamellae adnate, rounded behind not close except on the edge, brownish gray; flesh whitish brownish tinged; firm but not thick. Stem rather shining fibrillose and whitish, firm, hollow, equal, or attenuating upwards — Plants gregarious — Spores brown, tinged purplish —

Alstead, Pluteus, July 6th 1903 —

On rotten log in woods — Plant grayish brown with [illegible] thick stem. Pileus grayish brown, subumbonate, floccose in centre (on flat umbo) fibrillose from umbo to margin — as if fine brown hair streamed out from the umbo to margin and had been wet, showing the light flesh in little interstices — Lamellae free but close to stem, rounded at both extremities, rather broad rather distant, at length dull pale flesh color; flesh very thin — light, whitish. Stem 1½' long 3" thick, white at apex, fibrillose dark, [illegible] pinkish brown-ing with age or handling — Spores pale dull flesh color in mass — somewhat elliptical — [illegible] Mag — 4 × 5 to 4 × 5+ sp — smooth granular within.



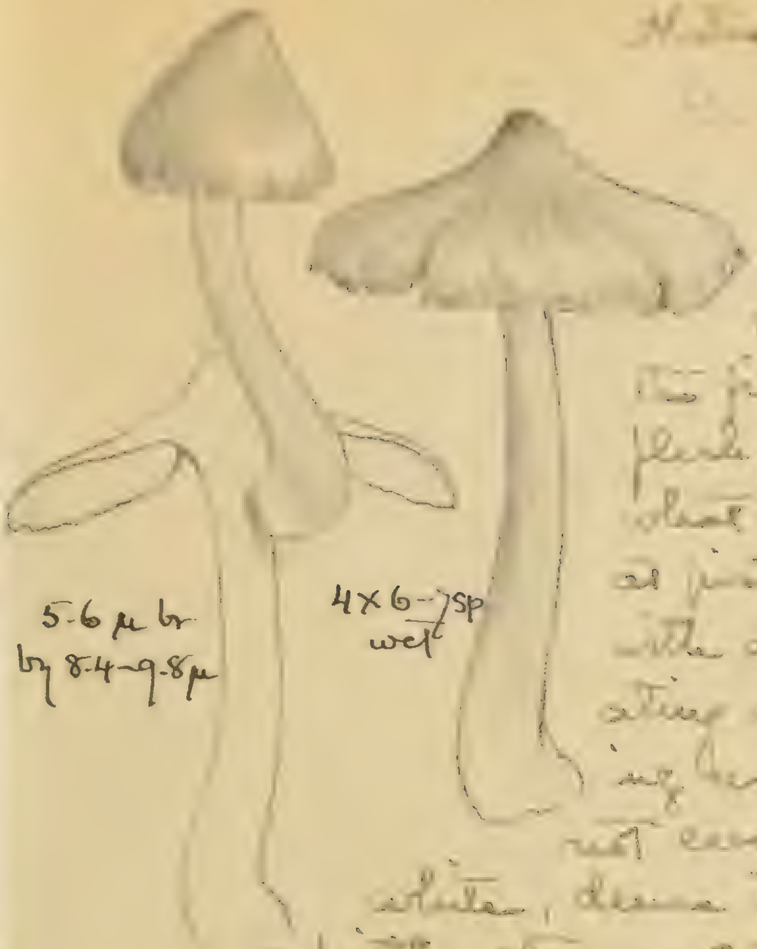
[illegible] July 2 – 1903 –

In sawdust made by woodpecker – or ants. Pileus, brown-velvety, very rugulose; with a gleaming whitish bloom over the dark velvet surface, margin whitish; gills white – Stem swollen at base, short, covered with small brownish velvety squamules – root – long, tapering, rough with spruce needles, dirt, & various rubbish – Stem white beneath the brown squamules –

July 24th Found the remains of another plant in same place, some creature had nipped off the cap – the stem had elongated and become long and slender – the root long as before, the stem covered with the close brown squamules – furfuraceous – Tapering upwards –

Alstead - July 7th 1903

[illegible]

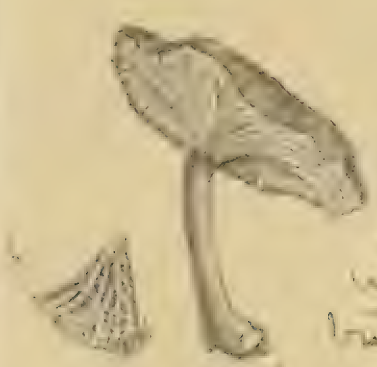

5.6 μ br by 8.4–9.8 μ

4×6–7 sp wet

In woods — on ground in mossy wood path. Spores subelliptical, brown

Cap leaf-brown, russet brown, fibrous; the fibres cracking and showing the white flesh, pileus cracking; conical, somewhat expanding: margin not smooth at first incurved — lamellae adnexed with a slight decurrent tooth, soon separating and appearing free, brownish becoming less dark as the cap — the margin not even, wrinkled and worn = flesh white, dense in cap, looser textured in the fibrous brittle stem: Stem white, creamy, striate, fibrous not hollow, brittle, flexuous and swollen at base.

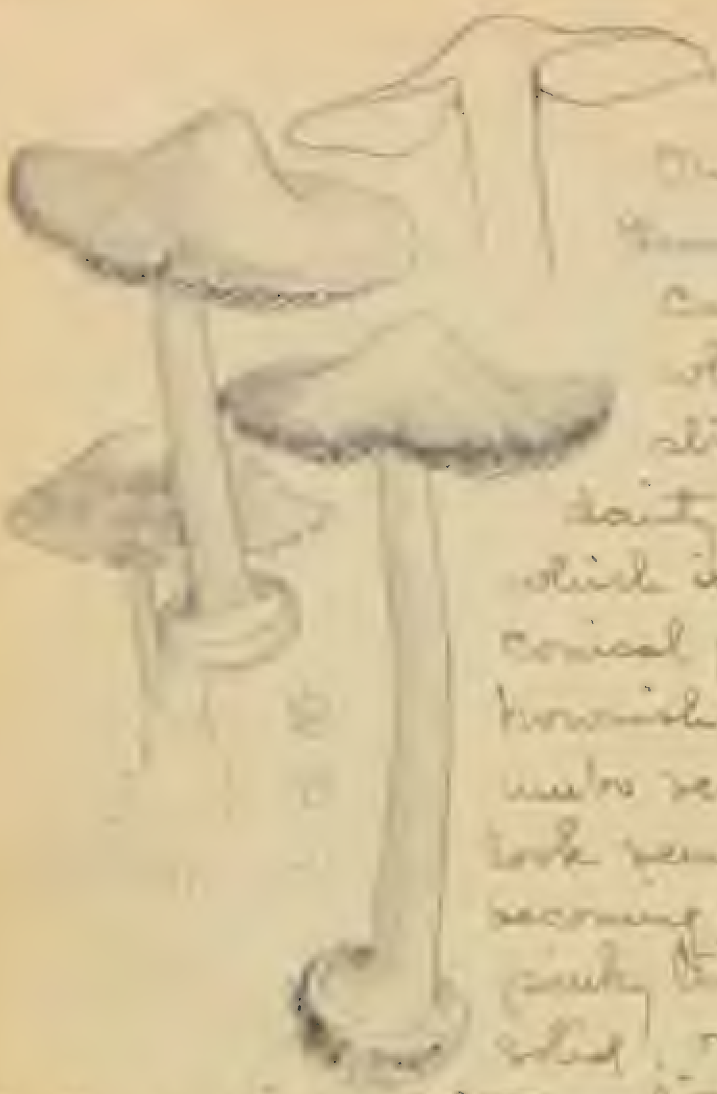
lamellae rather close, becoming subdistant Spores pale brown, 4 × 6–7 sp. wet



See page 55 — Alstead July 8th 1903

Small plants velvety cap + stem, dark brown with grayish reflections, gills white crape looking but velvety under lens, lamellae rather distant branched, venose connected, decurrent — the edges slightly touched with the brown velvety of the brown stem — the stem looked at first brown tomentose or very fine floccose over the brown velvet — but the look gave place to a slight white pruinosity — perhaps spores — stem as before, hollow or slightly white stuffed at base — flesh gray — next the gills is a hygrophanous looking layer, which is confluent + homogeneous with walls of stem gray the cuticle of velvet is brown + between is a thin slight textured layer of whitish color — interspaces of gills look dark gray as if color of cap.

Spores white — 3×5–4×6 sp wet (4.2×7–5.6×8.4μ)



Ithaca July 9th 1903

On ground around wood — in [illegible] of grass

[illegible]

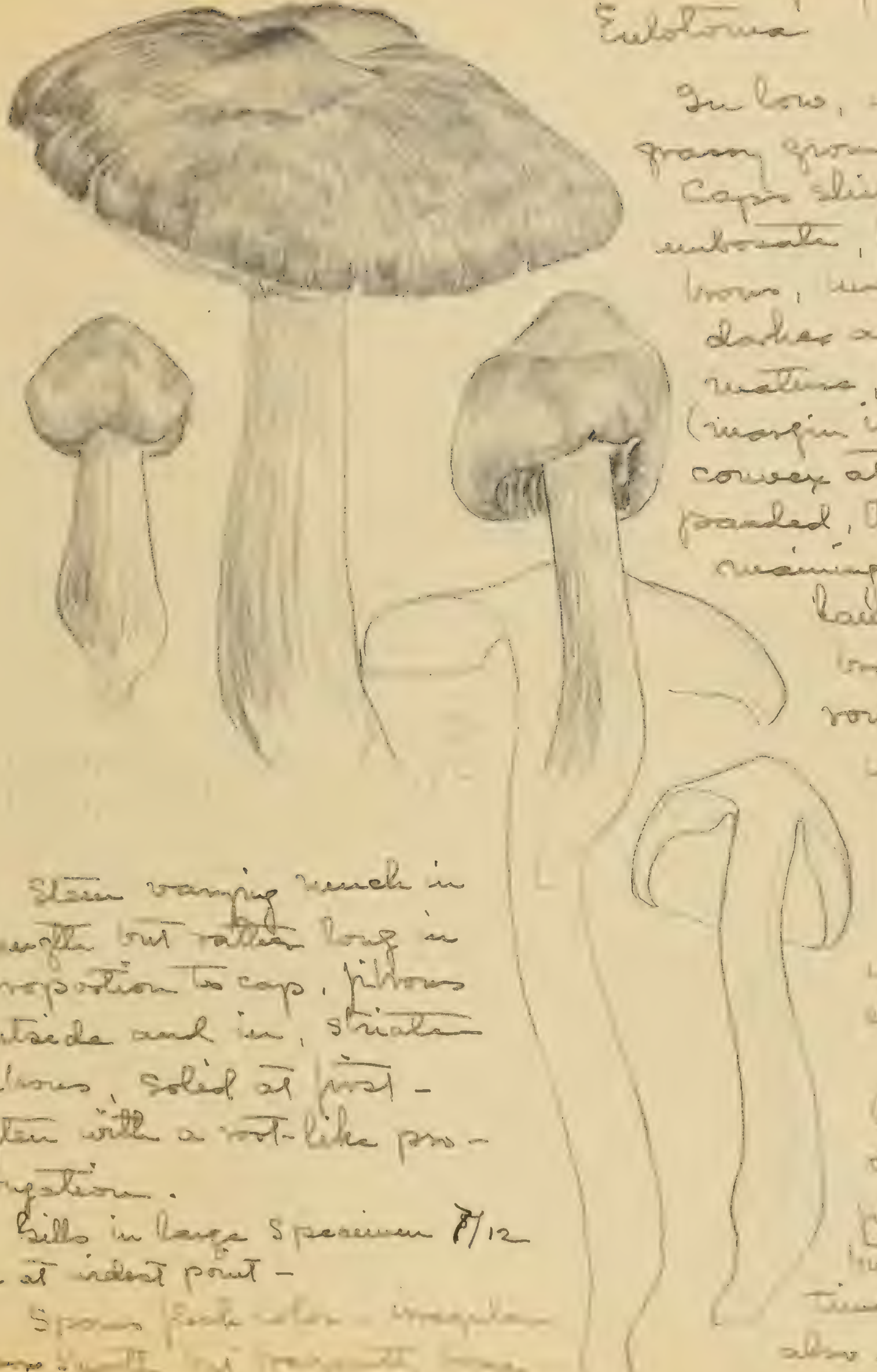
Cap at first delicately silky fibrillose — whitish — showing the minutely fibrillose structure — straw-looking portions — dainty looking in spite of more or less soil which is carried up on the caps — cap broadly conical, [illegible] fibrillose, soon becoming brownish — even quite a darkish brown — [illegible] remains whitish and the striated look remains some time — Stem whitish becoming pink-tinged-brownish — dainty and pinky tinged in general effect — pruinose solid, or nearly so — less solid at centre but not hollow, pinky striate, white pruinose at apex, slightly fleshy, enlarged into a flattish white bulb at base, equal; lamellae attached or nearly free with a slight decurrent tooth, not very close, ventricose, rounded behind — Flesh at umbo and [illegible] white, the rest pinky — brownish — pale, showing fibers in stem. Spores irregular knobbed uninucleate

Stem brittle, and loses the dainty pinkish [illegible] quite soon but the caps of the younger specimens [illegible] — [illegible] Odor of fresh meal — [illegible] — not pleasant. Lamellae [illegible] rounded behind.

Same day a little [illegible] specimens in which the caps had become [illegible] the [illegible] — the ends of fibers [illegible] — spores [illegible] with [illegible] of fibers — [illegible] same as above.

[illegible]

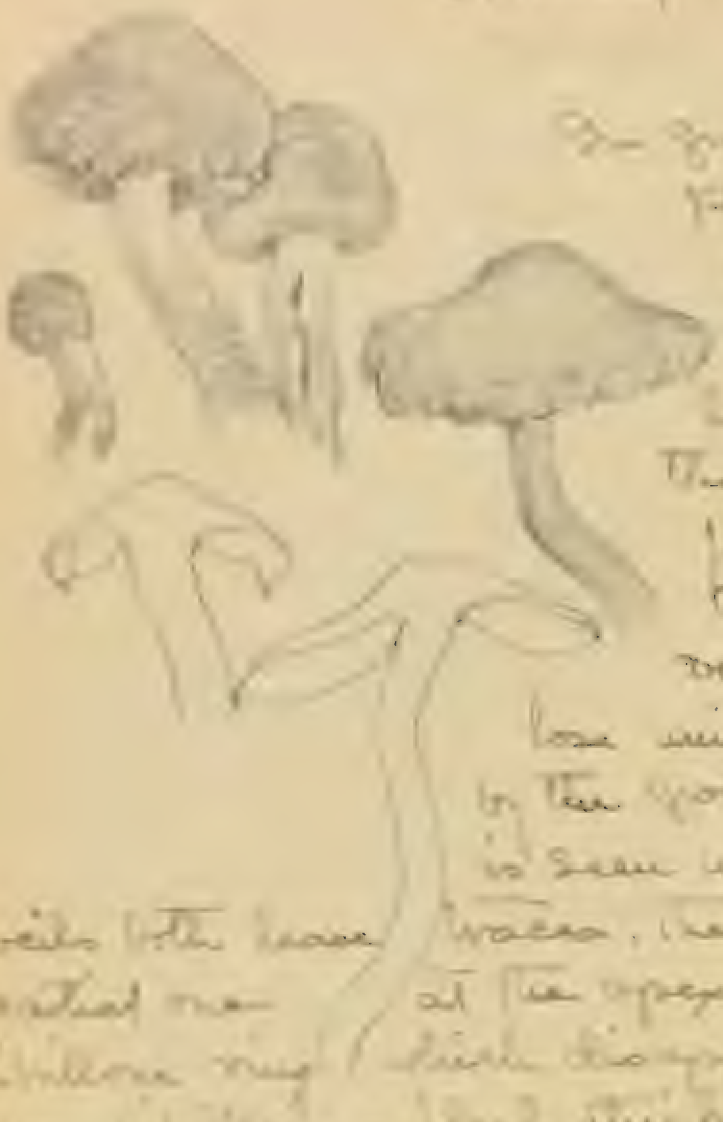
Alstead July 8th 1903
Entoloma



In low, wooded, damp grassy ground –
Caps shining, somewhat umbonate, fibrous-clad, fawn brown, umber when young, darker and browner when mature, leaf brown – (margin incurved at first) convex at first, then expanded, the margin remaining incurved –
Lamellae adnexed, broad, abruptly rounded behind – whitish at first then pink – (flesh color) –
Flesh thick in umbo, very thin elsewhere, white –
Caps irregular looking – apt to crack – usually from margin to apex but the margin sometimes cracks into areas also –

Stem varying much in length but rather long in proportion to cap, fibrous outside and in, striate fibrous, solid at first – often with a root-like prolongation.
Gills in large specimen 8/12 in at widest point –
Spores flesh color – irregular [illegible] but frequently somewhat angular –

Alstead July 10th 1903 —



In grassy shaded wood roads
Plants light brown, yellow-brown —
fibrillose clad, apexes at first
squamose, whole plant brownish
looking — yet in dissection only
the fibrillose covering is brown; the
flesh being in stem and caps white
Cap conico convex, but rather blunt,
very young plant shows a slight fibril-
lose universal veil — that being ruptured
by the growth of cap the partial fibrillose veil
is seen under the involled margin — these
veils both leave traces, the universal in the fibrils of stem, the
partial in — at the apex of the stem quite high up — in a
fibrillose ring (which disappears in the adult) = margin too,
then fibrillose: flesh thick except in involled portion, white
lamellae pale yellow (yellowish-pallid) when young, ferru-
ginous brown when old — sinuate when young, adnate or
adnexed with a tiny decurrent tooth; stem somewhat flexuous
solid, at least at first, of various lengths (see drawings) hardly
equal, white clad on the lower half with brown fibrils — fibrous
Spores ferruginous, subelliptical —

Alstead — July 11th 1903 — Pluteus

In [illegible] half a dozen large overlapping pilei — up to 4½′ diam-
Caps at first white becoming flesh color (pinkish) centre clad with
many squamules, which are capped with a small drop of dark viscous
margin striate; gills broad, free, close to stem, white then flesh color, the
margins especially at outer edge beaded somewhat with small drops of
dark viscous. Stem slender, white enlarged at apex. Flesh thick at
centre, white.

Alstead, July 12th 1903 —

Russula — cap drawing [illegible], purplish red, the red on edge — dull subochraceous in centre — sometimes fading to greyish purplish marked more or less with umber or rather olive in centre — Pileus firm, convex, then expanded or centrally depressed, — probably viscid when moist, minutely granulose under lens, unpolished when dry; margin sometimes obscurely spotted very red; margin tuberculose-striate (obscurely); flesh white; gills not close, narrowed towards the stem, at which a few of them are forked, slightly adnate or almost free — slightly rounded behind, white, the interspaces somewhat venose connected; stem ~~equal~~ unequal, spongy within, white — flesh on being peeled may be colored somewhat under cuticle — Spores white, sub-globose, minutely echinulate, 5×5 sp. (wet) = 7 μ × 7 — Pileus 2½' wide, stem 1½' high, ½–¾' thick — narrowed just above apex, then enlarging again — taste mild — (otherwise reads like emetica in parts) — Spores white, subglobose, 5×6 sp. — = 7×8.4 μ — finely echinulate.

Alstead — July 13th 1903 — (can squeeze moisture from flesh but scarce —)

On old trunk of dead pine tree a white polyporus — the pilei imbricated, growth of compound plants 9' wide (that is front to l[illegible]), combined depth of 3 overlapping pilei = 2½', largest individual pileus 4½' × 1½' — the upper pilei were thicker, the lower ones ¾' thick. Pl Pileus moist but ~~[illegible]~~ tough, soft cutting hard — yet scarcely woody; very hispid the dense moist ends of fibres of context forming a thick [illegible] outer coating — whole plant white within & without, becoming creamy by drying a few hours — context (of radiating fibres) — in a thin underlying pileus ¼" thick — tubes ¼" thick, moist, waxen looking, angular, mostly pruinose clad, frequently running together & slightly labyrinthiform — medium sized pores about ½ mm. wide, more or less decurrent. Pilei very slightly zonate in appearance apparently from the arrangement of the fibres of the hispid cap which looks hairy on the margin to the naked eye, matted and coarser looking backward — i.e. slightly zonate fashion! pilei dimidiate, margins slightly waved. Lower thin pilei narrowed behind — thicker upper ones broadly attached — Spores white, smooth, sub-to elliptical, 4.5 to 5 sp long, 3 sp. wide = 6.3–7 μ × 4.2 μ

C: margin acute, densely hispid

Alstead. July 13th 1903 –

On old dead trunk of pine tree, a white Polyporus — Polyporus [illegible]. The pilei imbricated, the compound growth of plants was 9' wide from right to left, the compound height from top to bottom

3 pilei overlapping 2½', largest individual pileus 4½' × 1½' upper pilei the largest and thickest, having decurrent pore surface & broad attachments, – lower pilei smaller, down to 2½' wide narrowed behind to rather narrow base, and thin, 3/4' thick. Pilei plane, horizontal, dimidiate, or sub-spathulate, sessile, broadly attached, or narrowed behind, white, moist, tough, cuts toughly yet water is squeezed from the context, stiff fibrous texture of flesh, very hispid, the dense moist ends of fibers of context forming a toughish outer coating; whole plant white, within and without, becoming creamy yellowish – in drying a day; context fibrous, parallel?, in uppermost pileus 4" thick, tubes 2" long, moist, waxen looking, angular, with thin, mouths white, foraminose, sometimes run together and slightly labyrinthine; medium pores about .5 mm. in diameter more or less decurrent according to width of attachment. Pilei very slightly zonate apparently from the arrangement of the hispid covering which looks hairy on the margin to the naked eye, matted and coarser looking behind; in slightly zonate portion, margins slightly raised, acute, densely hispid; spores white (or colorless) smooth, when seen wet are subelliptical, 4.5 – 5 sp. long, 3 sp. wide, = 6.3 – 7 μ × 4.2 μ. Seen dry subglobose, about 4 μ diam. Odorless when moist, a strong pleasant anise odor in drying –

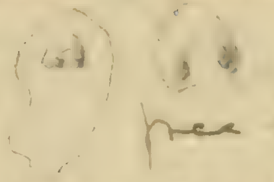
see p. 103 for first rough description of plant –

Alstead - July 11th 1903 —

Polyporus — hispidus Fr.? cuticularis? dualis Pk. —
On dead trunk - Pilei imbricated or single —
upper pilei dimidiate or caespitose, lower pilei often flabellate = convex, densely hispid, brown, margin brighter and lighter, somewhat zonate, the lower pilei all thickly powdered with the fallen spores appear brighter ferruginous — Margin acute, hispid, brighter yellow-brown, very slightly incurved, dries light colored —: context fibrous, dry, woody, thick at point of attachment, otherwise thin, dark-brown, parallel fibred, looking quite distinct from outer surface because of difference of color (a layer of lighter color lying between the hispid coat and the darker context), yet the hispid coat is formed by the loose ends of the fibres of the context and is therefore continuous with the context. Pores long, 4" brown, appearing concave or decurrent according to the manner of attachment = Surface of pores zonate looking, partly because the minute pores of the margin become torn and coarse looking behind, partly because the brighter brown coat of spores clings to the mouths of the fine pore surface. This zonate effect of the pore surface is heightened in drying as the mouths of pores before and behind the spore-colored band whiten in drying. Mouths of pores at first brown (when fresh) roundish fimbriate at length lacerate, coarse looking, often whitish, adding to the zonate effect of pore surface. Spores yellow, when cast fresh by contact & moist, becoming brighter yellow-brown when dry on the pilei or tube mouths, smooth, subelliptical 4 × 3 sp. (wet). 5.6 × 4.1.

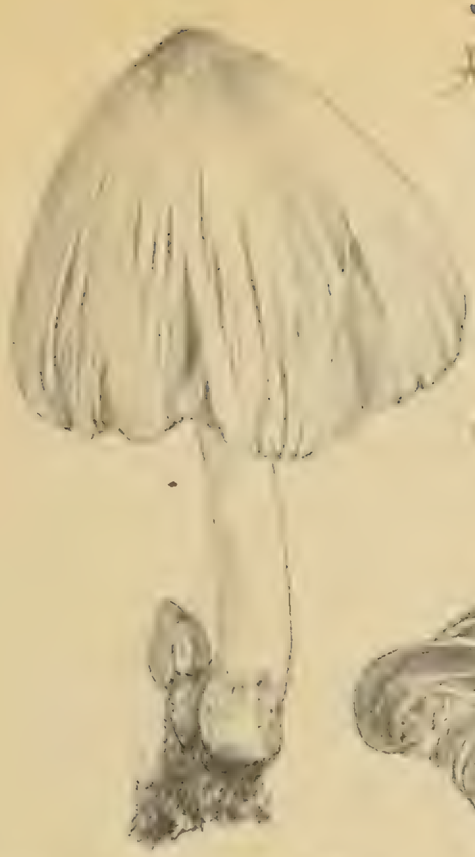
Alstead July 14th 1903 —

On maple sugar trunk 4 Volvaria bombycina —
Extracted a plug of moist rotten wood having two of the
specimens attached. among the interstices of the wood
was a good deal of white floccose looking mycelium
The mycelium continued floccose in appearance quite
up to the volva of the plant at one point it appeared
in older was rather denser and a slice taken at
that point revealed a tiny plant within the volva, volva
3.5 m diam - wall of volva 1-1.5' in thickness. pileus of young plant
2 mm in diam., pileus and stem 1.5 mm in height - stem 1.+ mm
in diam -



margin of this tiny cap had the margin
developed free and incurved. the stem enlarged at
apex and base equally, narrowest at centre - volva was
of loose tissue but showed a shining lining of denser tissue -
within its cavity - This volva tissue ~~was~~ showed
a tissue of hyphae with blunt free ends - inter-
woven and showing through the web one of two
much larger hyphae, also with blunt ends -
Hyphae infrequently jointed, showing many free
ends, somewhat branched — The hyphae
distributed through the wood exhibited less free
ends many less - joints infrequent, little branched
granular substance often seen within the hyphae
or at joints. the larger hyphae were not present
except in volva tissue -

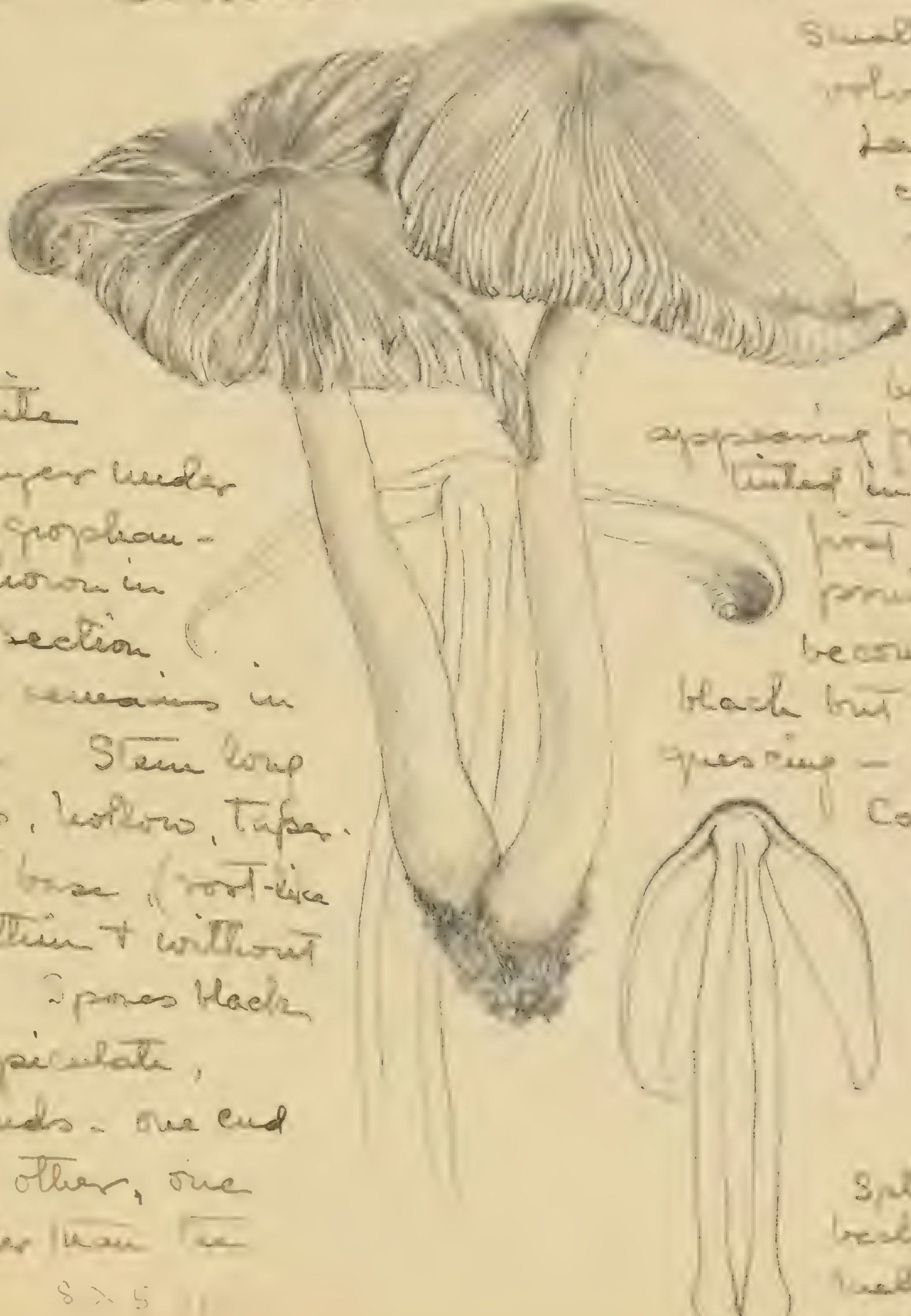
Alstead July 15th 1903 —
At foot of sugar maple — Coprinus —
Pileus campanulate, then expanded, pale but brownish tinged, darkening with age becoming plane with revolute margin — striate to disk and splitting soon from the point = slightly white silky fibril clad, then umber darker, umbonate —

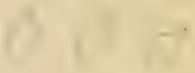


small hairy when at first

Lamellae close — narrow, slightly adnexed but rounded behind and appearing free — Black tinted in effect at first though really primrose white becoming quite black but not deliquescing —

Caespitose.





Flesh thin, white although the layer under the cuticle is hygrophanous brown as shown in drawing of young section this brown layer remains in the old plants — Stem long slender, flexuous, hollow, tapering to a point at base (root-like hairs) white within + without pruinose clad. Spores black look like seeds apiculate, pointed at both ends — one end sharper than the other, one side rounder, fuller than the other in outline. 8 × 5
11.2 × 7 μ.

Splits down the back of the lamellae — [illegible] brown — hygrophanous looking —

Ashland, July 15th 1903 – [illegible]

Russula, [illegible] –

Caps up to 2½ inches [illegible], [illegible]; pruinose, "mat" surface – orange-rosy – i.e. – you think them pink in woods but then look orange or pinky yellow, convex at first then depressed in centre, slightly tuberculose striate on margin = flesh white, [illegible], [illegible] = cuticle separable – lamellae broader in front, attenuated and slightly rounded behind – almost free, pale yellow, deepening towards buff with age ~~[illegible]~~ subdistant, connected behind, looking under lens as if delicately attached to a slight collar = Stem tapering upwards, spongy stuffed, white, with rosy pruinose, very pink in some specimens – [illegible] Spores – pale yellow – globose, very slightly echinulate, 6 sp. = 8.4 μ

Ashland July 15th 1903 – Small red variety of B. subtomentosus

8x15 sp. Ashland July 18th 1903 – Yellow form of Amanita rubescens – 15 specimens brought in – Caps bright yellow – yellow pruinose at first under lens – besides the patches remaining of the yellow universal veil – convex, then expanded, glabrous, grayish ruddy-brownish when old, striate on margin = flesh white at first except under cuticle where it is yellow, becoming pinkish with age, especially under cuticle – layer above gills watery, pinkish – Gills white, free, subdistant, broad, pruinose looking on margins, attenuated at each end, slightly adnate but looking free and distant from stem because stem expands at the apex. Stem long, a little flexuous, enlarged at apex, somewhat bulbous at foot, covered as is the under surface of the annulus by floccose creamy yellow coating – enlarged at apex – slightly bulbous at foot, then tapering, white floccose above ring, more or less [illegible], solid, flesh white = rubescent – Veil, large, superior, yellow floccose below white striate above, thin – Volva, or universal veil bright yellow floccose, soon evanescent – Stem [illegible] [illegible] pale yellow at apex in maturity under its white floccose – Stem may be [illegible] or commonly rough with the broken covering – (see p. 182

July – 18th 1903 – Two Pluteus – on old wood – dark gray brown caps very shining, but faintly fibrous. but bearing at centre faint, delicate fibrous brown squamules – –

July 18th 1903 – In woods – Small brown boletus – 2' diam stem about 1 5/12' long, 1/2' thick – Darkish grayish brown all over cap brown pruinose covered, dry; pores brown, adnate depressed slightly round stem, medium size, 1/2 mm, showing tinge of blue when wounded – Flesh white, showing blue tinges near tubes when sectioned, then gray brownish tinged pinkish – Stem, white within, solid, firm, outside brown like the rest, covered very closely with tiny brown squamules or dots of the same brown – Spores brownish under microscope, 11 × 4 sp – flexuous elliptical or nearly elliptical – (15.4 μ × 5.6 μ –)
Stem white at base, and prolonged to a point, even –
Pileus cracked from margin – Dwarf perhaps – Taste mild

Alstead July 15th 1903 – On Apple tree – Huge imbricated white polyporus – 14 inches across – 2/3 as deep – the largest pilei 10 inches across and prolonged behind into a stem like base 2 inches long, 2 in. thick – pilei curved upwards or downwards in great scrolls – Most of the pilei upon careful inspection seem to have stems or a tendency to stems – yet the effect is of one great scrolled mass – tough yet moist, under pressure of cutting – heavy, p smooth, not zoned, margin somewhat incurved, Pores very short and small – round the dissepiments thick, stuffed at first – (Pilei curve first down then the margins curve boldly down or up, smell slight – but pleasant, spores very small, white, elliptical – Surface of top pileus rough looking, quite rugose? Young plant – At base of tree were roundish lumps as if of other pileations to come – Spores 4 sp × 2 sp – wet. = 5.6 μ × 2.8 μ.

Alstead July 19th 1903 —

In mossy log in moist place one small Russula — white except in centre which is dull grayish-green — Cap 3 cm broad white, center grayish-green & dull hue, apparently dry; pellicle thin, separable of margin without flesh, the gills connected only by pellicle, slightly striate = flesh white, fairly thick in centre, none on margin; gills white, delicate, rounded behind & nearly or quite free [illegible], somewhat crowded, connected by veins = Stem short, slender solid, rather brittle, white, striate, [illegible] does not look smooth spores white, abundant, 4.5—5 sp. (spherical, slightly echinulate, 5.6—7μ. Near junction of Barefoot Brook with Cold River.

Alstead — July 19th 1903 — Barefoot Brook —

Small polyporus — perhaps Fomes carneus?
Pilei usually dimidiate & imbricated. ~~Often~~ sessile, often effused for some distance below the pilei — when on top of log, erect and attached by a broad base. Pilei covered with a fine, matted thin tomentum (giving an uneven surface to pileus) at first pinkish, becoming flesh color, then brown = pileus triquetrous, brown within, rather corky (fibrous but very fine) somewhat zonate; pores short, (1 mm) fine, the color becoming concolorous with context; mouths, small, 5 to 1 mm. nearly round, rose color, not changing — (pores elongated on decurrent surfaces) Margin sterile — (Spores subelliptical 7 × 3.5—4 sp. dry —)

Alstead — July 19th 1903 — On sticks on ground —

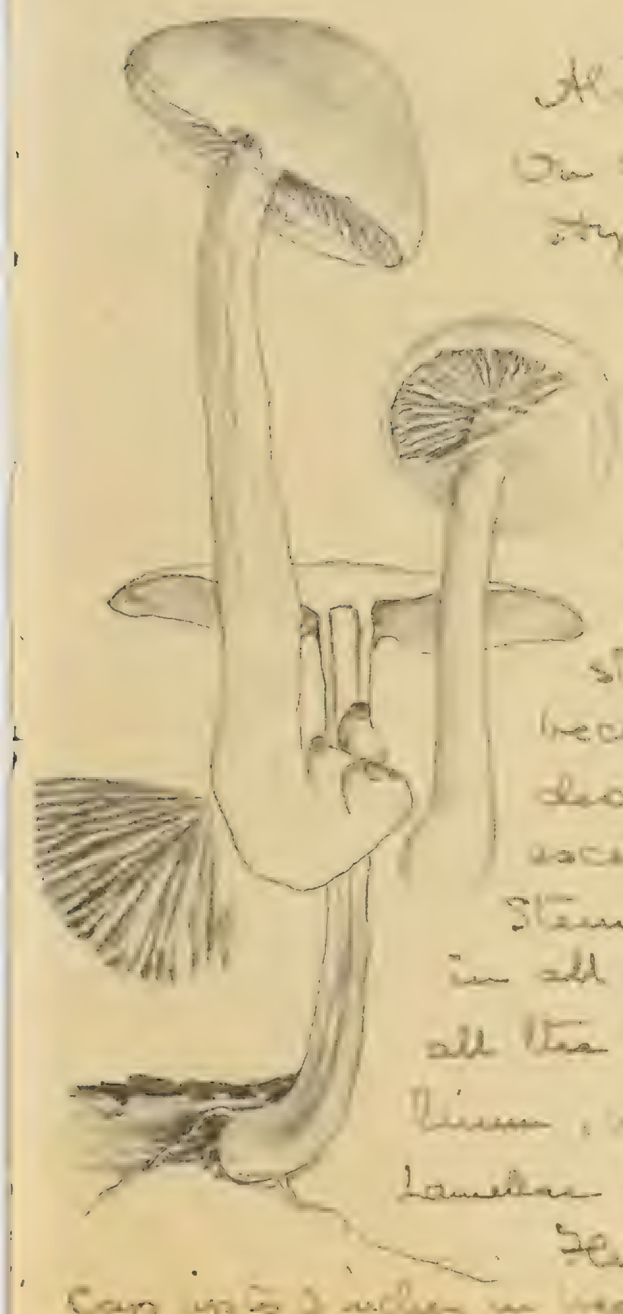
Perhaps P. [illegible] Fr. — taste very slightly acid
Apt to grow near ground. [illegible] slightly zoned, dimidiate, usually narrowed to a [illegible] [illegible] white then yellowish, flesh soft, fibrous, watery when cut, tough. [illegible] [illegible], white, mouths [illegible], at first [illegible] slightly, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — Edge 1 to 3 or more —
[illegible] — white —

Alstead – July 17th 1903 —

Pleurotus

Pilei imbricated, (stem nearly obsolete); gills broad, distant, reaching entirely along the nearly obsolete stem, anastomosing behind – waxen looking, creamy white, flesh tender, up to ¼ inch. whitish though strongly tinged with flesh color especially near the upper surface. Pilei various in size, up to 5 inches broad, down to 1½ inches in same cluster – whitish to flesh color – or pale ochraceous, moist (after rain) – General effect when just mature whitish – Flesh white, shiny and very moist. Suggests water lilies. Spores white.

10 × 3 sp – wet – 14 μ × 4.2 μ.



Alstead July 19th 1903 —

On decaying wood, near some stumps –

Hypholoma –

Pileus at first palest yellowish (with may have grayish shades deepening the color except on margin) – brownish at centre – hygrophanous, unpolished, pruinose under lens – watery yellow when watery, brown of about ochraceous to brown in centre of dry – pruinose still; lamellae at first whitish whitish with brown shades becoming pale brown, then purplish, ventricose, adnate with a decurrent tooth; veil fibrillose, thin, rather evanescent, whitish; margin at first incurved;

Stem fibrous looking, concolorous with cap-margin in all ages, hollow, striate at apex, sometimes striate all the length – enlarged at base; root like mycelium, white. (wet) Spores brown – 5.5 × 8 sp = 11 μ × 7.7 μ

Lamellae subdistant. | subelliptical? subovate? slightly apiculate.

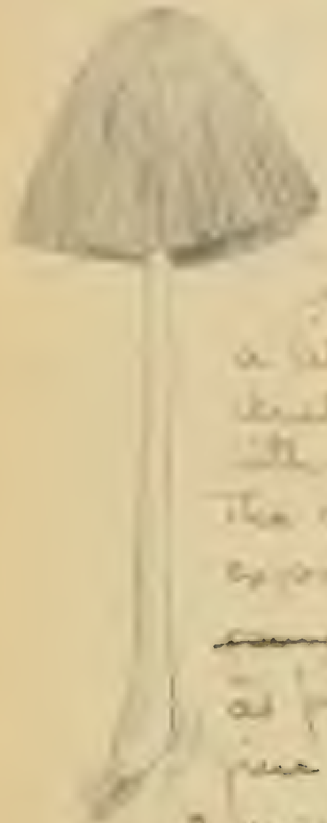
Flesh light – becoming pale brownish. tinged –

Cap up to 3 inches in breadth. Stem up to 3½ inches long. Veil persistent in damp weather, superior ring. Stem when young stuffing. White [illegible] at first

Alstead July 22nd 1903

Mycena vitilis – [illegible] ?

Cap light brown, somewhat broadly conical – papillate, brown pruinose, the papillate umbo darker brown, very slightly purple tinged; margin subcrenulate edged with dark particles; lamellae rather distant, white, adnate with a small decurrent tooth, narrowed at each end, slightly ventricose, the margins edged with brown floccose; Stem white, minutely marked with brown floccose specks, minutely striate under lens, nearly solid, 1 mm thick, 1¼' long, with a small brown root-like prolongation – ½ inch –

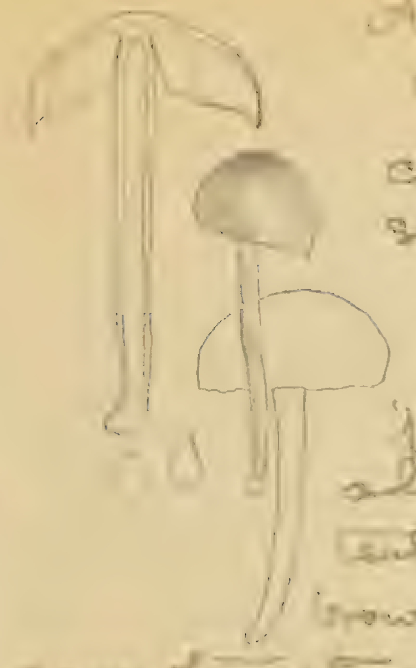


Alstead July 22nd 1903

On earth, probably in wood ^roots^ Psathyra –

Cap campanulate, closed so at first, then expanding somewhat, striate up to the disk, yellowish in general effect, lighter near margin, showing a little darker in strise exposed with expansion of cap – [illegible] [illegible] dull ochraceous yellow; cap sprinkled with shining micaceous particles; cap membranaceous – the darkened gills showing somewhat through as the cap expands; lamellae light at first, soon becoming ~~dark~~ brown ~~purplish tinged going to the~~ dark margin – General effect at first like Galera gills but soon darker – very close, very fine gills, lamellae appear free but are very slightly adnexed, 2 m.m. wide, narrowed at each end – Stem straight – white, long, slender, hollow, enlarged at foot, white-hairy under lens in its whole length – Plant solitary. Flesh hygrophanous, brownish. Spores dark brown, slightly purplish tinged. Subelliptical, 4 × 7 sp – smooth. Plant remained surprisingly firm for half a day, gradually losing its daintiness of color – but the gills becoming moist – and shedding spores freely – during the night I was not [illegible] along so freely [illegible]

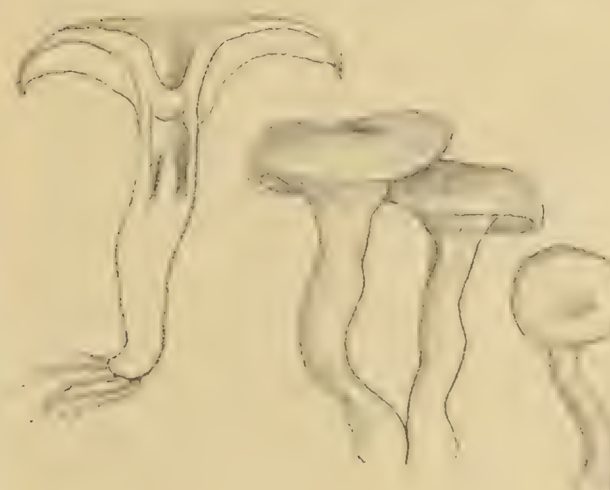
The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] removed –



Alstead July 25th 1903 —

On wood — 2 small plants

Caps grayish brown, pruinose under lens, convex, somewhat shining, somewhat expanding, (see drawing): gills brownish, becoming darker than cap, visibly covered with brown points if examined with lens — probably spores, slightly adnexed, emarginate, broad; margin persistently whitish: Stem paler than cap, tinged brown, hollow, slightly white pruinose under lens, somewhat attenuating to base; Flesh slight, tinged brownish not homogeneous with stem: Plant rather tough. Spores brown (smooth, 12 µ × 8.4 µ (10 × 6 sp. set)



Alstead, July 24th 1903 —

On ground —

Clitocybe.

Plants small, gregarious, subcaespitose, pallid, color of scrubbed white pine — a kitchen table-top. Caps umbilicate from the first, margin incurved, firm, toughish, white pruinose under lens. Lamellae arcuate, concolorous, rather crowded, thin, decurrent from the first: Stem more or less white pruinose, especially at apex where the arrangements suggest the possibility of some sort of early disappearing veil, fibrous, unequal, slightly attenuate at foot, whitish at foot, tomentum, solid, but with lacuna just below umbilicus — Plentiful white root-like mycelium so that the earth comes up with the plant in small tufts.

Spores white 00 elliptical, smooth, 5 × 3 sp.

Alstead July 14th 2 small white —

Pileus [illegible], densely tomentose, tomentum in fine squamules or matted into mass showing a whitish tone [illegible] — caps — convex becoming plane; flesh whitish, red tinged under the cuticle at first, showing slight blue tinges (slowly) when cut for section; tubes sulphureous-yellow, when young, becoming brownish, adnate, [illegible] decurrent upon the stem; (rather deeply so 5 mm.) the decurrent portions yellow — or reddish. Tubes mouths elongated near the stem, roundish when young but rather irregular, [illegible] confluent, when old uneven, irregularly [illegible] toothed like old polyporus = Stem slender, solid, pale yellow except reddish stains near foot, attenuated at foot, enlarged upwards — yellowish at apex, reddish-[illegible] towards base — [illegible] of young [illegible] is sometimes reddish tinged — Flesh & tube lengths equal thickness

Spores [illegible] apparently with a greenish tinge — 10 × 4.5 μ — [illegible] (14μ × 5.6μ)

[illegible] at one end, [illegible] apiculate. | Largest about 2 inches in diam.

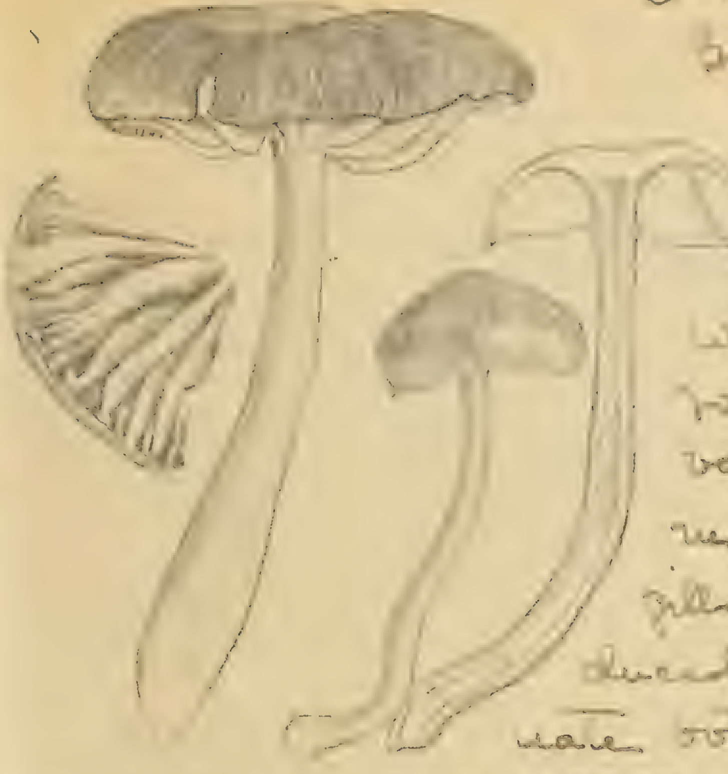
Alstead, July 24th 1903 —

Russula. Open woods, in grass, 13 specimens — of every age — caps up to 3 in broad, pale at first, yellowish or purplish-pink, deepening to a most charming purplish color, (quite intense), not retaining yellowish tints as an under-tone in centre, depressed at centre from the first, margin incurved; ~~purple~~ pruinose (yellowish, brownish, or purple), margin of adult deeply tuberculose-striate; gills white, slightly attached by a decurrent tooth, subdistant, venose-connected, 2½ lines broad, broader before, creamy white from the first unchanging; flesh white, cuticle easily separable — Stem 2 in., stout, tapering downward to foot at base, pruinose, white or pink tinted, stuffed, [illegible] the [illegible] showing imperfect stuffing —

Spores white, globose, echinulate, [illegible] (pink?) [illegible] 5 μ.

Gills in dried plant ochraceous? a pretty [illegible] in the purplish [illegible]

Alstead July 24th 1903
Growing on ground in damp thin woods

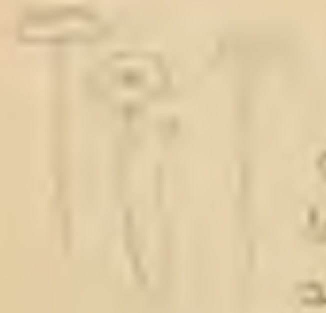


Caps grayish brown, looking moist at first, fibrillose, rather shining when dry, pruinose and also a little rough at centre, especially when mature very slightly incurved at margin – also margin seems to extend beyond the gills, does so slightly but the effect is produced by the form of the gills which are sinuate both before and behind; flesh very thin except at centre, light, almost white, gills weakly attached with a decurrent tooth, sinuate, broad, distant, in four lengths, ventricose, whitish, shadows between gills brownish; Stem light colored, faintly brown tinged in the cuticle internally white; even, flexuous, swollen at base, hollow, somewhat striate and very delicately brownish pruinose under lens. Spores white, subelliptical or subovate 7.5μ × 4.5μ – (wet)
As the plant dries a white pruinose look develops among the fibres of cuticle

Alstead. July 24th 1903 – Among moss on hillock in moist thin woods, Amethyst Clavaria. Spores white or colorless, subelliptical commonly containing one large nucleus – 5.7 – 6μ. × 3.3μ. wet.

Alstead July 25th 1903. B. gracilis. Caps measuring up to 2½ inches in diam. Stem 3 inches long, ½ inch thick at [illegible].

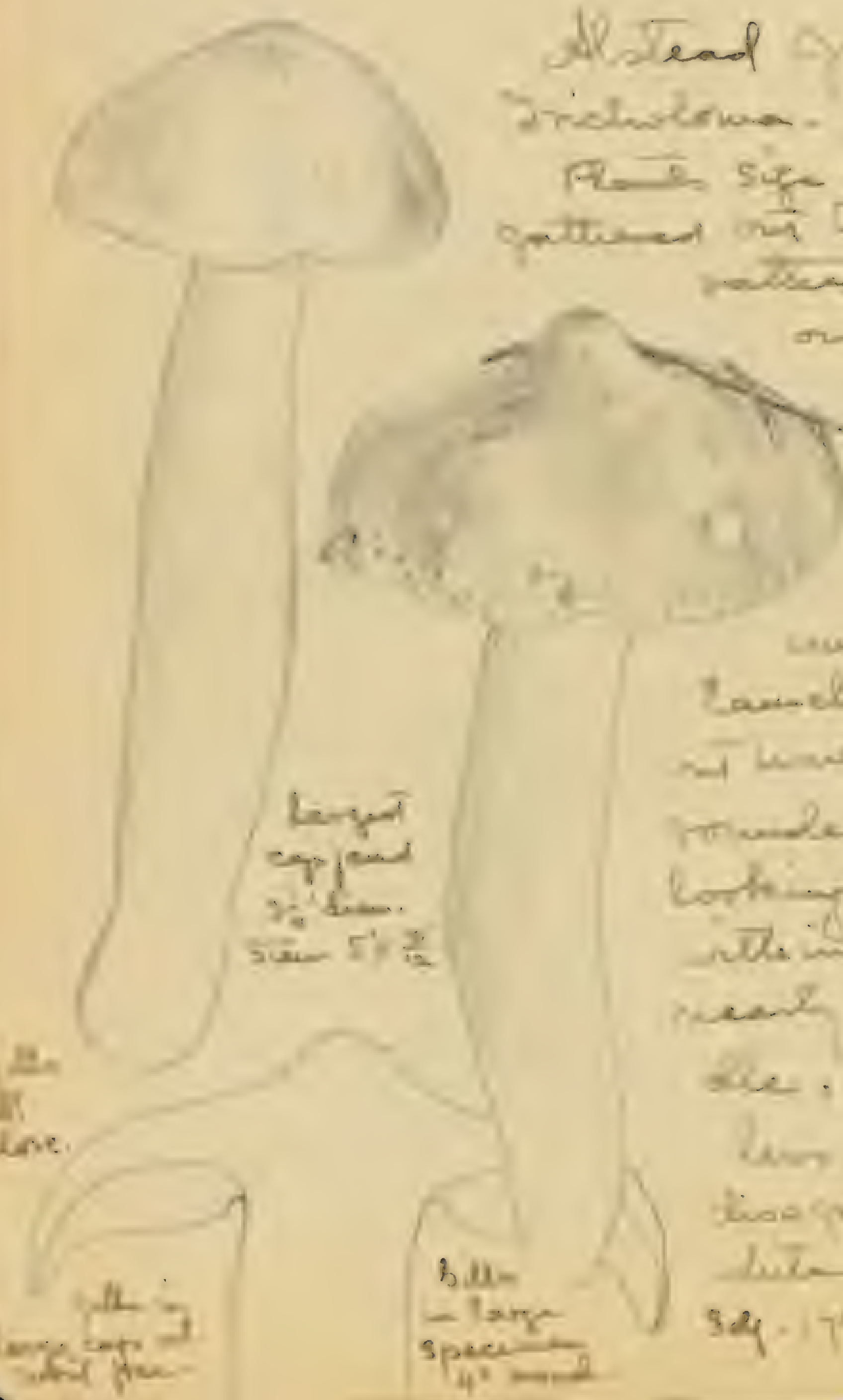
Alstead July – 1903 – On sticks in hemlock wood, on ground [illegible] about 1' across, sparsely being tomentose, [illegible], very [illegible] [illegible],



Alstead July 24th 1903 –

Under hemlocks – Bumford Brook. on leaves & tiny twigs, ~~Marasmius~~ Omphalia?

Whole plant exceedingly viscid, cap & stem – Cap umbilicate from first, striate to disk, slightly brownish or whitish; gills distant, white, very arcuate, two lengths, margins dentate or [illegible] – Stem enlarged at apex, striate at apex and hollow at and within apex, also hollow – the filiform portion of stem which extends from the margin of the gills to the base – Made in section. Gills attached, decurrent –

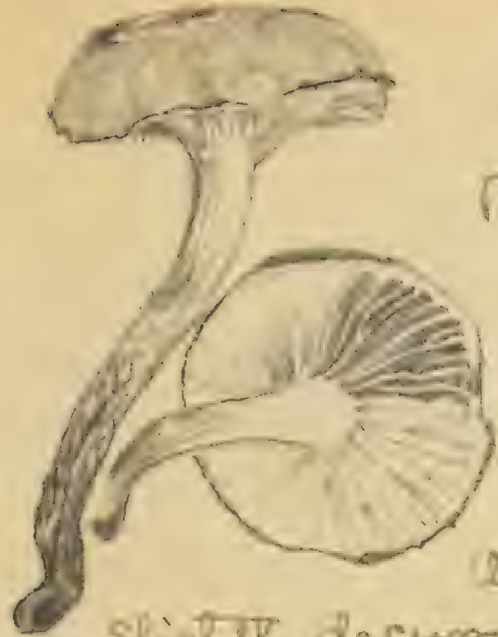

Largest cap fond 3½ diam. Stem 5 × 7/12
Gills at close.
Gills in larger caps not quite free –
Gills in large specimen 4" around

Alstead July 26th 1903

Tricholoma. [illegible] Sugar House road –

Plants size etc as per drawings – Dry when gathered but the largest cap had pine needles rather firmly adherent – In woods on ground – Caps yellow fibrous innately fibrous, yellow, (suggests T. sejunctum?) (darker) but smaller etc umbonate or becoming plane, edge at first incurved – Flesh white under the fibrous cuticle, cap & stem. Lamellae whitish, pink tinged, nearly free but having a slight decurrent tooth, strongly rounded behind and when cap is plane looking remote from stem – Stem fibrous within & without, looser textured within nearly equal but slightly larger in the middle, abruptly ending – white more or less tinged yellow & (fragile at length). Taste slightly disagreeable, finally bitter, ~~[illegible]~~ biting? yes bitterish!! Spores white subglobose, 4–5 sp. = 5.6–7 μ –

Sdy. (yellow) colored rain drop marks frequent on margins.



Alstead July 26th 1903 —

Gomphidius — On tussock in damp place.

Cap rather light, pinky-brownish, with a dark (accidental?) patch, darker and brown at umbo (centre) covered with a viscid pellicle of transparent look, margins outlined dark brown — viscid pellicle though transparent looks brownish — lamellae slightly decurrent, pallid to brownish, (ashes of rose), rather distant, frequently branched, usually branched; stem largest at apex, tapering to the black base, white at apex, coinciding with cap below it (pinky) but covered with brown fibrils which become black as they near the black base — *thin layer of spores — is brown.

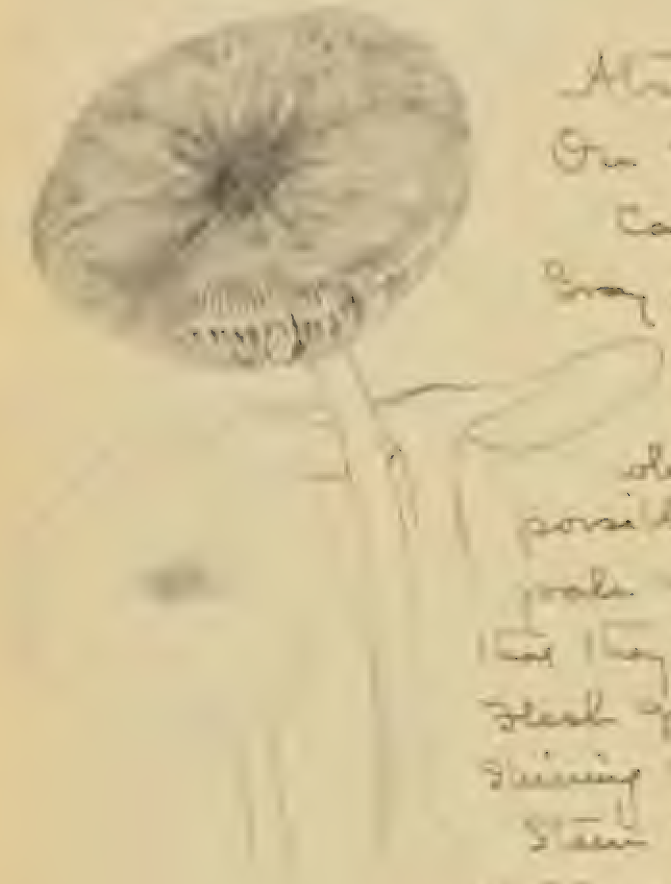
Russula — White — on superficial look, size, color etc suggesting vellereus, etc — but specimens correspond pretty nearly with R. delica as described in Massee — Three specimens, the smallest not quite an inch across but even then depressed at centre and margin incurved was covered with a thin pale brownish tomentum, of which traces could be observed as slightly tinted patches on the mature plant.

Alstead July 26th 1903 —

Near mossy stump on Sugar House Road, a polyporus on a longish lateral stem so that the plant suggested an old, small form of P. lucidus — tubes were decurrent, running down the upper part of the stem, lightish colored, turning brown; somewhat [illegible] in texture, doubtless viscid under lens and uneven or irregularly toothed — at places though fresh & young looking — Pileus brown tomentose-coated, flesh pinkish-brown.

Alstead, July 26th 1903 — [illegible]

Cap gray, with yellowish undertone, 1 3/4 in. broad, striate on margin, with papilla — umbo very dark brown, the brown color diminishing until it is lost about half way to margin — Gills slightly rounded behind, slightly attached & looking free and not close to stem yellowish white? Stem yellow with bright ochraceous spores — Flesh thin at or near umbo, the rest membranous — Gills connected by veins Stem white, longer than width of pileus, straight, somewhat larger at base, slightly spreading at apex, narrowest just below gills — Centre moist and viscid looking —



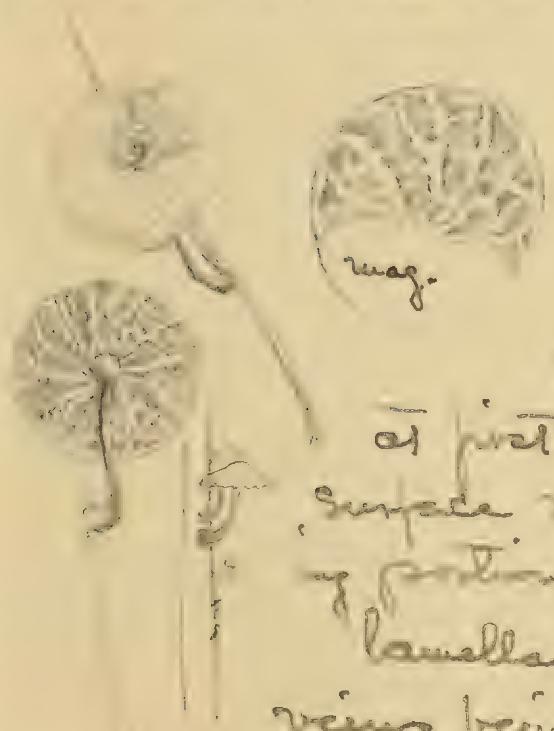
Alstead July 28th 1903 —

On stump, Pluteus —

Caps variable in size as per drawings — Gray, delicately fibrous-clad, yet looking pruinose under lens, margin striate lamellae not close, nearly or quite free, whitish becoming pale tea rose shade, might possibly call it pale salmon but the shade suggests pale tea rose as well — rounded behind so that they look free and apart from the stem; flesh grayish in upper part of cap becoming shining white in stem, gill-plate pale gray; Stem slender, solid, slightly enlarged at foot shining white, the exceedingly delicate fibrous fibrils on the stem becoming bluish with handling — Spores pale pinkish flesh — rather blunt elliptical 6 sp × 4 sp. each = 8.4 µ × 5.6 µ

Margin of large cap was somewhat hygrophanous looking, especially at the inward end of striae. umbo dark — velvety —

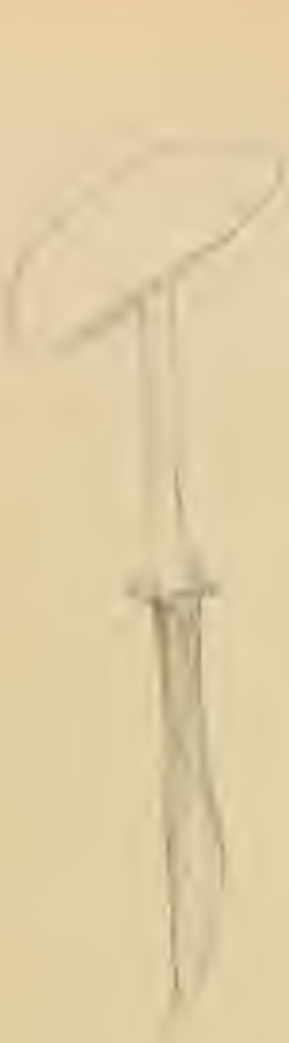
Alstead – July 28th 1903 – Pale yellow Russula in woods. Caps and gills pale yellowish, dull colored becoming darker + grayish yellow at centre – yet the whole effect light colored – cap not quite the same tint as gills, dingier besides – probably slightly viscid when moist. Flesh + stem opaque white – or the flesh in cap yellowish; gills narrowed behind, rather close becoming rather distant, forked; flesh very thin on margin, margin striate. Taste mild, smell very slight, pleasant. Stem equal, substriate.



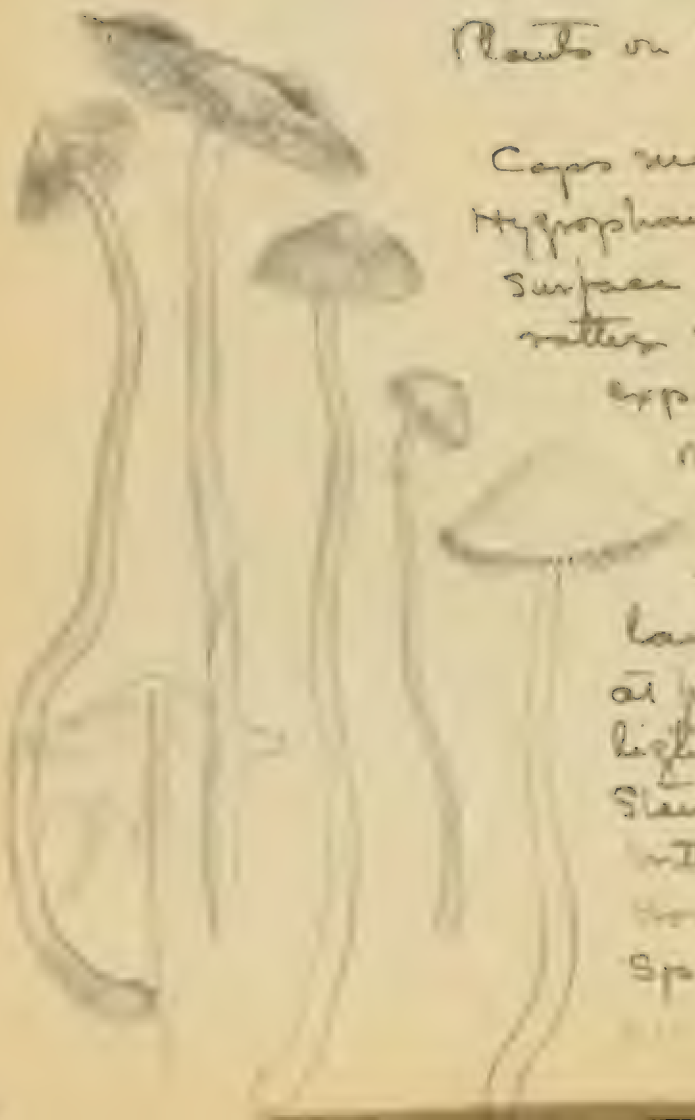
Alstead July 29th 1903 —

On dead grass and other stems in swamp –

Small caps – yellow – pale, campanulate at first, then expanded, quite plane; the upper surface rugulose at centre, pitted over the remaining portion of pileus – smooth looking except for pits – lamellae thick, flexuous, branched, the connecting veins being so thick and numerous that the lamellae are hardly more conspicuous than the radiating – Boletinus – that is the connections are so thick, and the lamellae only a little more extended, a little less devious – veins + lamellae whitish, velvety looking, stem enlarged at apex, enlarged at base, firm but very slender except at extremities, dark except at extremities – In the dried plant the lamellae show distinctly, the connecting veins showing much more faintly – very thick lamellae. Cap membranous. Spores white or pallid. nearly elliptical, slightly apiculate, granular within, 6sp x 4sp –
[illegible] slightly ovate-elliptical.



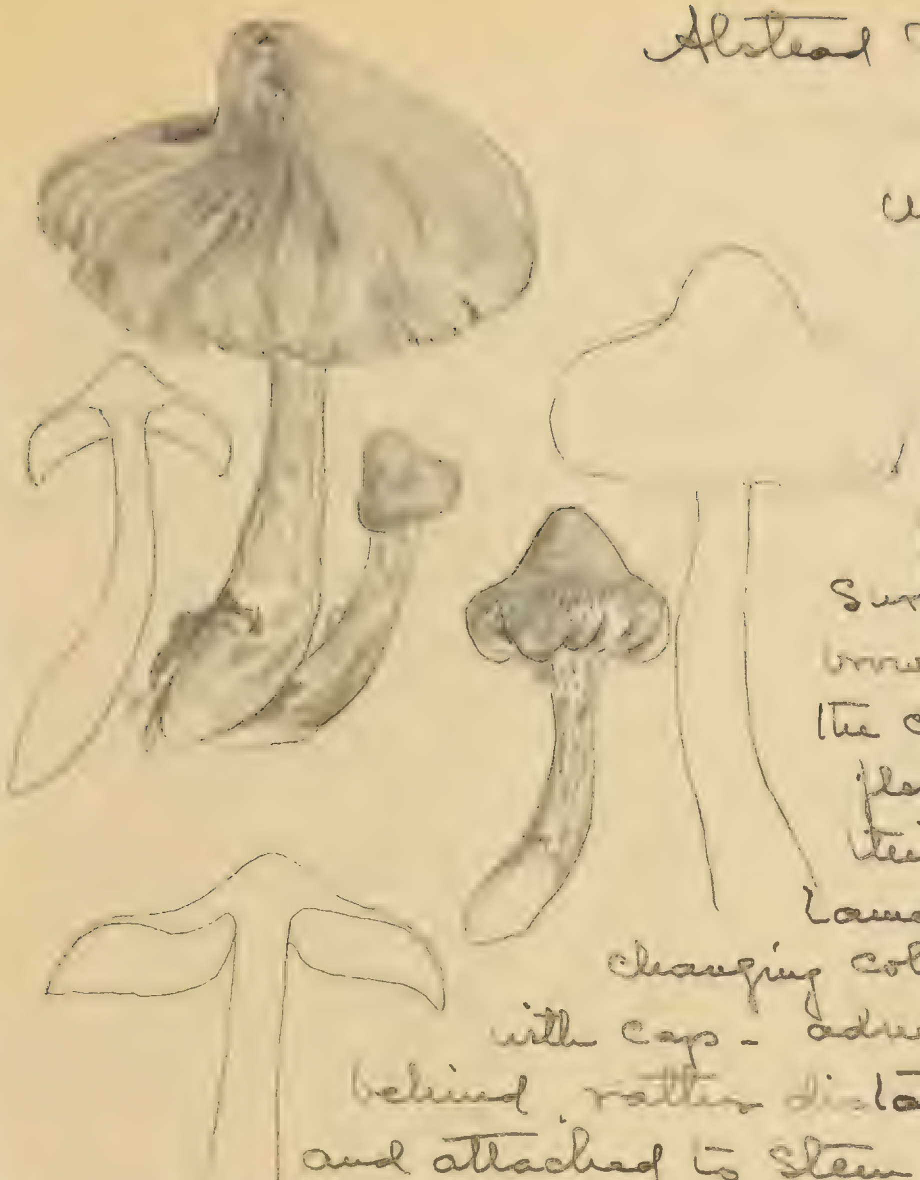
Collybia radicata – ?
Old form found on Stumps –



Alstead July 29th 1903 –
Plants on Sphagnum in a Swamp –

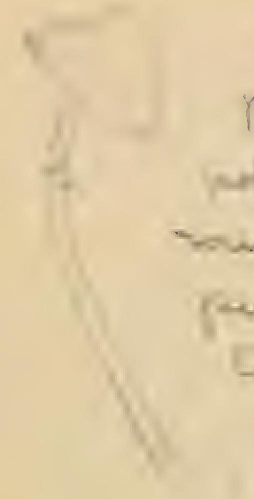
Caps membranous, (flesh very thin + brittle)
Hygrophanous, watery brown, ochraceous when dry –
Surface when dry fibrous or velvety under lens –
rather shining when dark + moist, convex caps
expanding, often turning up the extreme margin =
margin striate when moist, retaining moisture
longer than central part – incurved when
very young, pruinose + lighter at first –
lamellae ascending, adnexed, ~~[illegible]~~ whitish
at first + velvety with shining particles, then
light ferruginous brown, dusted with the Spores
Stem long, hollow, flexuous, sometimes twisted
brittle but cartilaginous, white pruinose, light
brown, paler than caps – slightly enlarged at foot –
Spores light ferruginous – rather lighter

Alstead July 30th 1903 —



Under hemlocks near damp ground - Caps conico-campanulate, fibrous, the ends of fibrils free and showing as light points on the dark moist brown surface, or as concolorous bright brown fibrils on the dry cap — the color somewhat streaked — flesh only in umbo, the rest very thin, but rigid, light, tinged brownish. Lamellae brownish from the first, changing color very slightly, but concolorous with cap - adnexed, flexuous, in adults rounded behind, rather distant; margin at first inflexed, and attached to stem by sparse light brownish filaments, soon disappearing; Stem fibrillose, solid, tapering to apex. Swollen at base, the color unequal within + with dark-streaked or mottled, brownish, lighter in effect than cap, the base clad with dull colored waxen mycelium. Plant takes on grayish staining tones in drying -

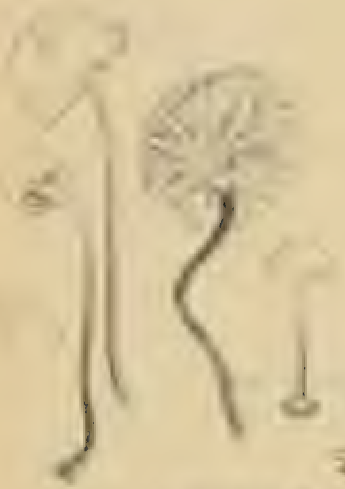
6 × 4.5 sp. wet = 8. 4 μ smooth, rather broad elliptical, usually containing one large globule -



Alstead, July 31st 1903

A small pure white Lepiota

Plant as per drawing - Umbo smooth, rest of cap broken by expansion of cap - cap convex, gills ascending rounded behind and appearing free from stem - All pure white, tough in stem — a [illegible] [illegible] colored tone if handled - Alluvial soil near village.



Alstead Aug. 1st 1903

Alluvial soil near village, on dead sticks on ground.

Caps finely tomentose under lens - i.e., densely white pruinose, strongly striate to the disk, purely white, look dry but caps adhere to fingers or other substances, membranaceous; [illegible]

Lamellae adnate, arcuate and very decurrent at maturity, white velvety looking under lens, distant; margins at first incurved caps convex then plane. Stem long, filiform, tough, hollow, with a disc-like attachment, especially when young; more or less black from the base upward, may be black to the lower edge of the gills but covered with a delicate white pruinose. Spores. white or pallid - spherical. 3 sp. wd. (Measured with tube short)!

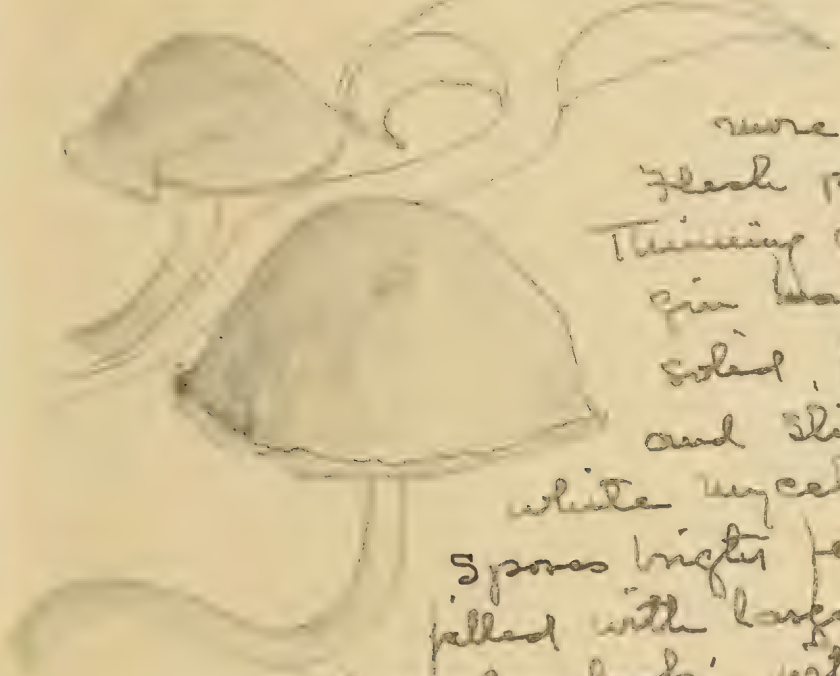
Gills venose connected.

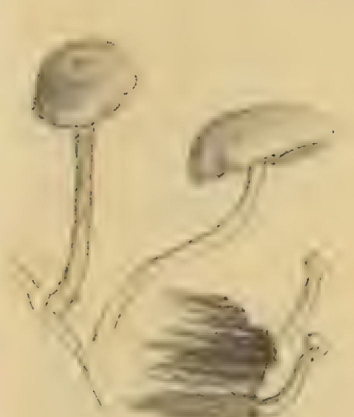
Sugar House Road. July 26th 1902

Small pointed, conical, pale dingy-yellowish white plant — all concolorous, fibrillose stem, on ground: Spores pinkish, knobbed ~~st~~ 4-5 sp < 7 μ × 5 — 7 μ (measured with tube short)!

Alstead Aug. 1st 1903 —

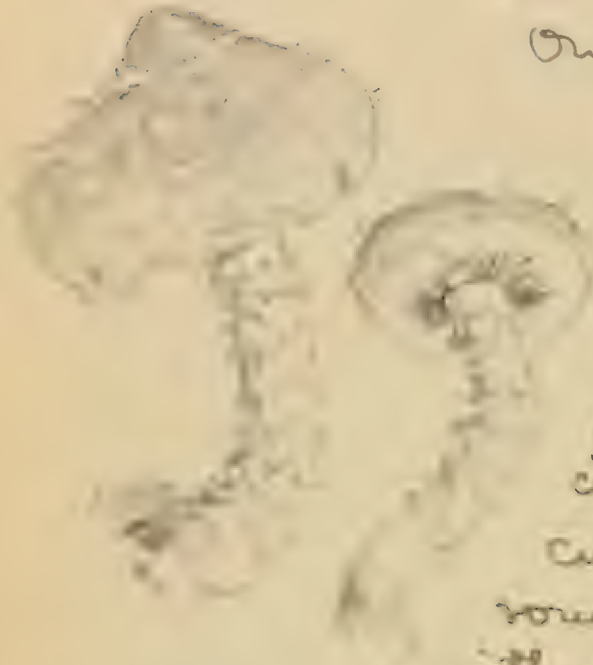
On mossy log - Flammula -
Caps more or less convex, often conico-convex becoming nearly
plane - hygrophanous yellow brown; drying out to ochraceous
deepened on centre to brighter [illegible]
hues, (color Flammula spores) —
Lamellae very close, adnate and
more or less decurrent, concolorous -
Flesh pale yellowish, thick at disk then
thinning gradually towards margin - mar-
gin may be more or less [illegible]; Stem
solid, flexuous, lighter at apex, darker
and slightly reddish tinged at base, striate.
white mycelium at base and in wood (cottony)
Spores bright ferruginous, elliptical, smooth.
filled with large bright nucleus, nucleus faintly
granular looking with suggestions of the same color as
the outer envelope - 4 × 5 sp. - [illegible]. (Measured with tube short)!
Corrected tube length 4.-5. sp. × 5-6 sp



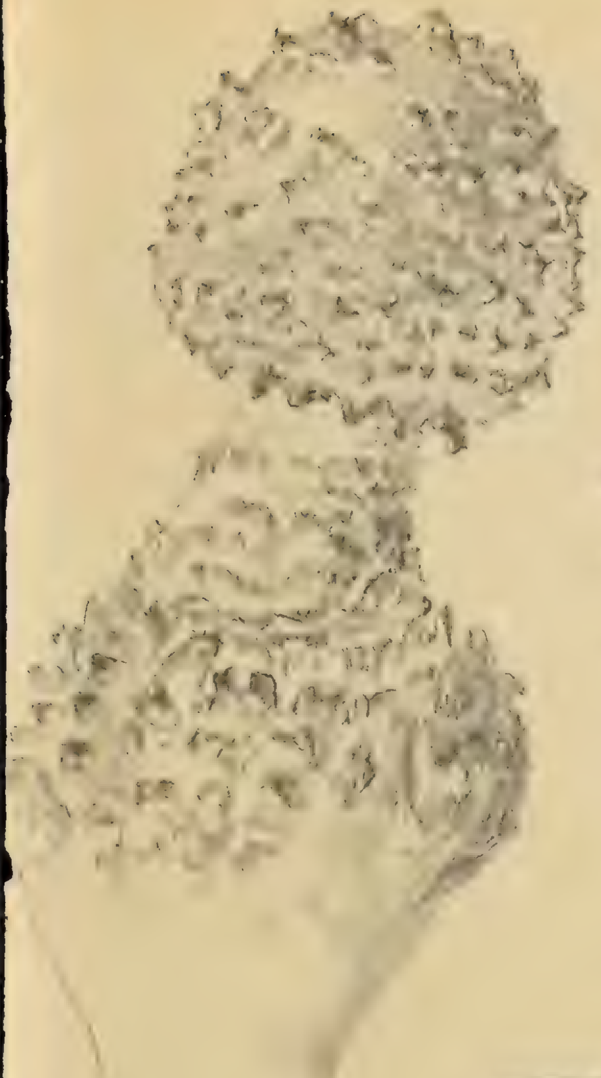


Aug 1st 1903
Small brown plants on old log - membranous - all [illegible]
gills adnexed, ventricosa, caps striate.

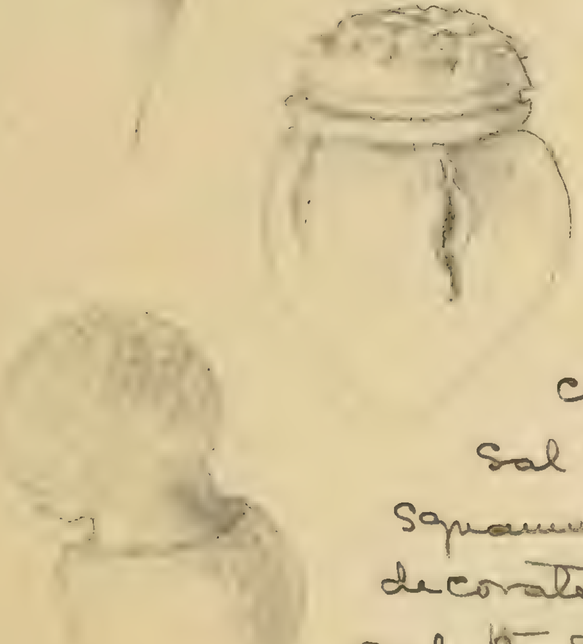
Alstead, Aug 2nd 1903 —
On log by rivulet — Caps dry —
Pholiota



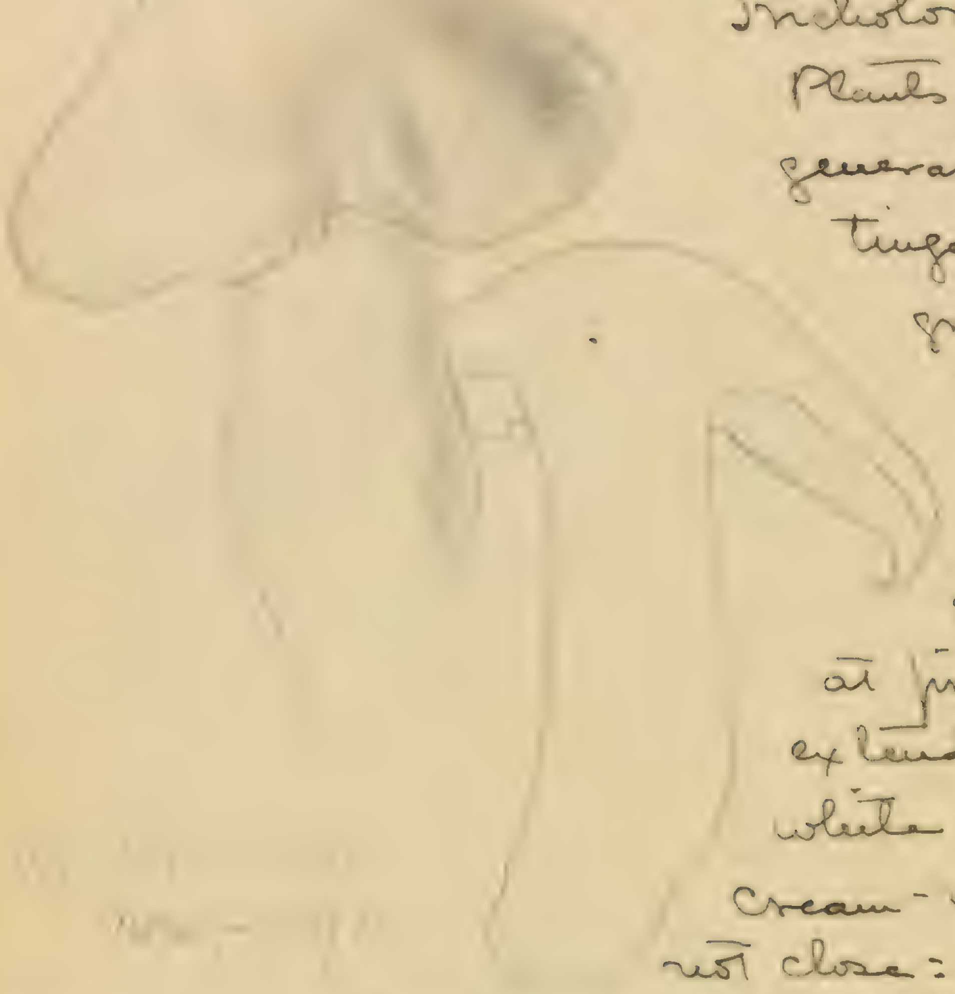
Plants decorated all over with egg-yellow squarrose tomentum, cap surface as seen between the squarrose tufts orange just about the color of fresh, very moist, C. cibarius — The squarrose tufts on caps recurved, acute = lamellae very close rounded behind, close to stem, attached, with a small decurrent tooth; margin fibrillose clad, shaggy, incurved & involled at first; Stem egg yellow, fibrillose clad in squarrose tufts, very shaggy, nearly to the apex there is a short space quite smooth looking though yellow pruinose clad = Stem flexuous, nearly solid — The yellow of the scales on cap & stem is the yellow of thoroughly beaten egg-yolks — or possibly sulphur-yellow — very pretty clear yellow, the yellow of pileus is rather like the unbroken yolk of a duck hens egg, a reddish or tawny yellow. Spores yellow - very small - oblong - 2–2.5×4 sp
2.8 – 3.5 µ. × 5.6 µ. usually one clear nucleus, sometimes two —



Chesnut Hill - Woods on Woodland Road
Aug. 11th 1903 -
strobilaceus -
A gray Amanita solitaria of great perfection and beauty - young state - Size, etc. as seen in accompanying drawing - Apex of stem was light, nearly white, the rough fibres slightly brownish-grayish deepening to a darker hue concolorous with the gray cap - The gray hue became brown-tinged with drying -



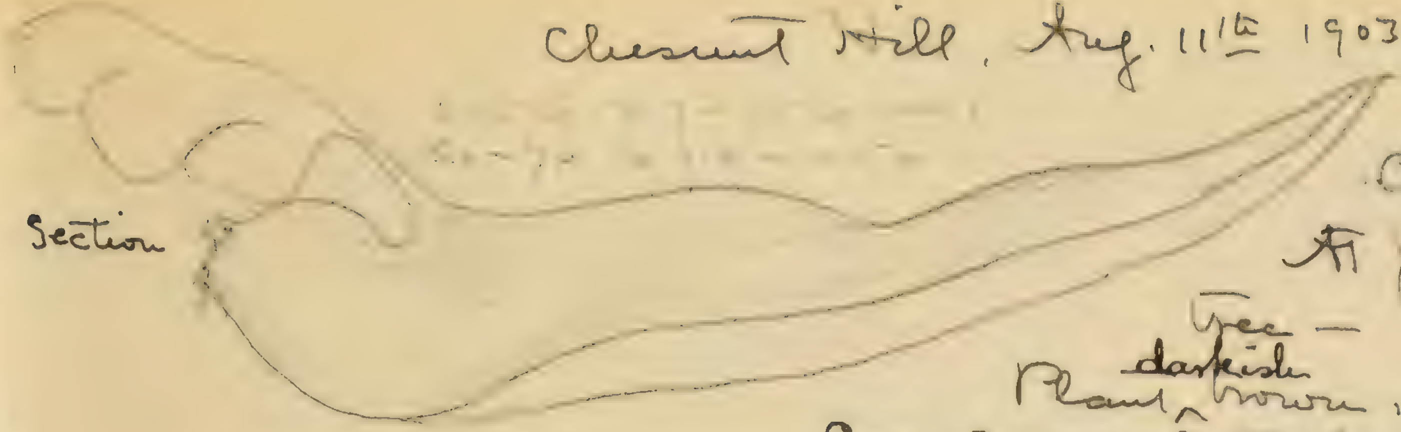
Chesnut Hill - Woodland Road -
Aug. 11th 1903 -
Buttons of a white Amanita - Plant rather small, scarcely 4 in. in height, delicate, pure white, the cap retaining the remnants of the universal veil in rather regularly arranged white squamules, (concentric): the volva adnate, decorated with concentric squamules, persistent, and the squamules usually smaller than those decorating the cap: stem smooth except just above the bulbous base where two or three rows of squamules may show; veil, slight, not persistent, Centre of adult cap may be yellowish -



Aug. 11th 1903 - Chestnut Hill -
Tricholoma.

Plants concolorous, whitish in general aspect yet really pale tinged, a neutral hue suggesting grayish, greenish, yellowish - the total effect pallid - Cap innately fibrillose under lens, though finely so, convex, edge incurved at first, pruinose and slightly extended beyond the gills = flesh white, firm, homogeneous; lamellae cream-white, sinuate, various lengths not close: stem fibrous on exterior, solid, slightly enlarged towards base, blunt, pallid or white - The plant has a tendency to redden slightly on handling - Spores smooth, small, elliptical -

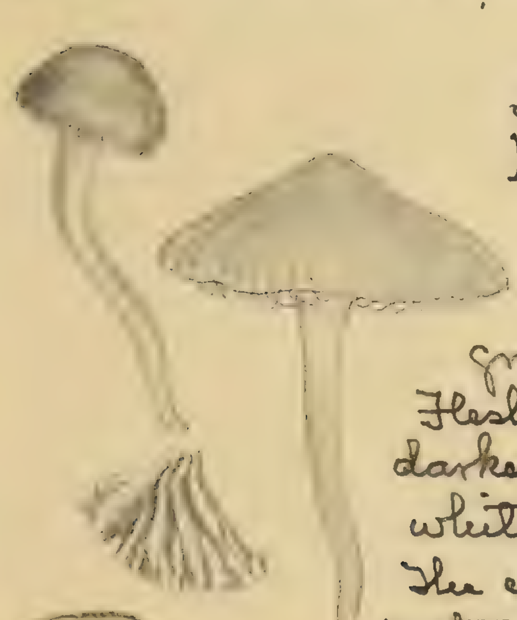
Chesnut Hill. Aug. 11th 1903 —



Crepidotus ?
At foot of small tree —

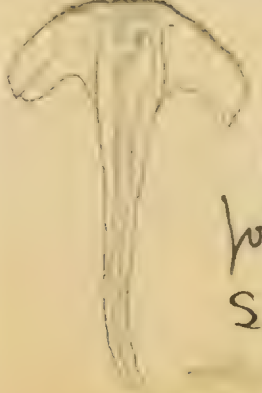
Plant, darkish brown, biscuit-brown

Cap somewhat depressed in centre, slightly tomentose under lens, margin coarsely striate for a depth of 1½ in, giving a zonate effect in contrast with the centre of pileus. centre slightly areolate, Flesh fibrous, pale yellow, turning pale brownish after upon cutting, fibres not horizontal at centre, (see section) Lamellae very numerous, crowded, narrowed at each end, brown, rather darker than cap, moist, narrowed at each end, — Stem short, fibrous, pruinose? lateral — Plant tough — moist — Lamellae not anastomosing — Spores brown — elliptical — 1 large shining nucleus



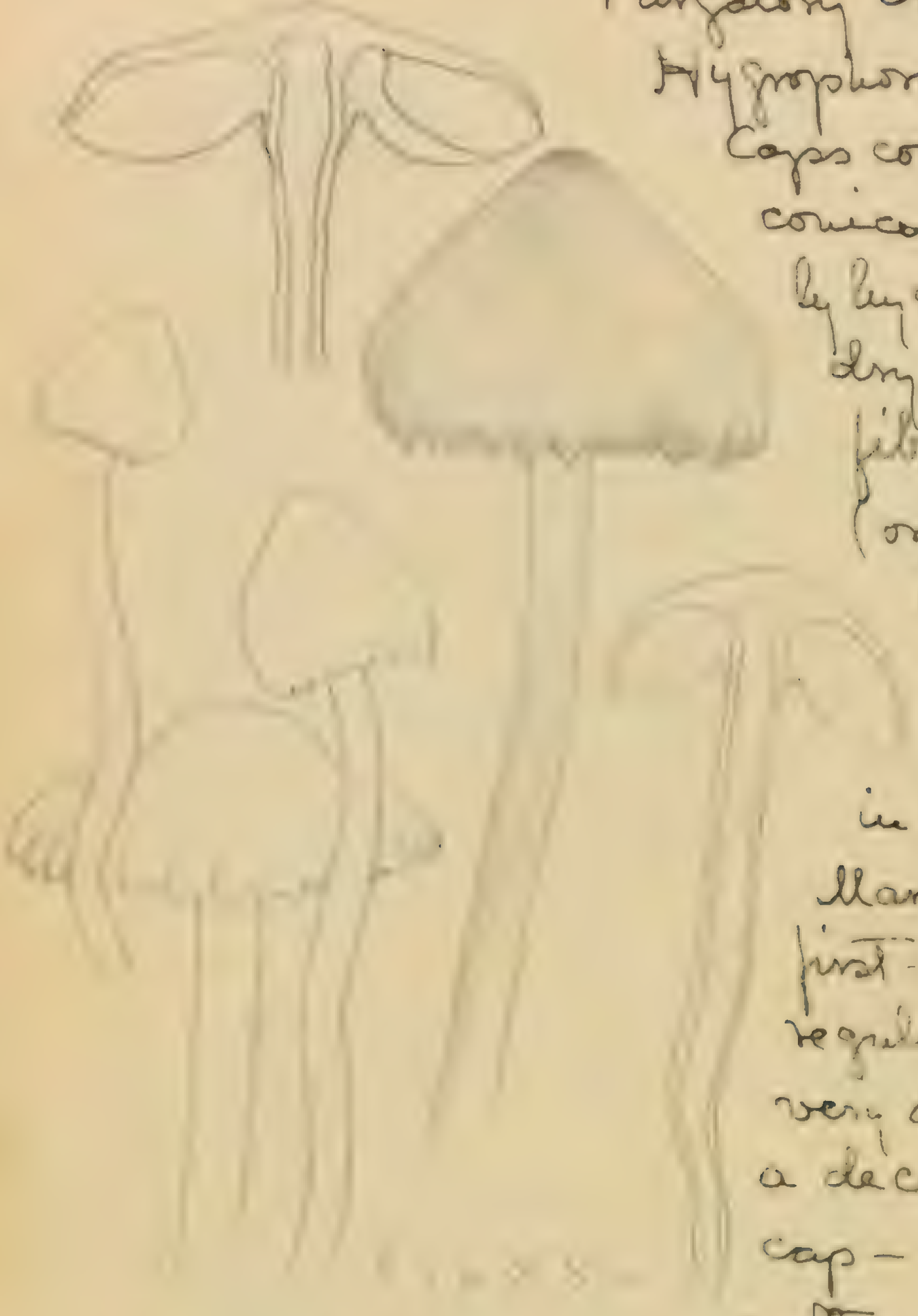
Aug. 21st Purgatory - 1903 - Under tall ferns —
Hygrophorus - livido-pallidus?

Plants very viscid & sticky, gray caps & stems white gills — Caps when young rather dark-grayish, viscid, smooth looking, fading with age. Flesh membranous, except in centre, grayish in centre darker in membranous portions; gills distant, broad, white, broadly adnate, with a strong decurrent tooth The effect is of a decurrent gill but part of the effect is due to the enlarged apex of stem upon which the white teeth show strongly. Stem pallid at apex, but gray, lighter than cap, growing a little darker at foot. attenuating towards foot. smooth, rather shining, viscid (sticky) to touch!

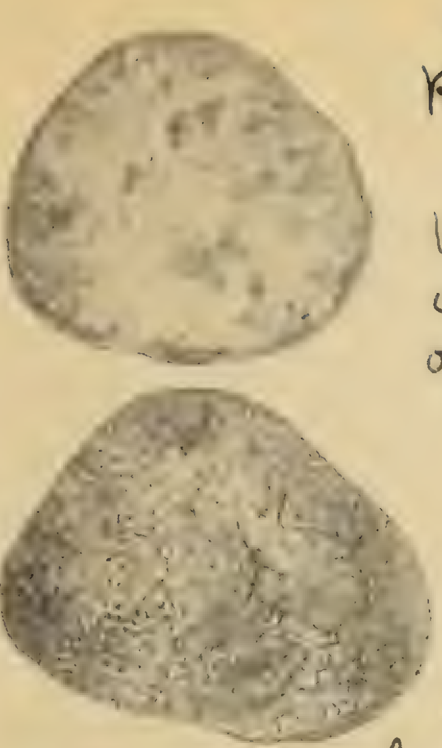


Spores white, peculiar looking
4 sp. × 6 sp. - (wet) somewhat elliptical {like a potatoe
containing nuclei - 4 sp × 6 sp = 5.6 μ × 8.4 μ

Purgatory August 21st 1903 —



Hygrophorus — Under tall ferns — Caps convex at first, commonly somewhat conico-convex - yellow, at first slightly hygrophanous-looking - but soon dry and then clear buff-yellow faintly fibrillose clad, the fibres darker, (orange tinged) = reddish tinged pruinose colors and darkens the apex, & the fibrous look may be the remains of pruinose ranged in lines by the growth of cap — Margin denticulate, incurved at first - at length slightly fluted & very regular = gills ventricose, broad, very distant, broadly adnate with a decurrent tooth concolorous with cap — Flesh whitish, Stem long rather firm, somewhat flexuous — hollow, fibrous, nearly equal though appearing enlarged at apex by the decurrent teeth, some fibrous threads within, whitish within, buff-yellow externally - smooth, rather shining, Drying quite light yellowish — Spores white 0 oblong - but a little odd not quite smooth - like potatoes though more or less shining of course like white spores. 6 sp. × 4 sp -



Aug. 21st - Arlington, Mr Crosby -
Rhizopogon?

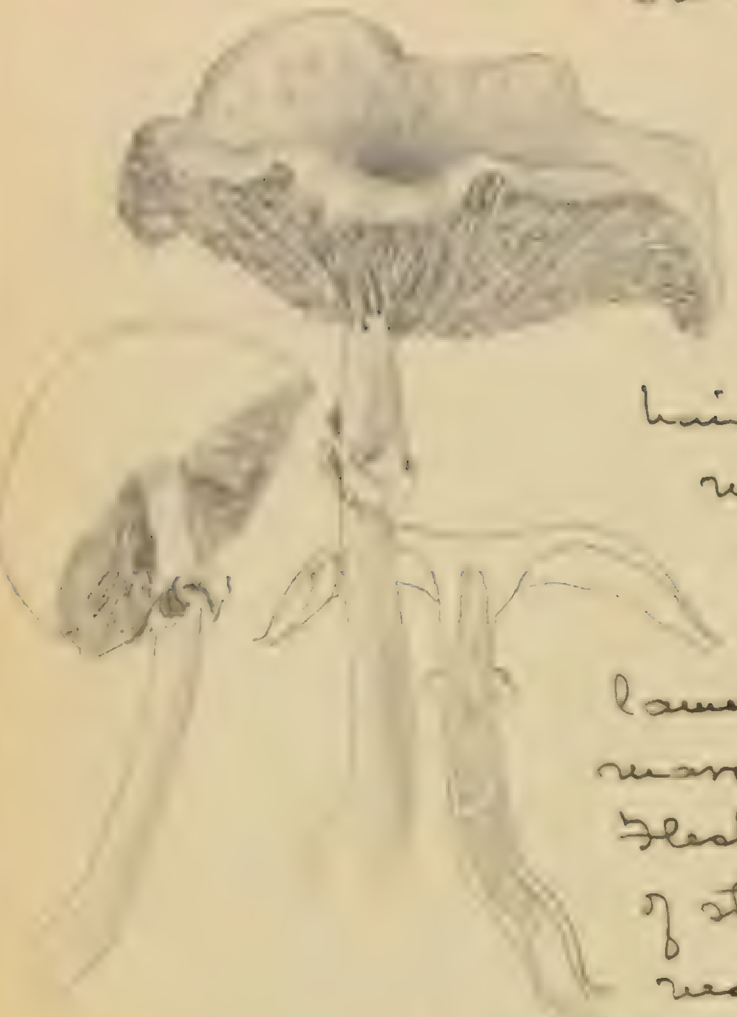
Ball nearly covered with a dark reddish brown pruinose? gathered into squamules or the squamules uniting where the pruinose is densest = the ball sparsely covered with a net-work of brown cords quite prominent and tortuous on the lower part attenuating & ramifying until they mingle with the pruinose - Section shows the interior filled with irregular cells, apparently small at first - filled with a jelly-like brownish matter, one also sees lighter threads which may be partition walls - or may be mycelial threads -

Aug. 22nd Mr Webster -

A very hygrophanous looking plant - (2 Specimens) #(16) the largest 4½ inches across top - Pileus cup shaped, tapering to short stem, margin very convolute in large plant, rather tough - cup yellow - (ochraceous) within outside covered with darker ridges which anastomose considerably, and darken to a raisin color at foot - The effect of whole under side suggests in color and moistness a new light colored raisin. Cantharellus?
. (I have since seen very luxuriant overgrown old C. infundibuliformis of this type.)

Bellevue St. Aug. 24th 1903 -

In grass. Pholiota



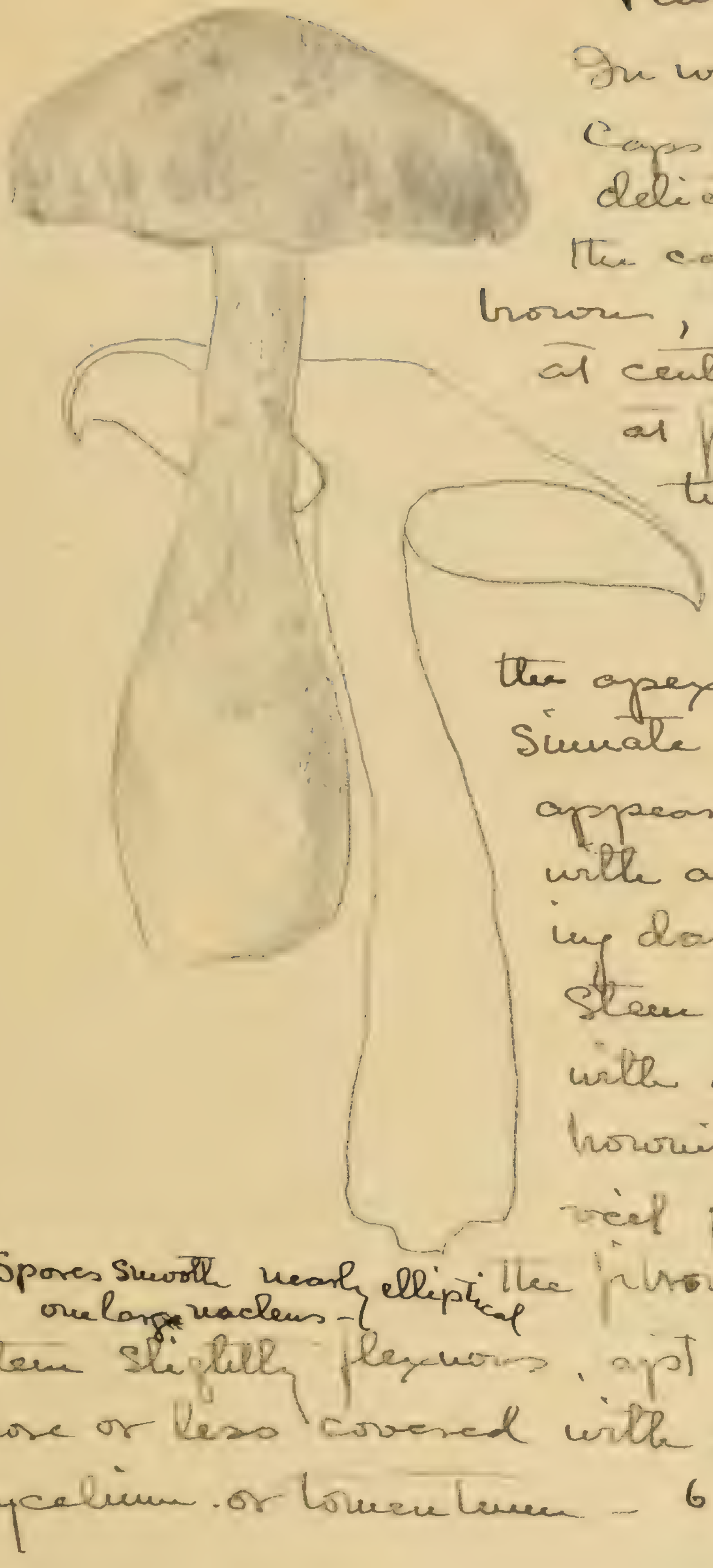
Plants give effect of all over light brownish with darker tones in centre of caps -

Caps broadly convex at first, then somewhat revolute and wavy, light hair-brown, (umbo darker) smooth; lamellae narrow, narrowed at each end, adnate with a white decurrent tooth, concolorous with cap, then slightly darker lamellae separate from stem in drying margins persistently whitish, rather close: Flesh whitish, thin, becoming dark at base of stem = stem fibrillose, firm, hollow nearly equal though bulbously enlarged at base, light at apex, concolorous below - Ring persistent, light- or pallid, soon brown on upper surface with the fallen spores.

Chestnut Hill: Melrose; Sept. 4th 1903

Tricholoma intermedium Pk? Resembles T. equestre, resembles T. sejunctum; softer in substance than either, stem more fragile, smell none, taste pleasant, farinaceous; caps variable in size and shape sometimes with very acute umbo, sometimes plane and large umbo apt to be quite dark; general effect usually quite yellow - Gills white though often yellow tinged near margin of caps - Stem white - soon fragile.

Peabody - Aug 28th 1907



In woods - Cortinarius

Caps light brownish, covered with a delicate appressed fibrillose tomentum the cap where touched somewhat darker brown, convex, with a slight acuteness at centre but scarcely conical - margin at first incurved - Flesh light, whitish, tinged brown beneath the upper surface; flesh of stem similar but showing dull violaceous hues about the apex; lamellae broad, rather distant sinuate, rounded behind very strongly & appearing as if only slightly adnexed with a decurrent tooth, brownish becoming darker brighter brown with age - Stem fibrous, solid, tinged at apex with a violaceous hue but pale, brownish looking below the vanished veil probably only from the staining of the fibrous surface by the falling spores

Spores smooth nearly elliptical one large nucleus -

Stem slightly flexuous, apt to be enlarged at foot, the base more or less covered with a delicate soft, dense purple mycelium or tomentum - 6-7.5 sp × 4-5 sp. = 8.4-10.5 μ × 5.6-7 μ

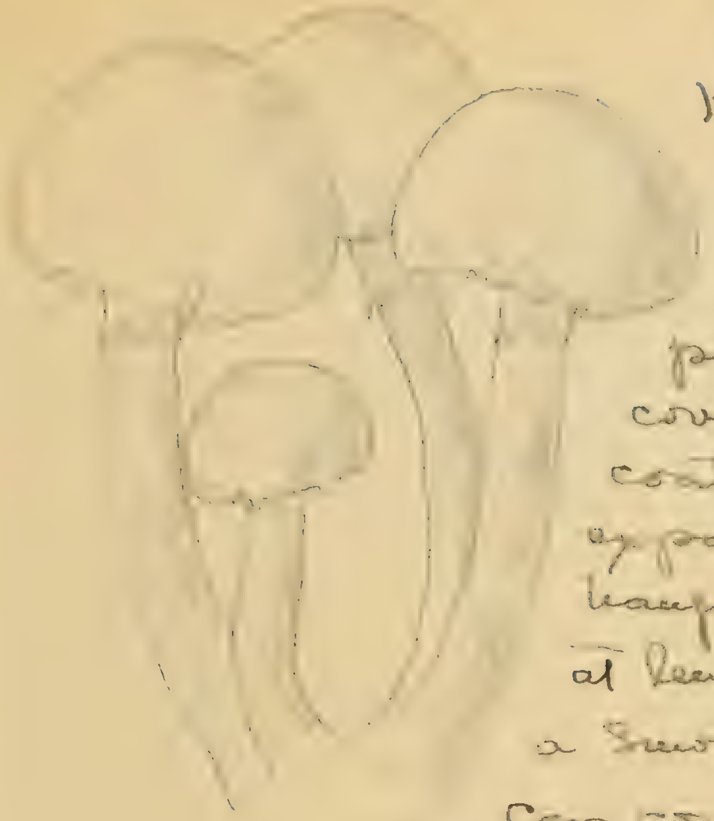
⊙ Plant, Purgatory - same apparently - Spores brown-bright. 7.5 sp. × 4 sp -
9.8 μ × 5.6 μ
10.5 μ × 5.6 μ

Peabody. Aug. 28th 1903

3 Lactarii. Caps about 2½ inches across, soon upturned and depressed in centre, surface finely granular looking all over, under lens appearing tomentose, the tomentum gathered into darker dots, the aggregations of dots giving the granular look; Lamellae concolorous, narrow, rather close, attenuated at each end, attached, (adnate) – Flesh pale but tinged reddish, about the thickness of the gills: Stem nearly equal, rather slender in proportion, concolorous with cap, under lens finely and densely pruinose. The plant has the size and proportion of well grown L. helvus, the color being reddish brown all over also suggests L. helvus though the color is lighter and prettier, making a much more attractive plant. Milk white, without any yellow tinge. Spores rough, nearly spherical – 7 sp in diam = 9.8μ – with large nucleus (Large nucleus)

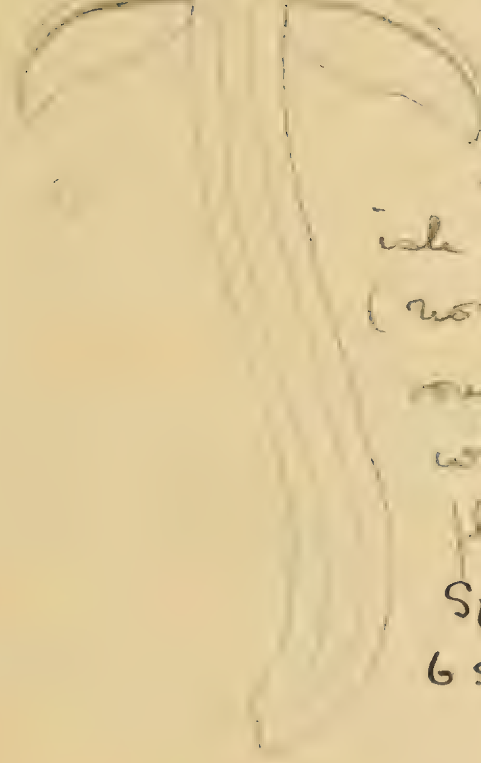
Peabody. Aug. 28th 1903

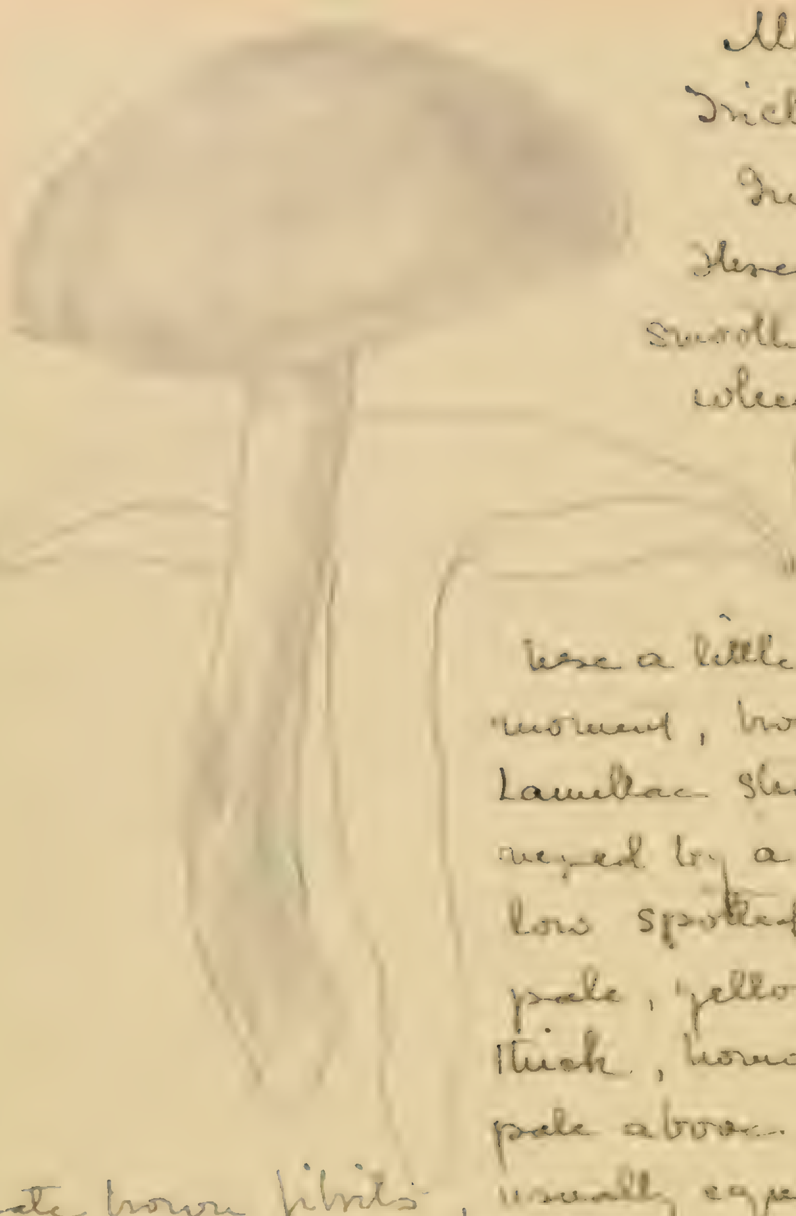
Found two Tricholoma, caps 3½ inches broad. buffish yellow in centre, paling towards margins, somewhat cracked in centre showing the white flesh, gills rather wide, not very close, probably at first whitish but yellowish to yellow in the old plant – Stem about two inches high, rather stout. (¾ in.) white or whitish. covered at upper part with fine white pruinose, at foot a yellow epidermis – under lens showing that the ~~brown~~ pruinose at foot is yellow parting more or less into areas and showing the white stem beneath. –



Boston - Fenway, Sept. 4th 1903. Mrs Pierce
Hypholoma -

H. appendiculatum, var. lanatum?
Plants in shady place, densely caespitose, at first white and densely covered with a delicate fibrous-woolly coating over cap and stem, with the expansion of the cap this fibrous covering hangs in fragments from the margin, at length dries and resolves itself into a smooth surface fibrous under lens —
Cap convex at first, white, fibrous-woolly clad, margin appendiculate from the breaking of the delicate fibrous universal veil -
Flesh white, except a grayish hygrophanous layer next the lamellae, fairly thick but delicate in substance = lamellae at first grayish white, soon darkening (none seen in advanced state) adnate, gently rounded behind, rather close - Stem fibrous, white within and without, hollow, somewhat flexuous, the base apt to be thickened -
Spores brown - oblong, usually single nucleus
6 sp. × 3 sp - (wet) = 8.4 μ × 4.2 μ -





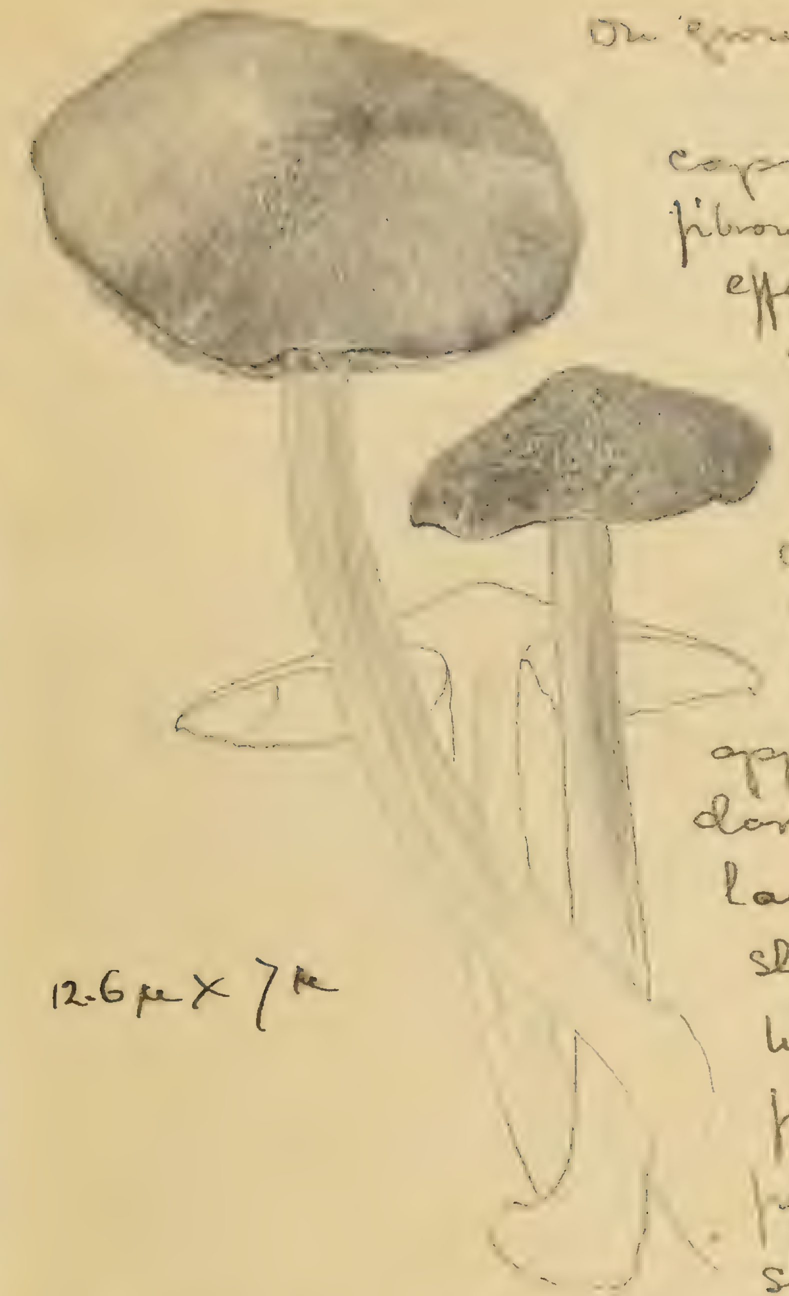
Melrose Sept. 4th 1903

Tricholoma

In borders of woods, or grassy path. Three specimens — Caps brown, firm, smooth looking though slightly fibrillose when closely examined, the yellowish flesh suggesting its presence beneath the separable brown fibrous cuticle, dry yet inclined to adhere a little if the cap is held in the hand a moment, broadly convex, margin incurved: Lamellae strongly rounded behind and adnexed by a long decurrent tooth - pale yellow spotted with reddish brownish; Flesh pale, yellowish, tinged somewhat rufous browning, thick, homogeneous in cap and stem = Stem pale above, browning below with delicate innate brown fibrils, usually equal, fibrous, firm, elastic, solid, slightly flexuous - Smell none, taste agreeable, farinaceous - smooth. Gills scarcely crowded. Spores white, very broadly elliptic 5 sp × 4 sp = 5.6μ × 7μ

B. illudens (examined by Peck) Overbrook. Aug. Sept - 190_-
Clitocybe cerussata. Cohasset. (var. albissimus) Oct 14th 1904
" candicans. " " " "
Trich. fumosoluteum Pk.
Clitocybe centralis Pk. Green Lodge.
" tumulosum & conglobatum. Lynn - Stony Brook etc. Oct. 22nd 1904 " 22nd & 30th —
Large white Hygrophorus (eburneus) Magnolia - (6" high) Oct 30th —
Omphalia Gerardiana | Aug. 1906 S. Barre |
Eccilia unicolor
" atrides -
Leptonia [illegible]
B. eccentrica - Pk. (by Macintosh | 1906 —

Fells - Mrs Bridge - Sept - 1904
Sept. 17 1904
Purgatory. Sept. 10th/03 near Tent Pond
On ground among dead leaves.



12.6 μ × 7 μ

caps convex at first - then flattened, fibrous tomentum slightly squamulose, effect of caps darkish - young caps quite dark, in adult the underlying color is pinkish (the color of the spores) upon this pinkish color is the close purplish-tinged brown fibrous coating which gives a sheen to the cap - the purplish tinge disappears with age - umbo scarcely darker: flesh thin, white, shining: lamellae broad, serrate on margin slightly adnexed, strongly rounded behind. purplish tinged, then pinkish brown from the pink spores: Stem long, fibrous firm, somewhat flexuous, hollow - shining white within, purplish-tinged brownish without, slightly striate, purple pruinose at apex and to a less extent on upper portions of stem down to the white foot, stem nearly equal - lighter than cap though similar in color where colored. Lamellae not close, almost distant in adult, margin makes you think it is lighter colored but examination does not prove the point. Plant dry - firm. lamellae not lighter when young, always colored, only the purple tinge is replaced by the pink tinge of the spores. 9 sp × 5 sp - wet

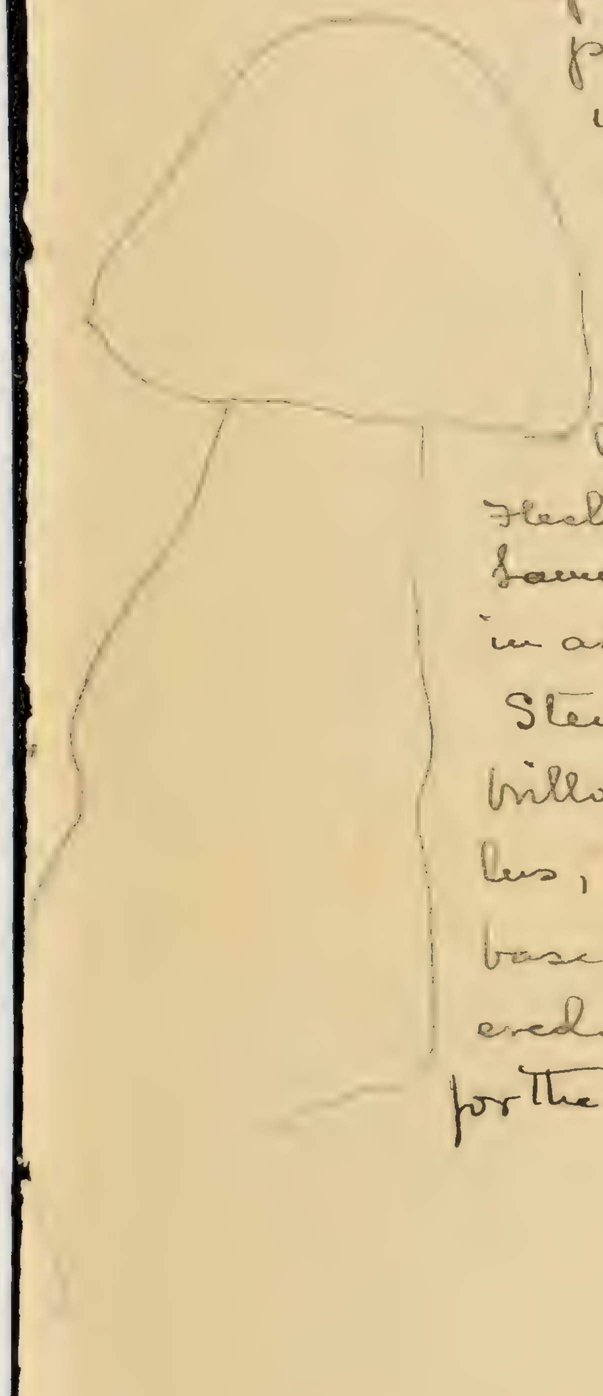
Spores irregular, uninucleate, apiculate

Purplish hues of cap & stem become brownish in age.

Purgatory - Sept. 10th 1903 -

Cortinarius Hemlock woods - McIlvain

Plants large, solid, pale brownish in effect -



Caps truncate convex at first, then expanding, pale brownish, becoming a little darker and somewhat ochraceous tinged in centre, caps have a hoary effect owing to being finely fibrous clad, the old caps become slightly rugulose around the umbo sometimes - usually retain a broad umbo - veil soon disappearing, white fibrillose silky, leaving slight traces on stem,

Flesh whitish, brown tinged, homogeneous with stem

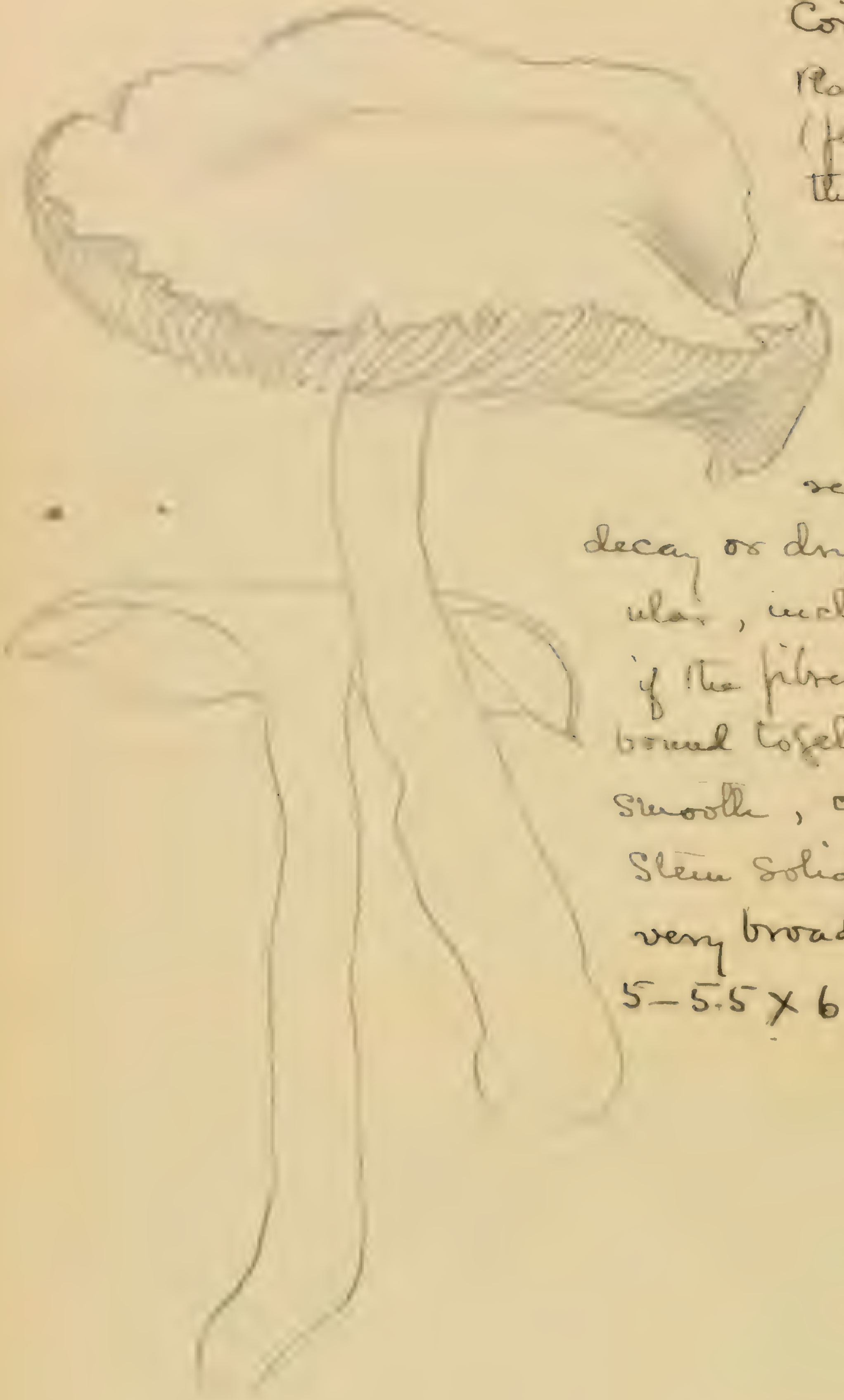
Lamellae light, brownish tinged, becoming brown in adult, broad, rounded behind, rather distant,

Stem enlarged towards base, thick, solid, fibrillose, whitish, brownish tinged below annulus, purplish tinged at first at apex. Bulbous base planted rather deep - though easily gathered. - Spores smooth, brown (bright) elliptical save for the apiculus (which is usual) 7-5.8 sp. x 5 sp - wet

Mont Serrat Sept. 23 - 1903
Magnolia Sept 24 1904
Purgatory Sept 10th 1903 -

Cortinarius Morrisii Pk.

Plant all over a bright red orange (ferruginous?) the same hue as the moist freshly cast spores in mass, hygrophanous, and darkening in cap and gill with age, darkening towards brown yet never losing its red orange character unless in decay or drying - Stem usually irregular, inclined to be rough beside as if the fibres of the stem were not well bound together - Surface of cap rather smooth, contours as in drawings - Stem solid. Spores bright brown very broadly elliptical - (sub-elliptical) 5 - 5.5 × 6 - 7.5.



Sept. 19th 1903 — Mr Fessenden (Me) Pholiota? —
Plant yellow, pallid, moist looking, not pretty, long caespitose stems — cap adorned about quarter of an inch from margin by a zone of scaly hairs — Flammula magna Pk?

Sept. 19th 1903 — Mr Fessenden (Me) — Hygrophorus — penarius
Good sized stout plant with decurrent gills, gills quite thick; whole plant rather light color, yellowish but tawny, dingy, strong looking and hardly handsome — Strong smell like peach leaves — (prussic acid) —

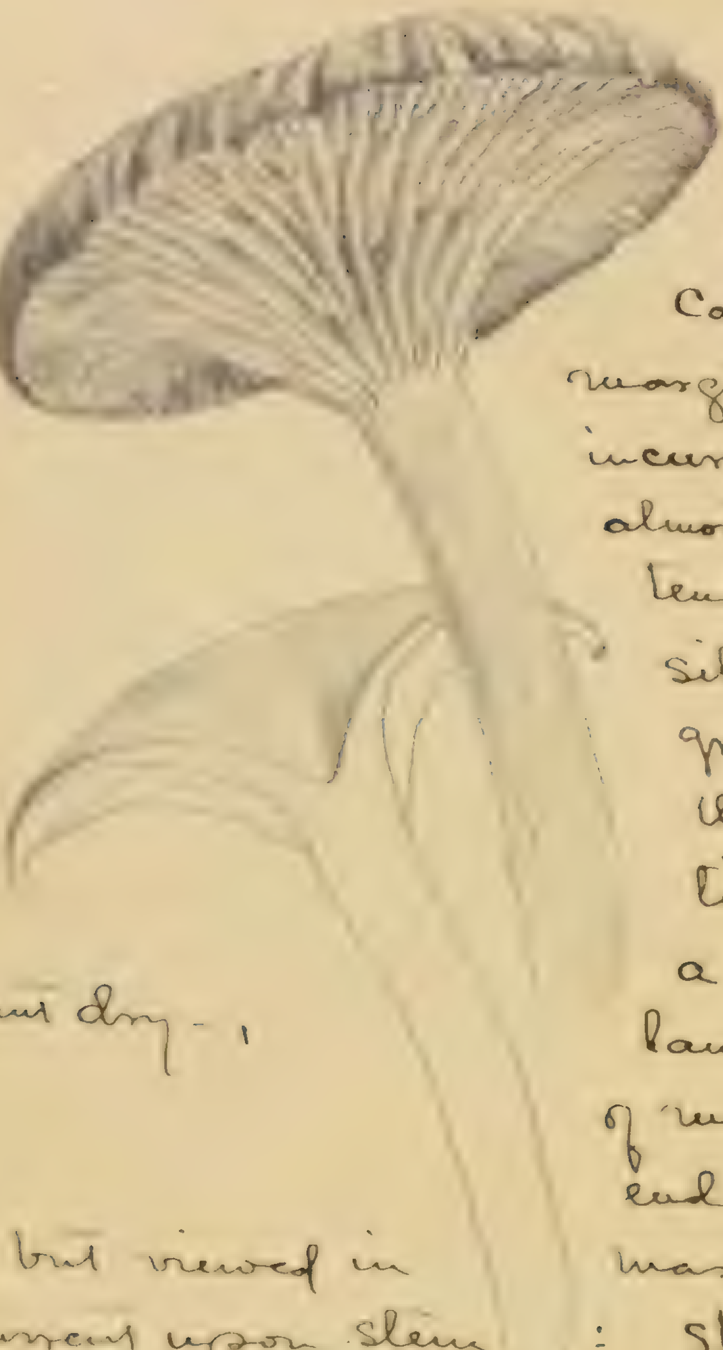
Sept. 19th 1903 — Mr Fessenden (Me) —
Plant looked like a tall Inocybe — but the spores were white and Miss Conant thought it might be Tricholoma vaccinum

Nov. 14th 1903 — At Stony Brook in dry, mossy ground near small pine growth the boletus found at Lynnfield in the fall of 1902. Plant like small specimens of B. granulatus except for a papery white annulus which separates from the stem and remains appendiculate to the margin of cap for some time; faint trace of ring on stem soon evanescent.

Nov. 12th 1903 Mr Eastman Chase brought a large plant suggesting a brownish + yellowish tinged A. arvensis — but the flesh of cap was thick, the stem somewhat expanded at the apex, with a slightly curved and bulbously swollen base; far down upon the stem was the thin annulus = Lamellae free, dark-brown — Dr Farlow suggested that the plant might possibly be Chitonia — (Roxbury)

Lynn Oct. 16th 1903 — H.W.

Clitocybe



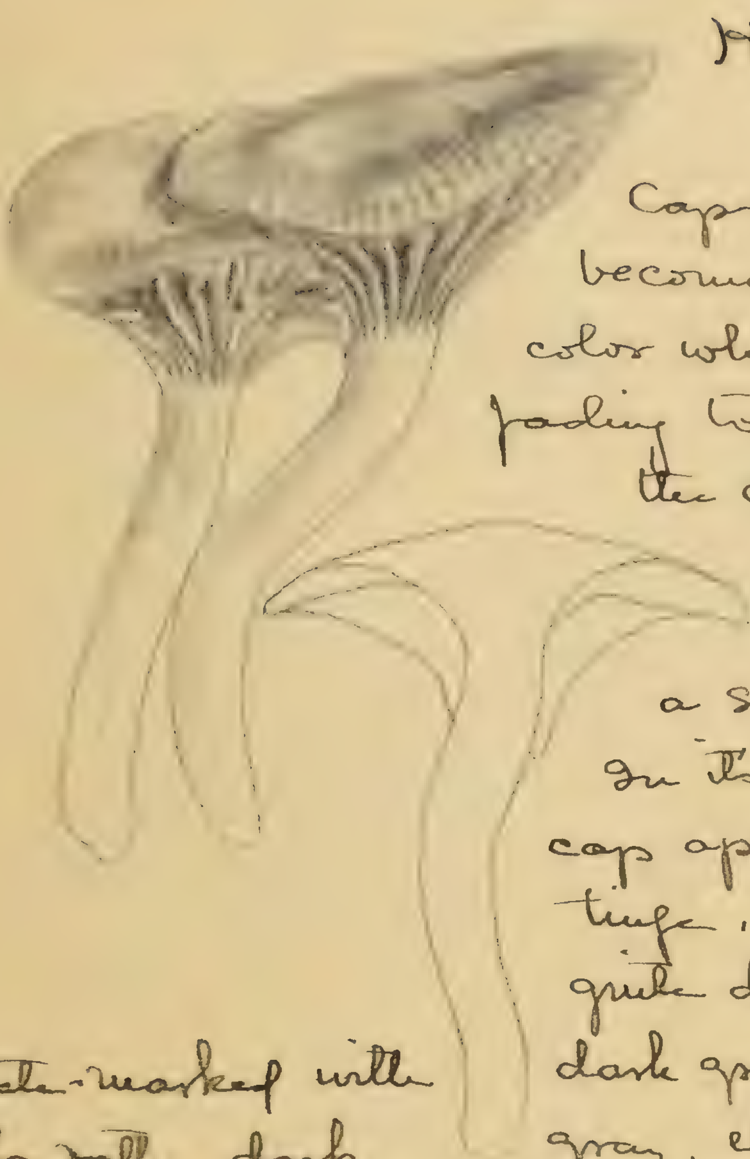
Plant dry -,

Plant size and contours as in drawings - Color in general grey. Cap grey, tough, infundibuliform: margin at first (and probably always) incurved, darker than general grey - almost blackish at edge - slightly extended beyond gills = cuticle fibrous silky shining; flesh pale, tough, greyish, very thin at margin so that the gills show through, particularly as the plant dry giving a coarse striate look on margin. lamellae not close, not distant, of many lengths, attenuated at each end, rather narrow, pale, concolorous but viewed in mass appearing brownish-tinged - decurrent upon stem : Stem solid equal, fibrous clad, concolorous, the outer fibrils darkening with time or handling - Spores white - Sub-elliptical, rather granular looking, somewhat variable - 7.5 sp. × 5 sp. = 10.5 μ × 7 μ (wet)

Sayreville July 16th 1905 . Boletus. In grass, near pine woods. Pileus primrose under lens, golden yellow, plane; flesh white, unchanging. stem equal, concolorous with cap but paler, reddish band near apex, pruinose, smooth flesh not homogeneous with cap, tinged with red at apex, solid - white flesh of cap in thin layer next cuticle; tubes golden yellow (slightly tawny) rather longer than thickness of cap flesh, not small, mouths roundish, depressed round stem, adnate, unchanging to blue, bruises tinge tawny, Cap 3'. stem 2½' × 1'.

Manchester Oct. 23rd 1903

Hygrophorus lacmus? or var. pratensis

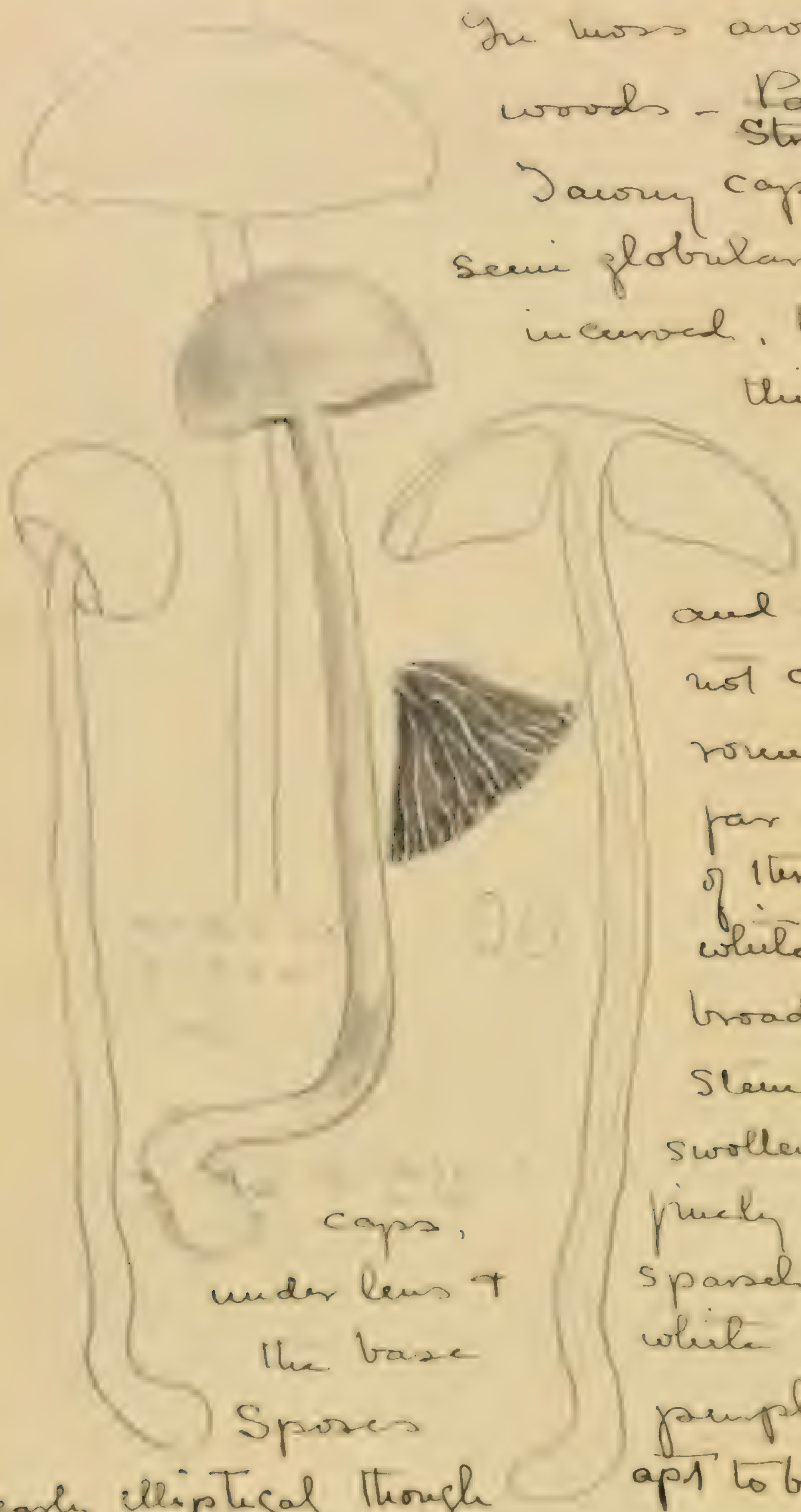


Plants sparsely gregarious –
Caps very slightly umbonate. –
becoming nearly plane, hygrophanous.
color when moist, brownish grayish,
fading to a yellowish hue when dry,
the centre fades first. – The surface
smooth looking and shining at
first, when dry the lens shows
a somewhat pruinose surface –
In its prime, fresh and moist, the
cap appears gray, though with a brownish
tinge, the centre lighter, the next zone
quite dark gray, the outer portion pretty,
striate-marked with dark gray veins on a brownish gray tone
Gills rather dark. gray, elephant-gray, the hue suggesting purplish tinges merely by contrast with the brown tinge on cap-gray –
lamellae of two lengths, one broad and quite decurrent, the others
shorter, and therefore less often decurrent, venose connected and
rather distant: flesh grayish white, very thin in margins =
Stem flexuous, solid, slightly tapering towards foot – slightly fibrous
looking – white Paper in which moist plants were wrapped
was stained brownish – Spores white, nearly spherical
4–5 sp – = 5.6 μ × 7 μ.

Manchester, Oct. 23rd 1903

In moss around damp place in woods – ~~Panaeolus~~ – Psilocybe spadicea
Stropharia –

Tawny caps, smooth and shining semi globular at first, with margin incurved, then expanded, flesh thin, yellowish, growing brownish, lamellae adnate or nearly free, strongly and abruptly rounded behind, not close, the long, sharply rounded adnate lamellae rather far apart, with seven lamellae of three lengths between – margins white, lamellae snuff brown broad, at least the adnate ones. Stem long, flexuous, slightly swollen at base, tawny, paler than finely striate, pruinose at apex sparsely pruinose below, hollow. white clad with mycelium – purplish brown – smooth, large apt to be slightly flattened at one end



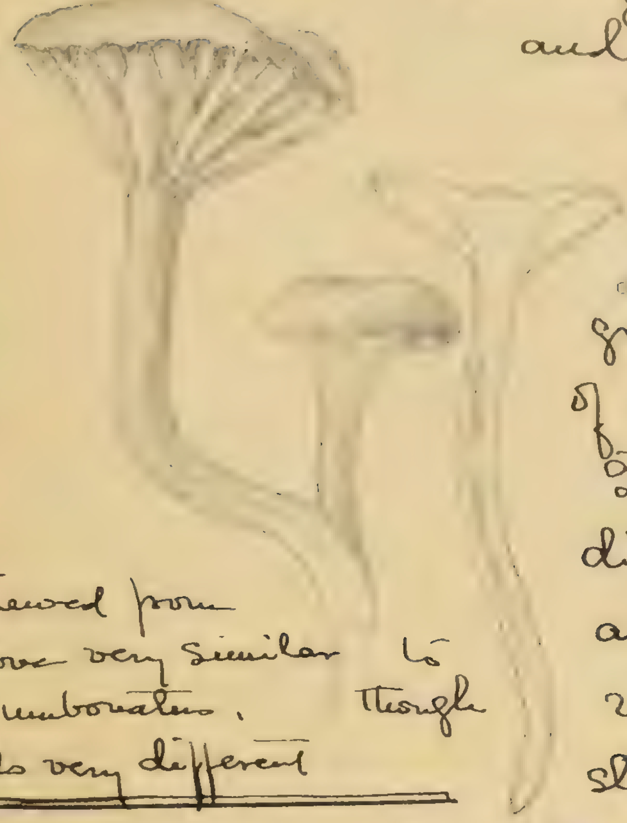
caps,
under lens +
the base
Spores
nearly elliptical though

Stony Brook Nov. 14th 1903 –

Among green moss on hillside among Savins and other small growths –

Hygrophorus Tephroleucus (Dr Farlow)

Plant almost simulating Cantharellus umbonatus in company with which it grows – with the same apparent habit of attachment to the stems of the thick moss – It is however very delicate and brittle difficult to gather a perfect specimen – and this difficulty is enhanced by the viscidity which makes it adhere to every stalk of moss it comes in contact with –



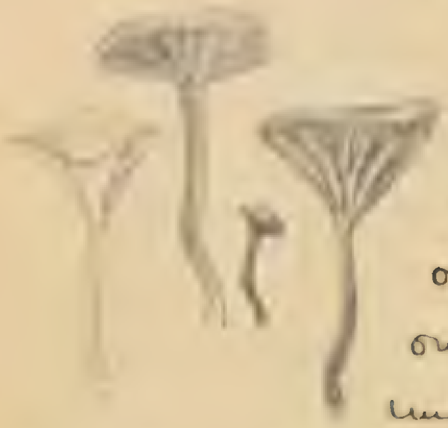
Viewed from above very similar to C. umbonatus, though gills very different

Cap viscid at first, then smooth looking to naked eye, minutely rough under lens from the drying of the viscid coat in brownish grayish tiny squamules – color light yellowish-grayish like faded C. umbonatus, convex at first, though flattened, then expanding, at length quite depressed in centre, centre marked with a small papilla, less acute than in C. umbonatus but similar as the plants are seen growing near each other; lamellae thick, white, distant, the long ones ψ widening at the point where they join the margin of cap, suggesting a tiny branch at the outer extremity, decurrent; Stem, stuffed or hollow, concolorous with cap and rough even to the naked eye with the pale brownish squamules of the dried viscid universal veil, equal except a tendency to attenuate at foot –

Caps of typical specimens said to be slightly squamose

Stony Brook, also Roberts, Nov. 14th 1903 –

Omphalia



Caps at first convex, with a slight depression at length nearly revolute with umbilicate centre or deeply umbilicate and vase-like, grayish-brown. one specimen among 30 was whitish, slightly fibrous under lens with a few dark atoms scattered about – lamellae concolorous, narrow, decurrent, not close, the margin darker; stem flexuous, slender, solid, concolorous but commonly darker, the base touched with white, flesh homogeneous in cap + stem, whitish – On dry, barren, mossy hillsides, savin and juniper country. Spores white, oval elliptical variable. 4.5–5.5 sp. × 3.5–4 sp. (wet herbarium specimens 6.3 μ–7.7 μ × 4.9–5.6 μ

Gyromitra curtipes Fr.? April 17th – Weston – (1904)
Gyromitra curtipes ? April 24th Melrose "
Gyromitra {curtipes ? May 1st Waverly "
gigas ?

A stalked Peziza on black Sclerotium – among moss on rock Plant 3/4 inch high(?) no, 1/2 inch is nearer – Blue Hill – (by Mattapan car –) on path up the hill – Mr Webster April 16th

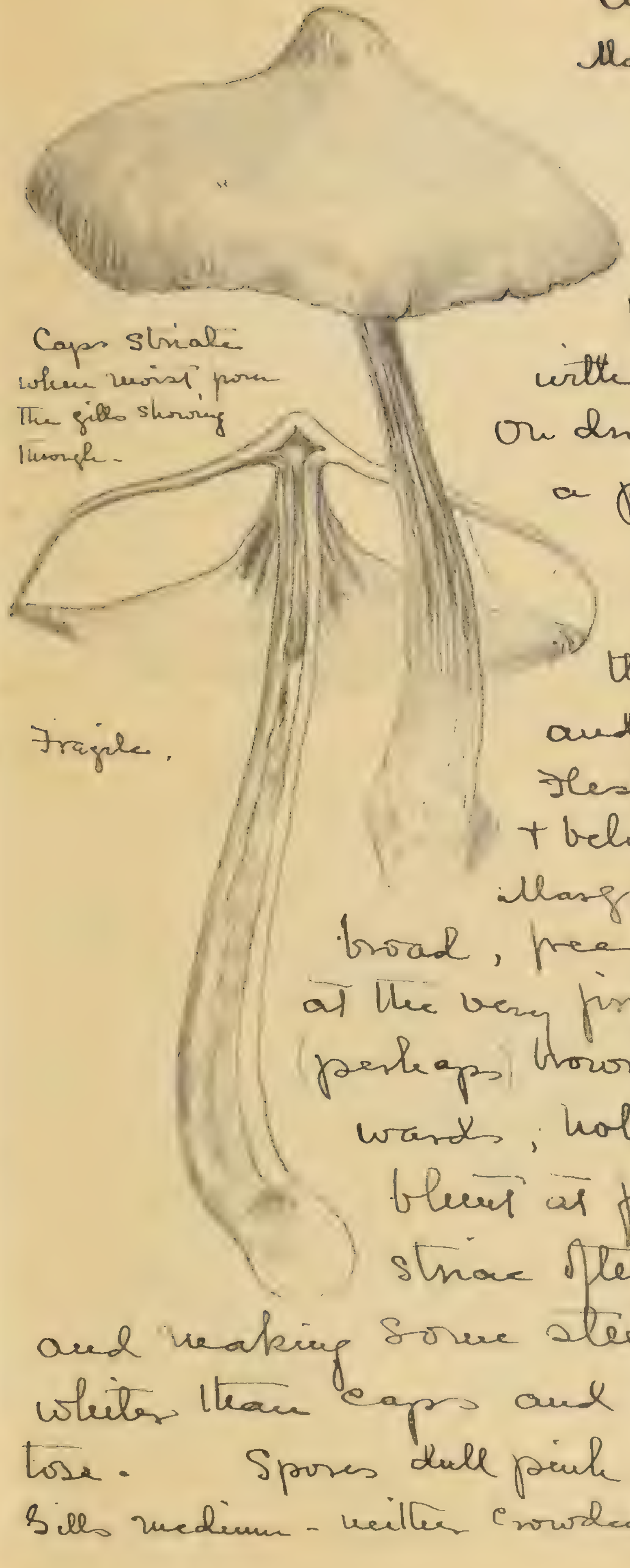
The Hydnum (short teeth) that we have discussed for H. imbricatum is said by Peck to be H. vellereum Pk. or H. fennicum Karst –

An infundibuliform Lactarius resembling vellereus but having yellow milk is L. regalis Pk. or L. resimus Fr.

Chesnut Hill - Damp low ground in hemlock woods
May 21st 1904 Entoloma -

Plants gregarious, among last years leaves on ground - mossy low ground - Plants hygrophanous - looking smooth and dead leaf brown with greenish tinges here + there -
On drying the caps appear shining and a paler brown, fibrillose under lens.

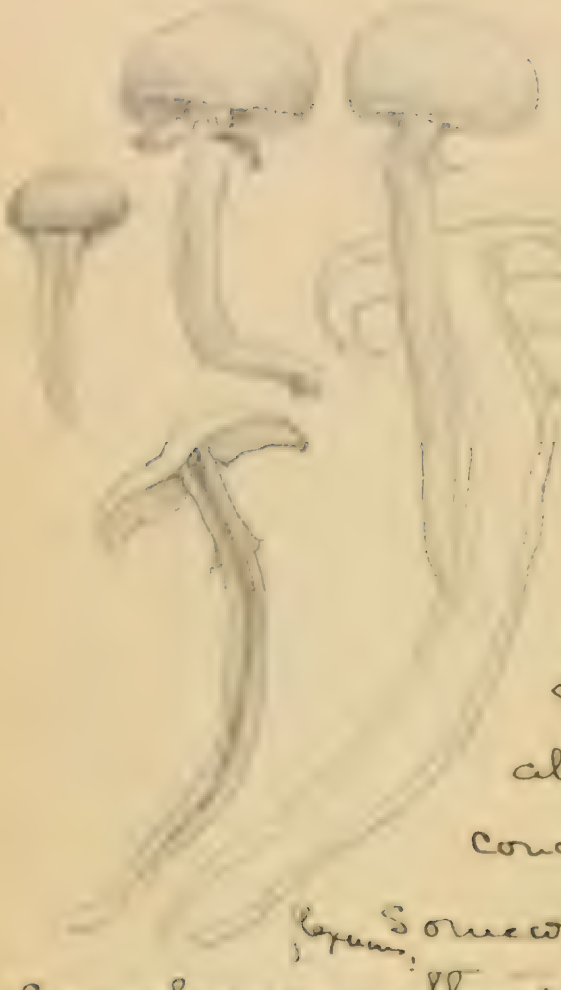
Caps umbonate, commonly truncate in adult stage, yet half the specimens had a conical umbo and a few were marked with a papilla
Flesh hygrophanous, brownish above + below - whitish in central layer - Thin; Margin extending beyond gills - Gills broad, free?, rounded behind, pinky whitish at the very first but very early pinkish - tinged perhaps brownish - Stem long, tapering upwards, hollow or slightly fibrillose stuffed, blunt at foot, striate, fibrillose, the fibrillose striae often dark, giving a striped look and making some stems darker than others, stems whiter than caps and clad below with a white tomentose. Spores dull pink -
Gills medium - neither crowded or distant



Caps striate when moist, from the gills showing through -

Fragile.

Saxonville May 24th 1904 -
On wood - (tree) in damp low thin woods



Pholiota ?

Plant light colored, pale dull ochraceous when mature, darker when young (light biscuit-brown -

Caps pale, dull ochraceous, smooth, dry moist but not hygrophanous, flattened convex, margin incurved = flesh white firm - Sections show a tendency to a slight depression in centre scarcely noticeable in the whole cap - Ring fibrous, pale concolorous. Stem fibrous, slightly rough, fibrous, somewhat striate, tapering downwards, hollow concolorous without, darker within; lamellae rather close adnate or somewhat rounded behind, light mode color, Spores brownish - Plants gregarious or subcaespitose - Stems slightly flexuous owing to manner of growth on wood - fibrous above and below the ring -

At Chestnut Hill, May 27th on ground among dead leaves & sticks apparently the same Pholiota, the plants where moist were hygrophanous, showing a moist, striate brownish ring around the edge of pileus, the centre ochraceous, pilei up to 1¾ in. broad these larger adult caps showed that the lamellae were attached by a small decurrent tooth, lamellae apt to secede from stem Also the larger the plant the more rough & fibrous the stem - Stems often stuffed with brownish chaffy scales - 2 dozen plants. Lamellae of large specimen much branched (forked) on outer edge - but no other specimen had a forked lamellae - Usual adult cap 1¼ in broad - Pilei crack in areolate manner in dry situations.

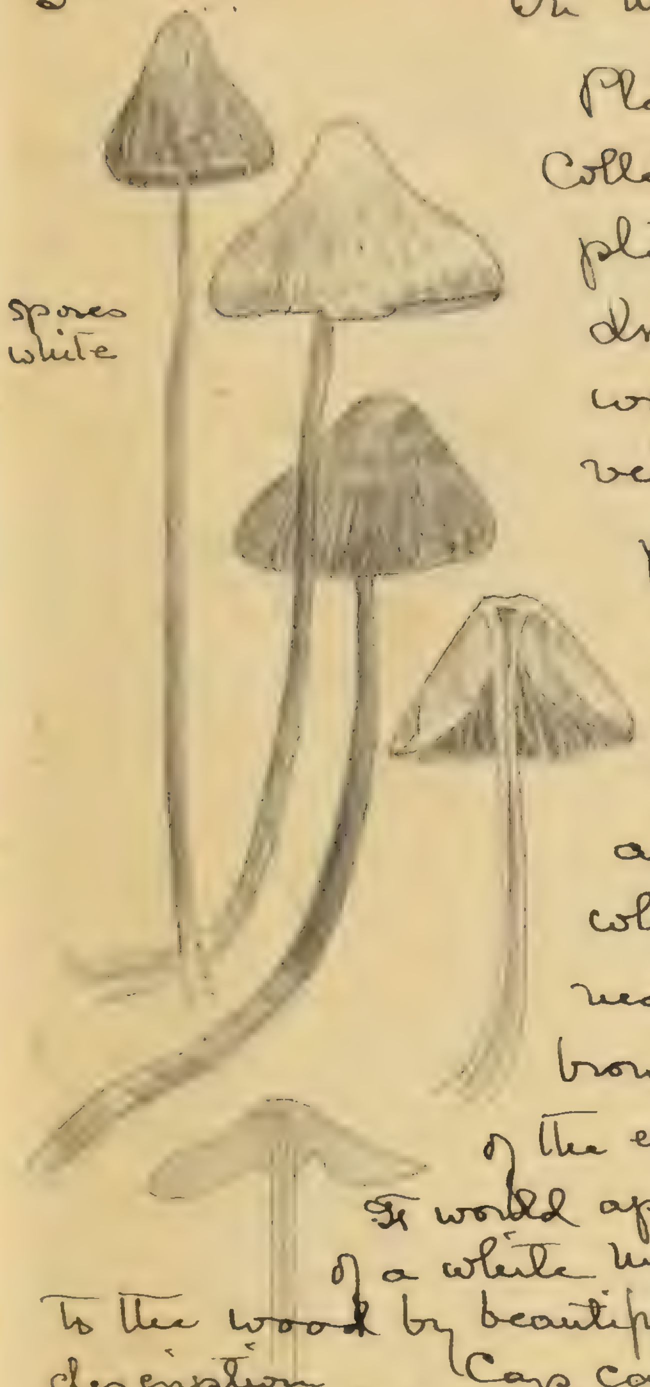
The hoary look is part of fine white fibres.

Chestnut Hill. May 21 — 27 — 1904
On mossy stumps in hemlock swamp —

[illegible] (? Hygrophorus?)

Plants gregarious —
Collected from half a dozen stumps 2 doz.?
plants. nearly all very long stemmed as in
drawings — The plants growing on decayed
wood + coming up through the thick green
velvety moss — on one bare stick place a few
plants similar in detail had stems
about 2 in. long — All the plants
were hygrophanous more or less. The
color varied, apparently from moisture
and from the greater or less density of a
white hoary (or rather fibrous) outer coat — those
nearly or wholly deficient in covering being dark
brownish + showing darker striae. The effect
of the extreme is attempted in the drawings —

spores white

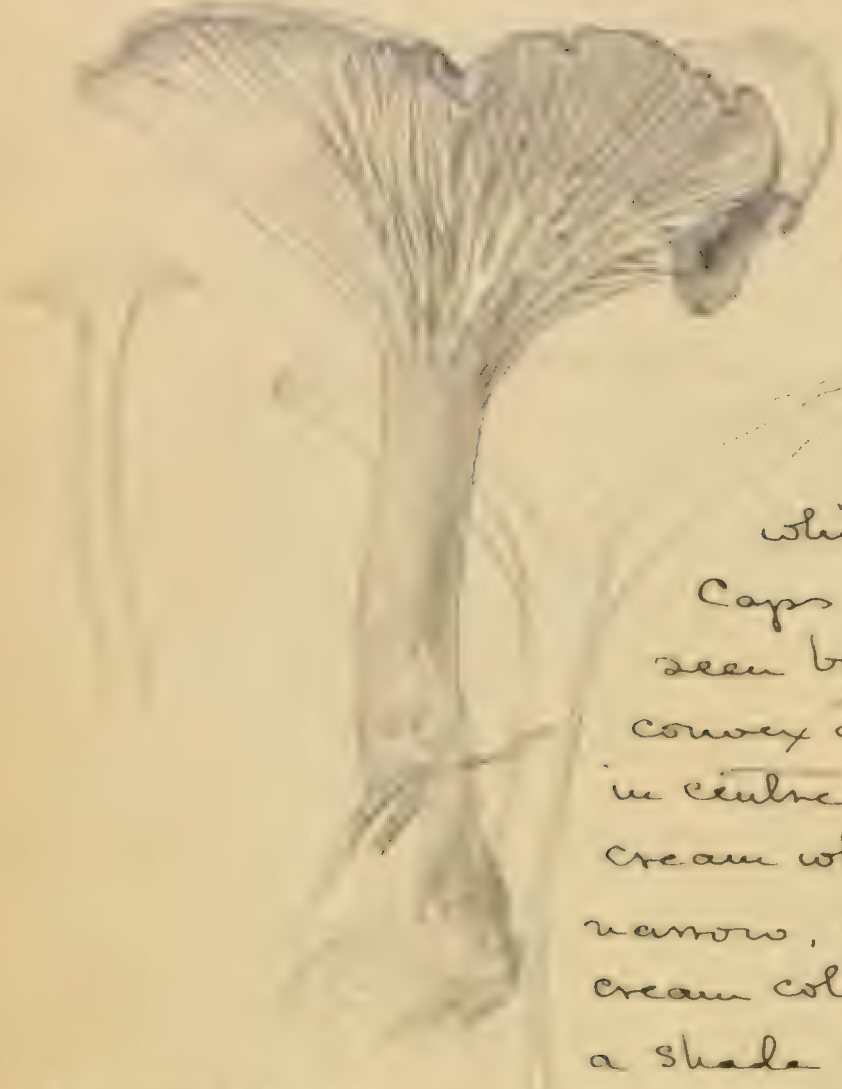


It would appear as if the whole plant showed traces
of a white mycelial outer coat, the stems being attached
to the wood by beautifully branched snowy white fibres of the same
description. Cap campanulate, at length expanded, possibly
even revolute at margin — fibrous looking under lens, membranaceous, some shade of grayish brown — striate, hygrophanous, margin at first incurved; lamellae ventricose, attached by a decurrent
tooth, rather distant, connected by veins, white at first turning
brownish like the cap (paler), pruned white(!); effect in ~~mass~~ pinkish. Stem slender, 2 in to 4 in. +
long, concolorous with cap, flexuous, smooth, with traces of white
coat, hollow, brownish within, slightly tapering upwards + clad
at foot with white root like mycelium strands), The older
plants showed a black minute mold upon them as they soften with age
the mold occurring only upon lamellae. Young caps darker than adults usually

Stony Brook - June 4th 1904

In thicket and on shaded grassy wood road - Clitocybe

Plants gregarious - 21 gathered



The bases apparently having very numerous fine roots even when seen with lens - yet this may only be that the mycelium had woven densely into very fine roots which had become inseparable -

Caps light yellowish, unpolished and seen by lens matted-fibrous surface - convex at first but almost at once depressed in centre, then infundibuliform; flesh cream white, dry and delicate; gills narrow, about 1/8 in. branched, a deep cream color seen in mass, in section only a shade yellower than the nearly white flesh, decurrent the margin waxen looking; Stem concolorous with cap, but stuffed white within, fibrous, equal, base swollen and white tomentose -

Cap up to 2½ in. broad - Stem 1½ in. – 2¾ long, 3½'' lines thick -

Plant has rather a slender appearance on the whole -

The younger plants are regular, very prim & slender - pretty - The older ones become quite wavy and irregular in the pileus and the stem is apt to be a little flexuous - The gills have entire margins but break a little when the caps become ~~flexu~~ wavy. Gills rather close

June 4th 1904 – Found in moss a small hygrophorus – Cap up to 3/4 in. broad, stem up to 1½ in – Cap and stem very viscid; cap at first sight red, but in the hand is seen to be of the color of a tangerine orange, or a little redder – gills distant ventricose, emarginate, attached with a small decurrent tooth; dull tawny yellowish: stem deep yellow, viscid, hollow – Peck – rep. 25 mentions finding in moss – in June H. chlorophanus var. coccinea – The margin of plants was striate –

June 4th 1904 – Stony Brook – In bare earth, (moist,) in depressions of rocks in low wet ground, an abundance of small plants which appear to be Mitrula –

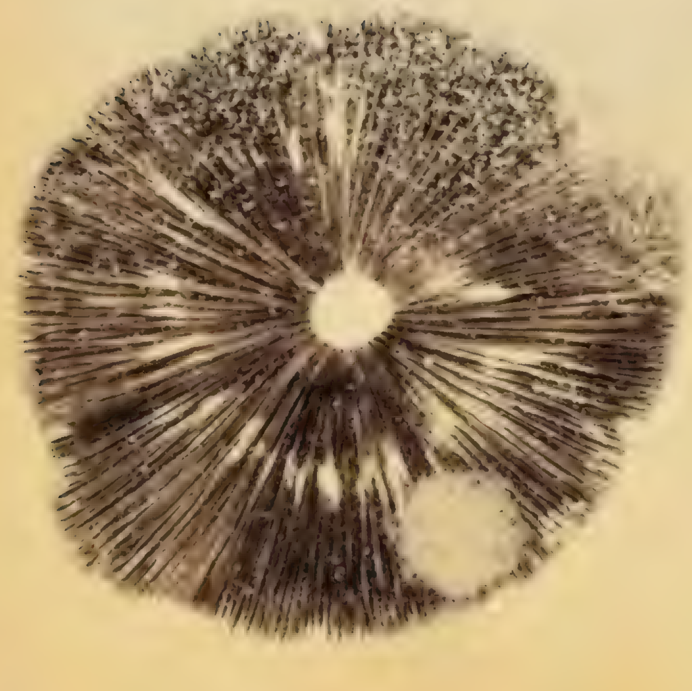
June 4th 1904 Stony Brook – B. granulatus –

Aug 17th 1904 Chestnut Hill – Small bolete on stumps – 3 specimens – which upon close examination appeared the same although the difference of color was great – The youngest specimen was golden in effect, pores light yellow, flesh paler yellow (cap and stem) – In age the golden cap becomes brown, the pores light brownish, flesh whitish – (yellow white) – Caps of all are hemispherical, smooth, viscid when moist – the drying brownish viscid pellicle showing like darker reticulations on a lighter under color, the young golden specimen being very markedly reticulate-in-color – Flesh rather thin, unchangeable – pores long rather rotund at first, small – depressed around stem and nearly free – or slightly attached, yellow (pale) becoming brownish, Stem slender, fibrous, swollen towards base – pale in the under layer rendered brownish by a brown purpuraceus coat ~~with~~ which clothes the fibres of the stem making shows the striae and even appear slightly reticulate Base & apex of stem pale yellow, the rest brownish in effect, stem solid – tapering upward. Cuticle separable. Afterwards found the plants everywhere on ground.

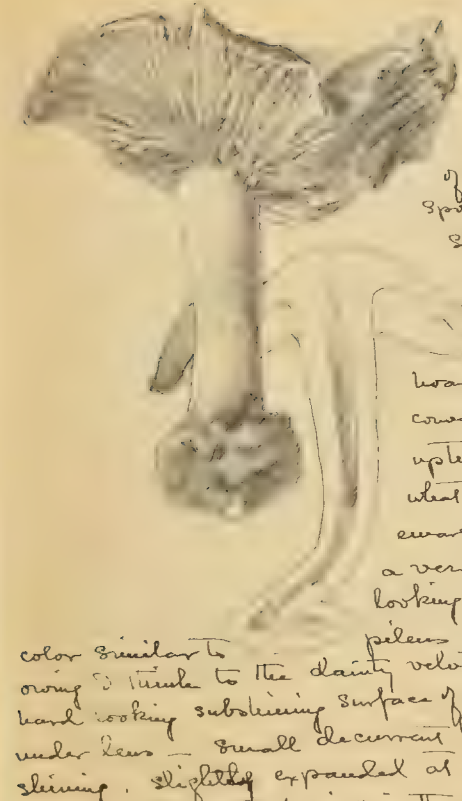
Aug 23rd Cohasset — Lactarius —

In damp woods a lactarius about 3" broad, reddish gray — but quite dark in the depressed centre ——— plant moist — the button stage leaving spots of moisture when I came in contact — margins at first incurved — milk white, unchangeable — Stem decorated with oblong spots. brown spd. — Spores — dry measurement 4 x 4; 5 x 5; 5 x 7μ; warted or rough white spores Morris

Oct. 9th Lynn — Cortinarius — Chesnut brown, cap and gills, stem brownish — concolorous but paler — Cap smooth, subshining — stem fibrous, smooth, white at foot — subshining curved at foot but not quite bulbous gills dark? chesnut, slightly sinuate behind, rather broad, not distant, not close —



Plants found in Lynn woods Oct 1st 1904 Caps pallid ochraceous — nearly flat, margins slightly upturned and a little wavy — stem slender, equal — rather more than 2 inches long ochraceous — spores as in print here shown — Plants don't keep but make a horrid mass

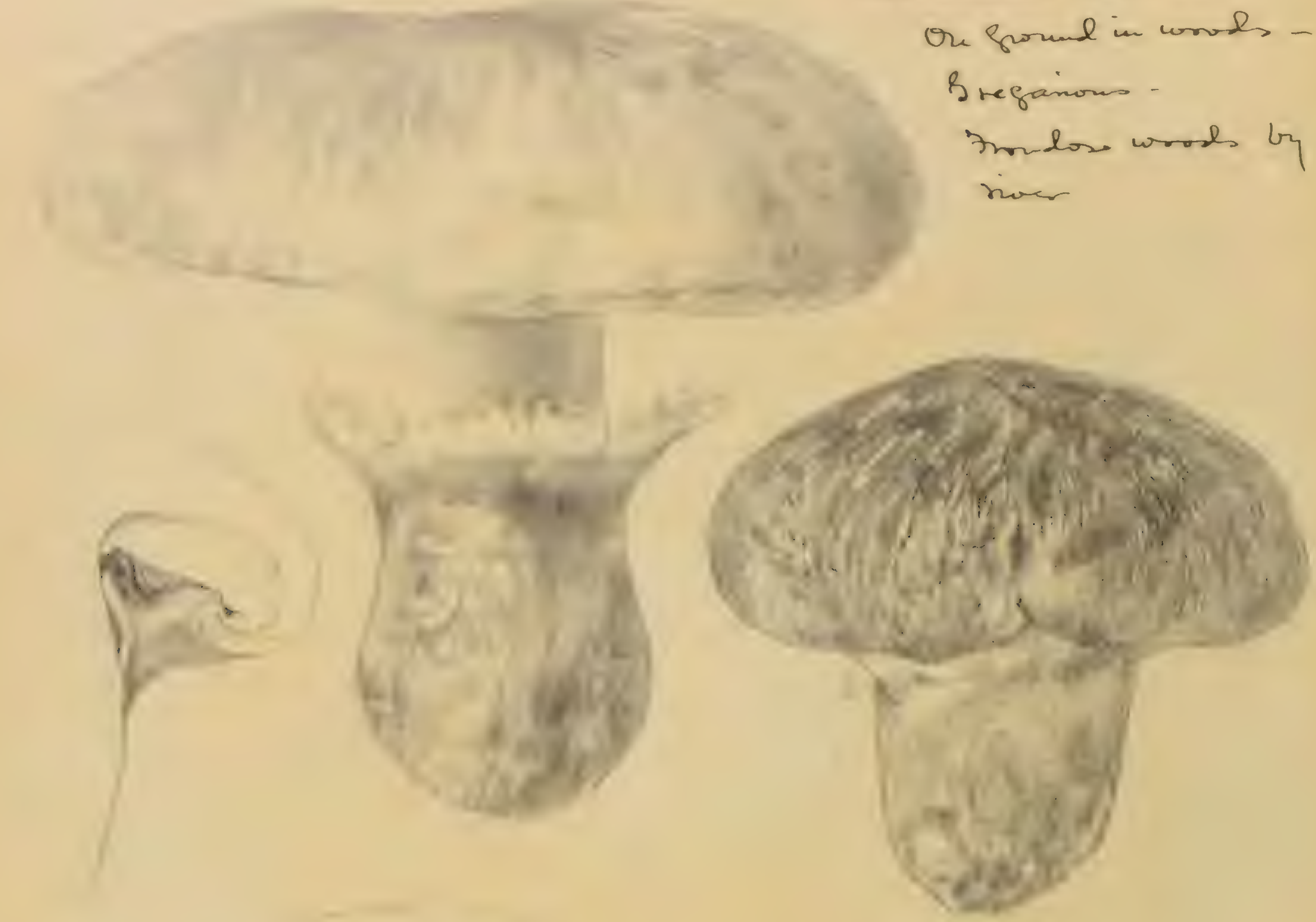


Lynn Oct 9th On ground

Cortinarius

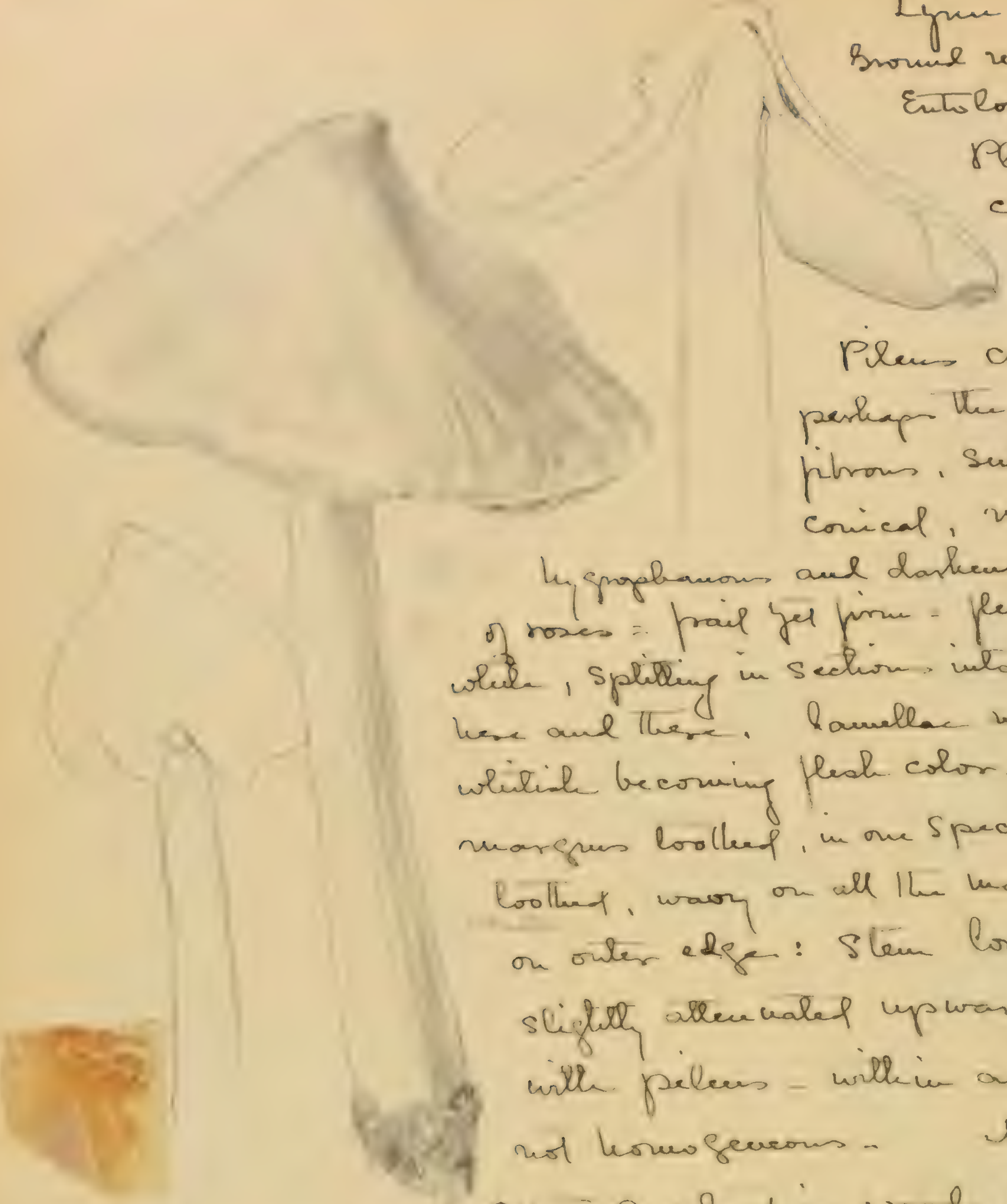
Plants oak leaf brown - cinnamon brown - appearing wholly concolorous - but the concolor of stem is probably only from the spores fallen upon the shining whitish stem. Pileus smooth rather shining, fibrous, apparently dry, rather light brown with whitish or hoary reflections, broadly umbonate convex at first, then with margin upturned. Lamellae broad, somewhat ventricose, adnate, sinuate or emarginate, thin, not very close a very pretty dead leaf brown, velvety looking (pruinose under lens - densely so) color similar to pileus but more delicate - quite pretty - owing I think to the dainty velvet texture - in contrast to the hard looking subshining surface of pileus. surface slightly wrinkled under lens - small decurrent tooth. Stem fibrous, pale shining. slightly expanded at apex - and with a flattened bulbous foot partly buried in the soil, somewhat hollow especially at base: flesh pale, firm, homogeneous, fibrous - Spores pale (cinnamon) brown -

Saxonville · Sept. 25th 1904
Armillaria robusta?
On ground in woods –
Gregarious –
Frondose woods by
river



Pileus covered with appressed fibrous scales – scales light or dark brown the plant may appear either light or dark colored according to the hue of the scales and the amount of white flesh showing between – Margin at first inrolled, Veil – thick at first, fibrous (fine) white within, more or less brown without, veil vanishes in age leaving only the portion sheathing the stem: margin at breaking of veil blunt + cottony –

Gills white, emarginate, broad, thin, close, occasionally forked, slightly flaccid so they lie over one another, lapping all one way – Homogeneous, stem thick, equal, fibrous, white above the ring and white floccose, brownish below + like pileus – Size as drawings



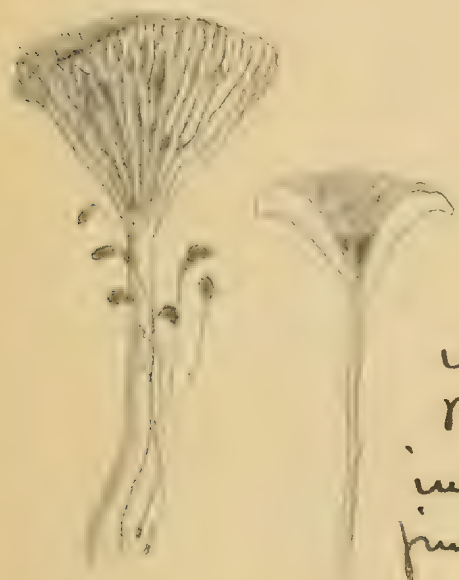
Lynn - Oct 9th 1904
Ground near Swamp -
Entoloma ? S[illegible]
Plant creamy white
cap and stem -
3 specimens -
Lamellae distant -

Pileus creamy white with perhaps the least grayish tinge fibrous, sub shining, acutely conical, margin slightly hygrophanous and darkened towards ashes of roses = frail yet firm - flesh thin, creamy white, splitting in sections into 2 thin layers here and there. lamellae nearly or quite free whitish becoming flesh color, broad, ventricose margins toothed, in one specimen very much toothed, wavy on all the margins - sinuate on outer edge: Stem long, solid, striate slightly attenuated upwards - concolorous with pileus - within and without - but not homogeneous - Margin of pileus
Effect of plant in woods pure white -
at first incurved -
Spores pink.

B. glabellus. Fells. (Medford) Mrs Bridge. July 15 1905 -
A. russuloides. " " " " " "
Leptonia asprella, Purgatory H. P. Aug 9. 1905

Chestnut Hill — Oct. 7th 1904

On living oak tree a polypore having abundant canary yellow spores. Upper surface brown, very dense, soft, spongy heavy when gathered —, pores fine, tubes equal in length to thickness of ~~chocol~~ chocolate brown fibrous flesh, but said tubes bright ferruginous in color — Specimen shrinks exceedingly in drying — The fresh specimen is peculiar in feeling — feeling soft & dry and light weight for its size — About 9 inches across when fresh. Tubes when dry 5" long brown flesh 5" thick — Strong contrast in color between tubes and fibrous flesh when dry —



Lynn May 28th 1905 —

Plants gregarious in hygrometric pale Tan with edges turning brown membranaceous but not brittle: moist when fresh, paler when dry —

Pileus infundibuliform from the first: margin incurved when young — pileus striate, very finely fibrous under lens, and as the stem grows hollow in maturity the plant often becomes infundibuliform to the base: Lamellae rather distant, forked, thin, attenuated downward, decurrent from the first: Stem stuffed at first, then hollow, smooth, cartilaginous, nearly equal and slightly flexuous — Plant nearly concolorous — Spores white.

Purgatory Swamp. June 24th 1905 — On moist ground in grass — in shade. Clitocybe Gregarious, pale tan to pallid: gills whitish, rather crowded, deeply decurrent. Infundibuliform Stem nearly equal, concolorous with pileus though paler, white at foot — Flesh white. Smell strong, pleasant and spicy when fresh. P. up to 3'. Stem about 2½' high.

Waban - Sept. 11th In field of fodder corn by Mrs Carlyle Patterson a Stropharia rugoso-annulata (Farlow) viscid when young, & at first nearly globose; then broadly conical, occasionally plane, Caps chestnut brown; sometimes somewhat rugulose in centre, dotted with small bits of earth yet not looking dirty, smooth, somewhat shining especially on the margin; flesh cream colored, rather thick 3/10; ring stellate, rich-cream color, thick, soft, striate on inner surface, the pileus margin puckered at first (until freed from ring) ring frequently leaves the stem and appears appendiculate to the margin of small thin specimens: stem tapering upwards, solid, straight, yellowish or creamy white, somewhat roughened,

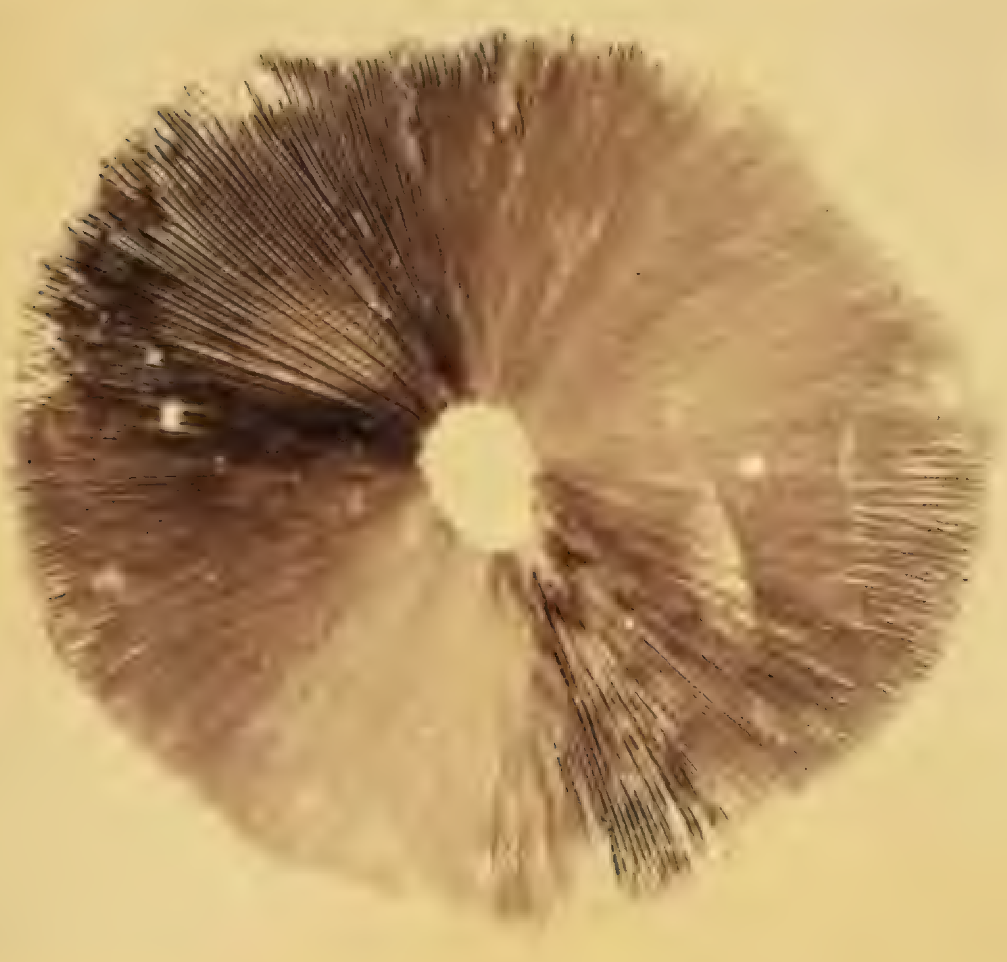
le or adnexed, rounded

ed, 1/4' wide, grayish

up to |5' × 3/4'|
|2½ × 1/3'|

commonly with

wanting in the fi-



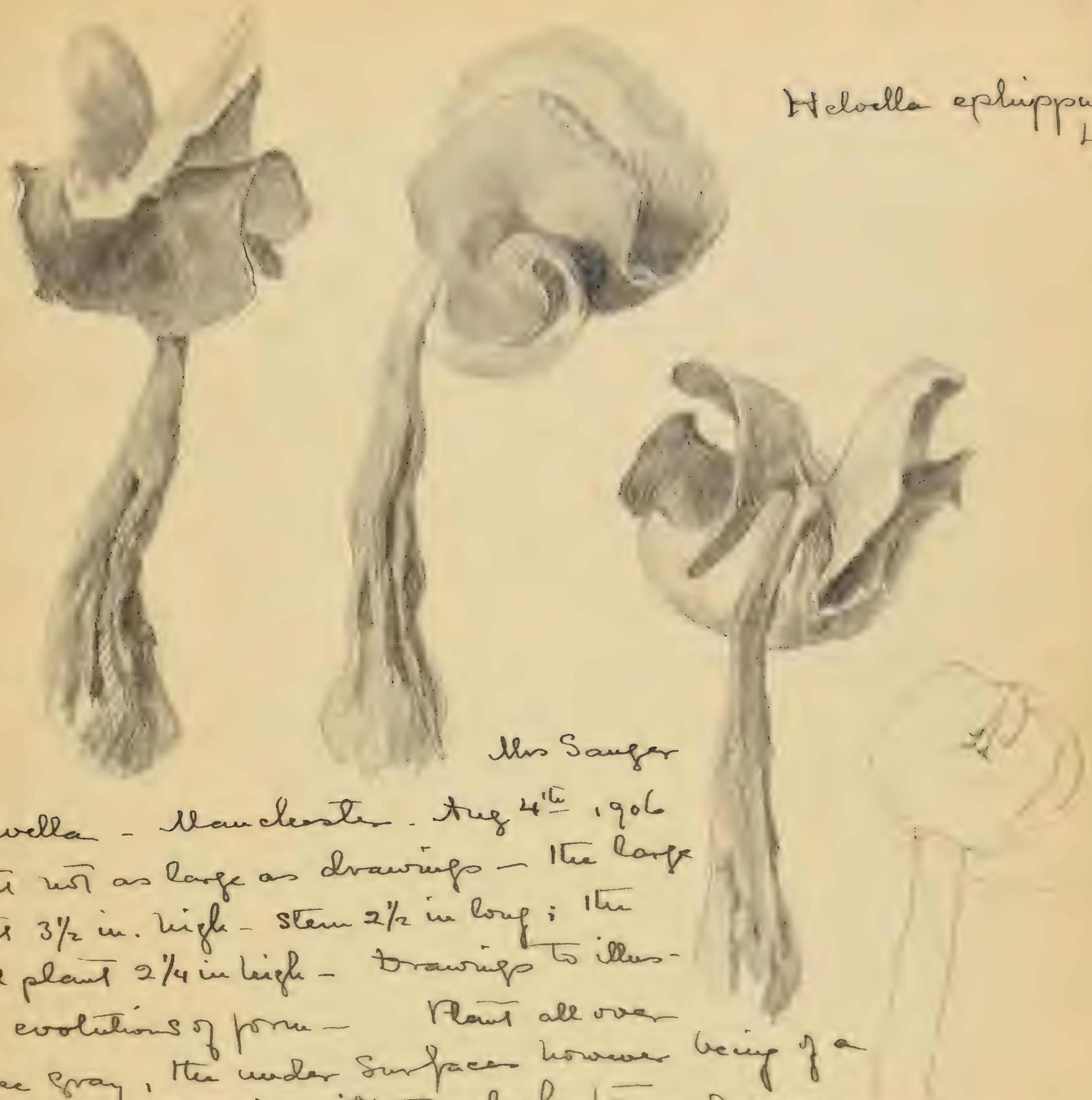
Waban - Sept. 11th In field of fodder corn by Mrs Carlyle Patterson a Stropharia rugoso-annulata (Farlow) viscid when young, & at first nearly globose, then broadly conical, occasionally plane, Caps chestnut brown, sometimes somewhat rugulose in centre, dotted with small bits of earth yet not looking dirty, smooth, somewhat shining especially on the margin; flesh cream colored, rather thick 2/10'; ring stellate, rich-cream color, thick, soft, striate on inner surface, the pileus margin puckered at first (until freed from ring) & ring frequently leaves the stem and appears appendiculate to the margins of small thin specimens: stem tapering upwards, solid straight, yellowish or creamy white, somewhat roughened, quite rough at apex: lamellae adnate or adnexed, rounded at each extremity, easily separating, not crowded, 1/4' wide, grayish at first, then purpled by the spores.

Caps from 2 1/2' to 5 3/4' broad - Stem up to |5' × 3/4'
2 1/2 × 1/3'|

Spores dull purplish -

Caps fibrillose under lens, and marked commonly with small white marks &c as if scraps were wanting in the fibrillose covering.

Helvella ephippium
Lev.

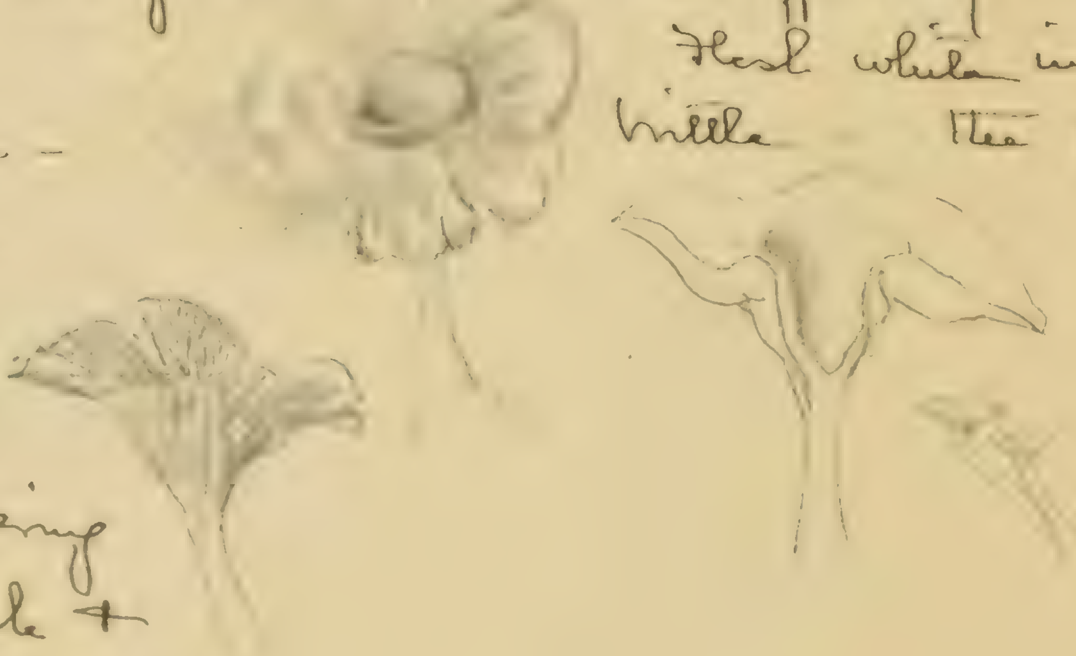


Mrs Sanger

Helvella - Manchester - Aug 4th 1906
Plant not as large as drawings - the large plant 3½ in. high - stem 2½ in long; the small plant 2¼ in high - Drawings to illustrate evolutions of form - Plant all over mouse gray, the under surface however being of a light tone contrasting with the darker tones of upper surface and stem. Whole plant densely and minutely pruinose under lens, velvety to eye - Stem flattened and lacunose but solid - flesh white. The lower extremity of stem slightly touched with white, stem graceful and frequently tapering upward -
Spores white.

Medford - Aug. 3rd 1906 - Mrs Bridge —

yellow-grayish, a common and inconspicuous color and tone, but the lamellae are pinkish, stained with the pink spores - and the stem whitish - Pileus as in drawings, flat (plane) with an infundibuliform centre which sometimes has a ridge upon its edge - infundibuliform at first; lamellae narrowed towards each extremity not very close, decurrent from the first and having a peculiar effect on the profile view of plant, this effect is caused in part by the coincidence of the insertion of one of the outer sets of lamellae with the top of the central cavity of pileus the long lamellae ending the effect by "crippling" at that point - Flesh white in caps and stem, thin - brittle the pileus cracking, fibrous looking and subshining — Stem solid, taping upward - whitish + smooth — Spores pink —



Magnolia - Oct. 27th 1905 - at foot of stump in damp ground - Flammula? - Many plants, caps from 1' up to 3'+ color from pale yellow to light reddish brown - The pale ones being brown on ~~the~~ centre and specked somewhat with brownish - Caps smooth - convex at first, then somewhat liable to become upturned. Gills adnate, running down so strongly on the stem as to appear decurrent on an upturned cap - thin, breaking away from stem very easily - very yellow, the color remaining unchanged with age - (found yellow gills on decaying caps -) ventricose, rather close. Stem, slender in proportion to cap up to 2½' long - brownish, fibrous, shining, slightly striate at top. Thickness from 2/10' to 4/10'

Stony Brook. Oct. 7th Mr Morris - dark brown small Omphalia from swamp - O. gerardiana - all over brown. —

L. piperatus. Oct. 21st Mr Plummer.
Inocybe umbonata - " "

Sept. 30th. Myc. Club -
Pholiota erebia - (brown)
Cort. pholideus -
" azureus
Clitocybe tumulosa (dirty brown)
Leptonia aquila
Clavaria ligula
Polyporus leucomelas
Lactarius lignyotus var. tenuipes -
July 6th 1906 - Arlington, near Forest St. - Pholiota vermiflua Pk. - 3 specimens, young one with unexpanded floccose veil -
Also by rivulet in grass 2 kinds of small unknown Pholiotas ——

1905 Sept. 20th

Overbrook – at the further small brook up toward, hemlock grove – Pholiota – large – caps 2½ to 4' diam – pale ochraceous, smooth, showing when fresh pale faint squamules, slightly darker than the cap. Flesh white. Stem stout, whiter than cap but concolorous, scaly? smooth, ring median – Spore brown –

Overbrook – Sept – Cort. azureus? plants not typical –

Purgatory – Sept – Leptonia aquila – all over dark brown gills and all – gills very broad and much rounded –

Purgatory – Oct. 1st Amanita pophyria (porphyria) Small gray amanita looking on cap like a dark Amanitopsis Strangulata, ring gray – gills white, bulb sheath (volva) very round, white
(Engler & Prantl)

Purgatory – Oct. 1st By hemlock Spring. Mr Morris – Mycena excisa? or near that, though the very viscid character is not mentioned in des.

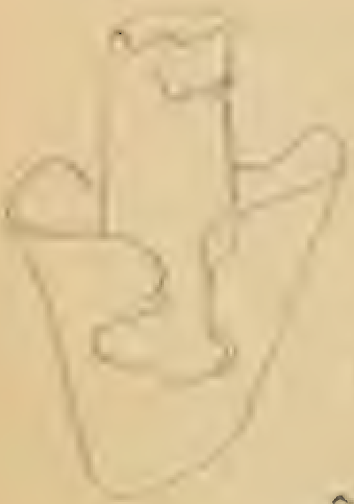
Purgatory – Oct. 22. On ground at hemlock spring, scattered or slightly gregarious – several pale ochraceous hygrophanous plants, with caps up to 2¼' broad, thought by Mr K. to be Stropharia Howeanus Pk. though I find no mention of the squamose clad stem shown in all my specimens, gills peculiar – making one think of Gomphidius and then vacillate to Hypholoma gills of mature specimens darker than cap – yellowish-brownish purplish tinged – Stems rather long, not stout, and clad with creamy whitish floccose scales – giving a general roughish look but of a fragile nature, if handled would leave a smooth yellowish stem nearly concolorous with caps – See S. Johnsoniana (yellow form) sep. 41. p. 84 –

Psalliota – Pratella –

Purgatory. Oct. 22nd C. Morrisii –
" " " C. evernius –

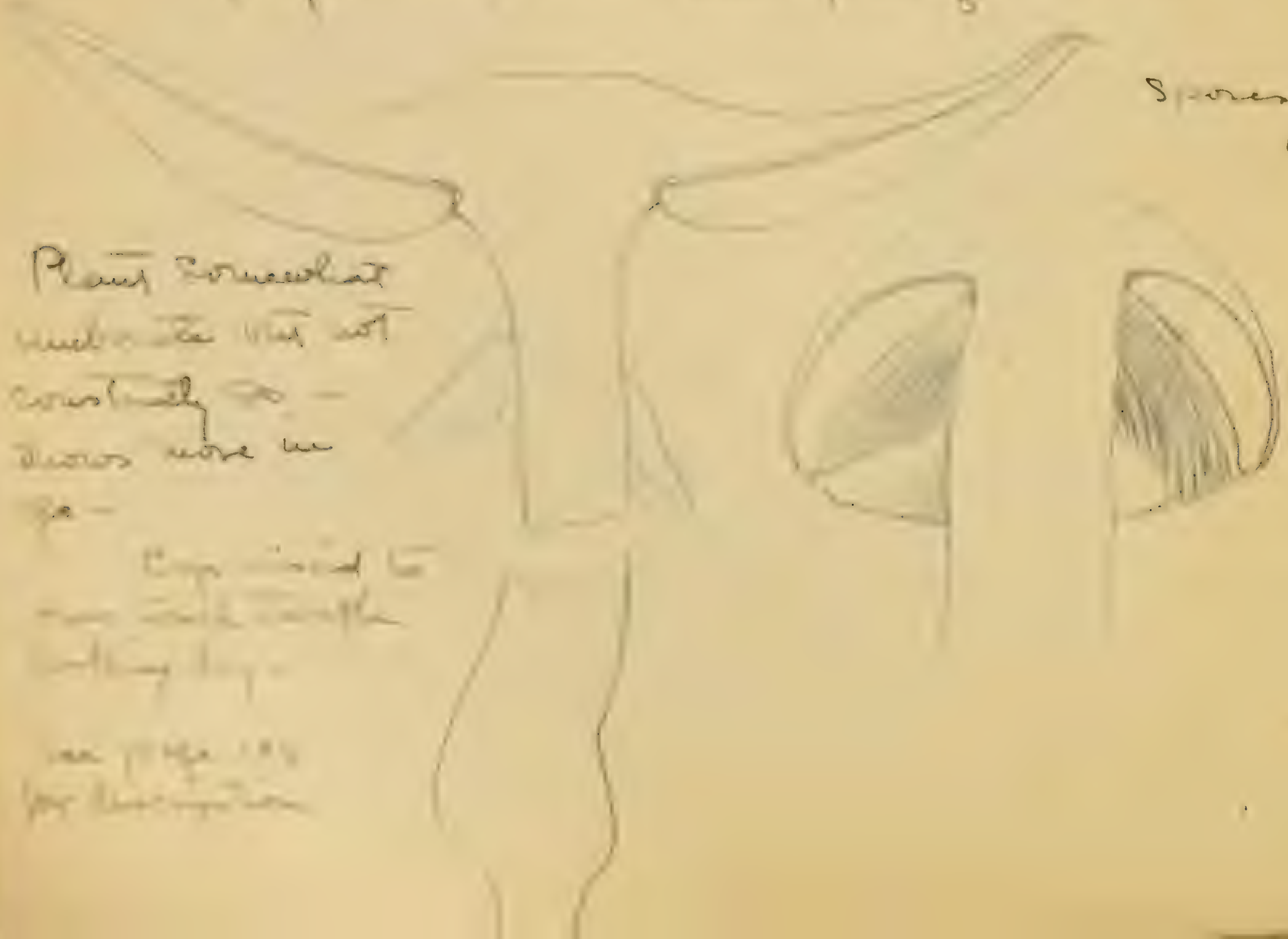
Alstead July 8th 1903 —

Amanitopsis — in grassy land — 3 specimens
Caps shining buffish — striate on margin —
umbonate — Stem fibrillose and somewhat
roughened by peeling of outer coat —
Volva cup like, deep, quite firm, suggesting two layers, firmly attached to plant at base —



July 9th 1903 Amanita — creamy yellow — small
3 inches high — ring medium, yellow below, bulb rounded,
nearly smooth but clad slightly above the soil with yellow
floccose somewhat taken into bands. Frostiana up to 3½ inches diam.

July 14th 1903 — Yellow form of rubescens —



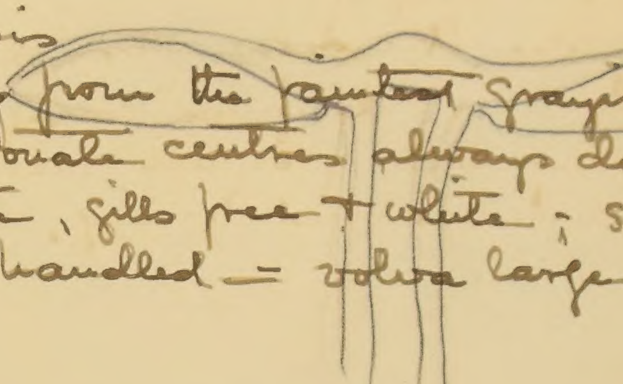
Spores 8 x 5.5 μ. not
11.2 x 7 μ —

Plant somewhat
umbonate but not
constantly so —
shows more in
[illegible] —
Cap raised to
[illegible]
[illegible]

see page 1[illegible]
for description

Alstead July 18th 1903 — Small yellow Amanita —
Brilliant yellow, smooth, shining cap — faintly striate at margin — Flesh white, gills white, foot of stem white — veil yellow within and without, upper half of stem yellow — Universal veil evanescent, brilliant yellow. Base of stem bulbous, whitish. Cap viscid in ones hand — Gills free — Flesh white in general but bright yellow under cuticle of cap, and under cuticle of apex — Spores white
7× — 5 sp. = 9.8 μ × — 7 μ — smooth, elliptical —

Alstead. July 22nd Amanitopsis
Seven plants in woods, caps varying from the faintest grayish tone to pale gray, with brownish-gray umbonate centres always darker than the caps = margins deeply striate, gills free + white ; stem white or whitish becoming grayish when handled — volva large and conspicuous, white —



Alstead July 28th Amanitopsis — buff variety —
Cap umbonate, striate on margin, whitish gills, softly crenulate, white stem but concolorous with caps because strongly and roughly clad with buff tinged broken fibrils — colored through it's whole length fibrils less rough, less broken towards apex — Volva white thick, soft large, free in the upper 2/3s — adnate 1/3 — shows within a suggestion of an inner volva — as if the outer coats of stem covering had parted by the extension of stem leaving quarter of an inch nearly entire at foot to look like volva — One small buff specimen gathered from a trunk (dead) had a smooth white stem but the upper edges of the volva were tinged with buff like the cap —

Aug. 11th Chesnut Hill, the same lovely buff-brown plant on stump, very slightly umbonate, quite dark in centre, stem fibrils concolorous but paler, volva large, tinged strongly with brown hues —

Same day — livid ~~gray~~ umber brown Amanitopsis, with rather dark gray stem, rough clad — Cap bore quite large patches of the dark gray volva upon its surface — Dark plant altogether.

Tremella 2.–6 sp. white or pallid – plant on wood, color of semitransparent purplish-brown – T. intumescens?

→ C. insignis? Spores blackish, elliptical but not quite regular and having a very slight apiculus – 7–12.6 µ. (wet)

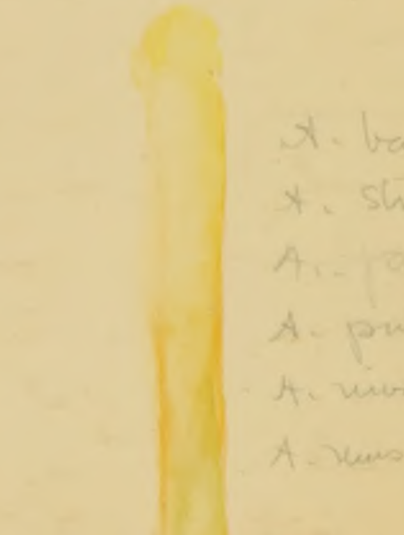
— Peziza – large simple brown rosette on old wood. 1 inch high and 4 inches broad. Spores white on glass. very regular, elliptical 10 sp – 5 sp. = 7 × 14+ µ

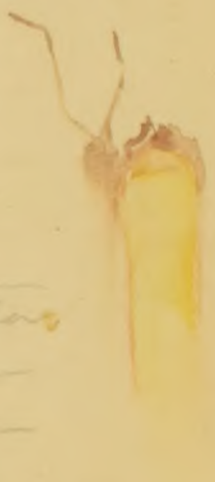
— Black geoglossum 100 µ long – 7 septate.

— Tremella mesentericum (yellow) — Tremella lutescens – (pale)

— Found a group of plants in grassy field having broadly umbonate caps exactly like M. oreades. The gills beneath were very thin + close like C. dryophila – very deceptive in general look. Drawn by Miss Emery

— Charming dark purplish russula The gills creamy suffused with pinky purplish hues, most charming, Stem also tinged.





A. baccata
A. strangulata
A. farinosa —
A. pubescens —
A. nivalis
A. muscaria – var. – coccinea

Woman – enters Lynn Woods – Myrtle St leave Lynn